PAPERS

LAID BEFORE THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

CEYLON.

1872—1873.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 25th September, 1872.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE W. H. GREGORY, President.

The HON. MAJOR-GENERAL H. RENNY, C.S.I.
The HON. H. T. IRVING,
The HON. R. F. MORGAN,
The HON. J. DOUGLAS,
The HON. G. VANE,
C. P. LAYARD, ESQ.,
J. F. DICKSON, ESQ.,
MAJOR A. B. FYERS, R.E.,
T. B. STEPHEN, ESQ.,
M. COOMARA SWAMY, ESQ.,
E. J. DEHIGAMA, ESQ.,
J. A. MARTENSZ, ESQ.,
D. WILSON, ESQ.,
W. ROSE, ESQ.,
W. M. LEAKE, ESQ.,

1. MEMBERS SWORN.—The necessary Oaths were taken by Messrs Dickson, Coomara Swamy, Martensz, Dehigama, Wilson, Rose, and Leake.

2. OPENING OF THE SESSION.—His Excellency the Governor opened the Session with the following Address:—

GENTLEMEN,

IT is little more than six months since I assumed the Government of this Island, and it is therefore impossible for me to address you on many subjects with the confidence which more experience would have conferred.

I am thus obliged to ask for indulgence at your hands if there are omissions in this Address, and for generous assistance in amending and passing the measures which I am about to propose.

I have, however, before me a task unburdened by many difficulties which sometimes fall to the lot of a new Governor as bequests from his predecessor, for no obstacle up to the last hour of his rule deterred Sir Hercules Robinson from perfecting such measures as were in his opinion conducive to the interests of the Colony, and his wish was to hand it over to his successor, as he has done, unembarrassed by administrative or financial difficulties. With these advantages on taking up the Government, it would ill become me not to express before you who knew his work and how he worked, my recognition of the high administrative ability, the calm judgment and good sense, and the undaunted labour which characterized the six years' rule of Sir Hercules Robinson in Ceylon.

It will be my object to follow his example of visiting every portion of the Island, of judging of the requirements of each locality, and of forming acquaintance with the officers of all departments.

I shall also rigorously adhere to that policy which he so steadily pursued, of maintaining the credit of the Island unimpaired, by not embarking in any expensive undertakings without being able to demonstrate to you either that they are directly reproductive, or that they are calculated to confer indirect benefits to the Colony commensurate with the outlay.

Considering how largely coffee enterprise contributes to the revenues of the country, it is the bounden duty of Government to facilitate that enterprise by aiding the Planters with roads, by affording them outlets for their produce, and, above all things, when works are once determined on by pushing them forward to completion with as little delay as possible. But if undertakings beyond the resources of the revenue are demanded for the accommodation of the Coffee districts, it will be necessary to prove that the Government can compete in cheapness with the existing means of transport, and at the same time provide for interest on the outlay and for a sinking fund within a moderate number of years. No one who has visited these districts, and who has seen relapsing into jungle one tract after another of what were once flourishing plantations, or who has compared the condition of the best managed old estates with the vigour of the young, can come to any other conclusion than that the Government would not be justified in laying a permanent or long continuing debt on the Island, which might possibly remain a burden on it long after the undertaking for which the debt had been contracted had ceased to be of use.

I now proceed to lay before you our financial condition, and I am happy to be able to offer you the same congratulations on our prospects which for so many years you have been in the habit of receiving.

The revenue of 1871 amounted to Rs. 11,216,790, and the expenditure to Rs. 10,641,840, leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 574,950, or a net surplus of Rs. 326,230, after deducting Rs. 248,720, the unexpended balances on works in progress which were carried forward for

expenditure in the current year. By this excess of revenue over expenditure the cash balance of the Colony available for appropriation on 31st December was increased to Rs. 896,060, and deducting Rs. 500,000 as a reserve, there remain for disposal by Surplus Funds Ordinance during the present Session Rs. 396,000.

The revenue returns for the first eight months of the current year are very favourable, shewing a gross receipt of Rs. 7,558,810, as compared with Rs. 7,239,780 for the first eight months of 1871; being an increase of Rs. 319,030. And although a serious loss of revenue must be anticipated from the damage done by the late disastrous floods and the stoppage of the Railway traffic, there is no reason to doubt that the estimate of the revenue will be largely exceeded, while the expenditure of the year will be considerably below the estimate. Supplementary estimates will be laid before you for the appropriation of the anticipated excess of revenue over expenditure.

The revenue of 1873 is estimated at Rs. 11,400,000, and after providing for the ordinary and necessary expenditure of the Colony, there will remain about Rs. 2,300,000 available for public works. Of this Rs. 1,260,000 will be absorbed in upkeep and departmental charges, leaving about Rs. 1,040,000 for new works.

I propose to apply the surplus cash balance of the Colony, amounting as I have stated, to Rs. 396,000, to the Náwalapitiya Railway Extension; and a Surplus Funds Ordinance will be submitted to you for this purpose.

By this appropriation of surplus funds, and by some further contributions from revenue which the state of the finances renders possible, the amount to be borrowed for this work will be reduced from £150,000, as contemplated by Ordinance 4 of 1871, to £75,000. I am of opinion that a corresponding reduction may be made in the period of fifteen years allowed for the redemption of the debt, and I propose therefore to obtain the repeal of the Ordinance of 1871, and to ask for power to raise a loan of Rs. 750,000, redeemable in seven years. An Ordinance to give effect to this arrangement will be laid before you.

The appropriation which I propose of the portion of the revenue of 1873 available for new public works, includes the following items:—

	Rs.
The Náwalapitiya Railway Extension, (in addition to Rs. 100,000 on the Supplemental Estimates for 1872)	150,000
Hospitals	50,000
Schools	32,000
Repairs to Buildings	110,000
Additions to Buildings and Works	13,000
New Buildings and Works	116,000
New Roads	80,000
Improvement of Roads	110,000
Irrigation	200,000
Inland Navigation	50,000
Museum in Colombo	50,000
Trincomalee Road (Habarana to Trincomalee)	20,000
Do. (Mátalé to Habarana)	20,000
North Road	40,000
Water Supply to Tangalla	9,000

I much regret I am unable at present to propose a vote for bridging the rivers along the Northern and Trincomalee roads, but I trust the state of the revenue will enable me to accomplish this work in a great measure next year. It was the earnest wish of Sir Henry Ward, so far back as 1856, to bring these great arterial modes of communication to completion; and the vast increase of traffic and of villages along the Northern road, which have sprung up within the last two or three years, shews how requisite the work is.

I have recently travelled over a portion of both roads, and have remarked with surprise their excellent condition. It is true that the weather was dry and favourable for travelling. I have given instructions that the future improvements shall be permanent, and that the culverts shall be solidly built instead of being boarded, which is a constant source of interruptions and expense. I trust therefore that I may have the pleasure ere long, if I receive your support, of congratulating you on the fact that these two great roads have been placed in as good condition as that from Galle to Colombo.

In accordance with the promise which I made when paying a recent visit to Dik-oya, I shall ask your sanction for a sum sufficient to open a grant-in-aid road into Maskeliya, and also for an extension of the Dimbula road.

There is another road, to the completion of which I attach very great importance, but which requires a survey and the completion of arrangements with proprietors before it can be undertaken—that between Wellawáya and Lémastota. This road, when finished, will give direct and easy communication between the salt district of Hambantota and the interior of the Central Province, and will have the effect, I hope, of cheapening the price of salt and increasing its consumption in the interior.

I regret to be obliged to leave untouched many works of necessity urgently recommended to me by the Government Agents; but though set aside for the present, they will not be forgotten hereafter. Among others, the construction of a Causeway from the mainland in the Peninsula of Jaffna to the Island of Káraitívu. This work is much required, to complete communication with Kayts, which may be considered the commercial port of Jaffna, and it can be in a great measure

executed by prison labour. In consideration of the steady industry of the inhabitants of the Peninsula, which has converted a soil chiefly covered with madrepore into a garden, we should deal with them in a liberal spirit, and I would have endeavoured to set aside a small sum for the preparation of the necessary materials, had I considered that the Government Agent would have been enabled to employ the prisoners now engaged at Mannár Causeway on a new undertaking. I do not, however, consider it advisable to divert them from a work of so much utility, which will probably be completed in the course of next year.

I propose to take a vote for the commencement of a Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, of Rs. 50,000. This building, when completed in the rough, will not exceed, as I am informed, Rs. 80,000, and the expenses of the staff connected with it will be very moderate. There will still remain some expenditure for external decoration and internal fittings, which can be considered hereafter. When you compare the outlay on this structure with that on similar institutions elsewhere—the Museum at Calcutta having cost Rs. 1,120,000—you will, I think, be of opinion that I have endeavoured to keep down the expense to the lowest limit commensurate with proper exhibition. I shall allude more at length to this subject hereafter.

I now desire to call your attention to certain Ordinances which I am about to lay before you. The first in importance is an Ordinance to provide medical relief for Coolies in the coffee districts.

One of my earliest objects on arrival was to ascertain the conditions under which the large Coolie immigration is conducted in this Island, the treatment to which the Coolies are subjected, and the relations that exist between them and their employers. Much and deserved interest is felt in England on this subject. Public feeling has on more than one occasion been aroused by statements of ill-treatment to which immigrant labourers have been subjected in British possessions, and I was desirous of satisfying myself by the closest personal investigation, whether all had been done that ought to be done for the health and accommodation of the large mass of Indian Coolies who annually enter and leave the Island. I therefore not only visited the Coast stations in Ceylon frequented by the immigrants, but proceeded to the ports of Devipatam and Paumben in India, from which they embark during the south-west monsoon. I found at Devipatam a large covered shed and a tank of fresh water, recently constructed by Mr. Riedy, the Assistant Emigration Agent, for their accommodation. No words can too strongly express how highly I appreciate the watchful and humane consideration of that gentleman, and of Mr. Twynam, the Government Agent of the Northern Province, for the health and comfort of the Coolie. Accommodation has been and is being provided for the reception of the Coolies on their arrival and departure. Four chartered vessels, from 150 to 300 tons, ply between India and Ceylon, and every attention is paid to their cleanliness and sanitary arrangements. Medical attendance on board has been sanctioned. So far the arrangements appeared to me to be amply sufficient for the purpose, and to be most conscientiously carried out.

It would, however, have been impossible for me to have formed an opinion as to the completeness of these arrangements, without an inspection of the Northern road, over which the great stream of emigration flows. In the month of July I passed along that road to Mihintalé. Bands of Coolies in almost unbroken line were on their way to the coffee estates; they seemed full of strength and vigour; and I am glad to report that in the hospitals of Mátalé, Dambulla, and Mihintalé, there were in all only two sick immigrants. No doubt this has been an exceptionally healthy year, but the excellent wells and rest-houses which are now constructed all along the road, the bazaars which have quite recently sprung up at intervals, the precautions taken by the appointment of wardens to convey to the hospitals any persons who may from sickness have fallen back from the gang, and the gratuitous assistance given to these persons to enable them after recovery to pursue their journey,—all these precautions seem effectually to have overcome the mortality which, it is alleged, formerly marked the passage of immigrants from India to the plantations.

In order still more effectually to guard against the sick and infirm being deserted on the roadside by their gang, I have, in compliance with the suggestion of the Secretary of State, ordered that each kankáni shall on reaching Ceylon be presented with a printed form, on which the number of his gang and the name of each member of it shall be entered by him. This will be checked before reaching Dambulla, and any kankáni whose list falls short of the original number, will have to give a certificate stating where and in whose hands the missing person has been left. The Assistant Emigration Agent considers the plan feasible, but in order to carry it out some slight expense will have to be incurred, for which I trust to obtain your sanction.

In pursuance of the same object, it has been my duty and very great pleasure to visit several of the coffee districts, in order to acquire some insight into the treatment of Coolies, and the relations that exist between them and their employers. I am glad to be able to state that, almost universally, the treatment of the Coolies will stand the closest investigation, and that the relations between them and their employers are of the most cordial description. Instances to the contrary do undoubtedly occur, but so rare are they that they prove the rule of conduct, and by no class of the community have I heard such strong condemnation of any act of harshness and injustice to the Coolie as by the Planters themselves.

Besides being influenced by the common feelings of humanity, which must exist in a community of highly-educated, honorable English gentlemen, the Planters have, as a rule, a great liking for their Coolies; and they are perfectly aware that no heavier blow could fall on the coffee interests in this Island than that an impression should spread through the villagers of Southern India that cruelty and injustice await them in Ceylon.

One thing alone remains to bring our regulations affecting the Indian labourer into as perfect order as any human arrangement can attain, and that is, to provide a system of medical relief in the

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coffee districts. The long distances from which sick Coolies have to be brought to the district hospitals, their unwillingness to enter them until the time has almost passed when the physician's skill can avail, the necessity of domiciliary visits, the acknowledged advantages which have arisen at home from the adoption of the Medical Charities' Act, have induced the Imperial Government to press this matter strongly on my attention. I concur in the view taken by the Secretary of State, as to the necessity of legislation on this subject. It cannot be dealt with by voluntary arrangements. I shall therefore lay before you an Ordinance, which will make provision for the objects in view. I have endeavoured so to frame it as to render it as little onerous as possible to the Planters, and to give them the fullest latitude for carrying out its provisions with the least possible interference on the part of Government.

Branch Road Assessment.

I shall also submit to you an Ordinance to remedy a grievance of which Planters generally complain. You are aware that by the terms of the Ordinance in the case of grant-in-aid roads, the contribution of the district must be lodged previous to the sanction of the Government being given for the construction of the road. Constant representations have been made to me, that districts have for a long period been deprived of road accommodation, owing to the default of one or two individuals. It is true that provisions are enacted in the Ordinance for the sale of the defaulting estate, but some uncertainty is supposed to prevail as to the liabilities of purchasers. It has been proposed to me to bring in an amending clause to remove all doubts and to give the purchaser a clear title. This course, however, appears to be dangerous and unnecessary. I greatly fear that if it became known in England, that an estate could be put up for sale in consequence of a trifling debt, and that the sale cleared off encumbrances, there would arise apprehension at home in regard to the large sums lent on landed security in Ceylon. The consequences might be very serious. I have therefore considered it preferable to any amendment in this direction, that power should be given to the Provincial Road Committee to enter upon such defaulting estate, and distrain any crops, implements, buildings, timber, &c., found upon it. There can be no objection on the score of justice to the proposal, as the estate will be but repaying that sum which has been improperly credited to it, but which should have been in the hands of the Provincial Road Committee. There can be no objection on the ground of expediency, as the small amount leviable cannot affect the securities on the estate; but, in fact, when it once becomes known that a cheap and efficient remedy is provided by the law for the recovery of these contributions, evasions of them will cease.

Preservation of Game.

I shall lay before you the draft of an Ordinance for the better preservation of what is termed game, but which in fact affects only deer, elk, buffaloes, and pea-fowl. I wish it distinctly to be understood that this is not an Ordinance to preserve game for the amusement of sportsmen, but to prevent the complete extermination of those animals which, a few years ago, supplied food to a large portion of the native population. The strongest representations that have been made to me on this subject have come from villages in the interior.—The complaint is, that large bodies of strangers enter the district, drive into a narrow compass and shoot down and wound large quantities of deer, the flesh of which is dried, carried away, and sold; that this wholesale destruction goes on at all seasons; and that the breed of buffaloes is deteriorating by the slaughter of the wild males. During the whole of my journeys in the Northern and Eastern Provinces I only saw two deer, and heard one pea-fowl, although riding over ground where a few years previously all kind of game abounded.

I am unwilling to recommend a general annual tax on guns, which would be inquisitorial and unpopular; but I trust that a strict observance of the close season, the prohibition of driving except by the inhabitants of the district—who may be looked on as owners of the game—and the exercise of powers which the Ordinance confers on them to make rules for its preservation, will be sufficient to check further destruction, and to restore the breed of deer and buffaloes now rapidly disappearing.

Village Communities' Ordinance.

An Ordinance will be laid before you, which is an addition to the Village Communities' Ordinance of 1871. It is entitled "An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of rules made by Village Communities where no Village Tribunals exist." The object of the Ordinance is to enable Village Communities to frame their own administrative regulations, and to enforce them by the Police Courts in districts where it may be inexpedient to establish the Village Tribunals created by the Ordinance of 1871.

Paddy Cultivation Ordinance Amendment.

An Ordinance will be brought forward for the amendment of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance of 1867. The object of the Government is not to set aside the fundamental principles of this most valuable and carefully composed Ordinance, but merely to make it more elastic.

The almost universal feeling of the Government Agents throughout the Island is adverse to the maintenance of the repayment of the cost of irrigation works by ten annual instalments. It is proposed therefore to allow to the cultivators the option of ten annual instalments, or of a light permanent rate, which also provides for the maintenance of the irrigation works. This rate shall never exceed Rs. 1 per acre, nor more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the works, viz., 5 per cent. on the outlay, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for upkeep.

The Ordinance is so far retrospective that it permits the cultivators, who have previously agreed to repay the charge in ten annual instalments, to avail themselves of the low rate in perpetuity instead; and on the strong representations of many of the Government Agents, I have thought it right to make provision that this money payment may be commuted to one in kind. This I have every reason to believe will be regarded as the greatest possible boon by the natives. Payment in kind is perfectly understood by them, and easily managed; whereas in many parts of the Island repayment by cash would be accompanied with serious difficulties and great dissatisfaction.

An amendment of some importance has also been introduced, that at the preliminary meetings the decision shall not depend on the number of the votes alone, but that acreage as well as numbers is to determine the majority. This amendment is much required, as several most useful works have been stopped by a majority of cultivators possessing but a small portion of the land to be irrigated.

When it is considered that in Southern India Rs. 6 per acre is the standard of assessment on land irrigated by Government, I think the boon which we offer to the cultivator in Ceylon, of irrigating his land for one-sixth of the amount levied on the Indian cultivator, is one that should be thankfully received.

Lunatic Prisoners.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of repeated remands of lunatic prisoners for future inquiry by Judges, whereby the prisoners have been subjected to much excitement, and the jails disturbed by their frantic violence, I have prepared an Ordinance which will be submitted to you, and which, while providing ample safeguards against false and interested accusations of lunacy, will remedy the present unsatisfactory state of things so much complained of by the Medical Department.

Other Ordinances of minor importance will be submitted to you, but I need not detain you with an account of their provisions.

I now turn to topics connected with the administration of the Island, which cannot fail to be of interest to you.

I regret that it is not in my power to give you any information on two subjects of deep importance to the Colony—the Colombo Breakwater, and the reduction of Military Expenditure. I am still awaiting the decision of the Secretary of State on the latter point, and I understand that the plans and estimates of the Breakwater, which were referred to Sir John Coode and considered by him, and which have been subsequently returned to Mr. Townshend, are now on their way out. I therefore trust I shall be able to communicate with you on the subject before the close of the Session.

I wish I could have informed you that the Secretary of State had decided on the reduction of the Military Expenditure, which I have strongly urged.

The addition to our revenue of so large a sum would have enabled me at once to take in hand many improvements in the condition of the Service, which I am unable to deal with for want of funds. The condition of the Clerical branch of this Service however appears to me to call so loudly for improvement, that I have caused a plan to be prepared which will, I trust, materially simplify and improve the position of its members, and the expenditure on which will I trust be acceded to by you. The fault of the present system is, that every petty clerkship in the service has a fixed salary assigned to it, and it is thus impossible that a clerk should obtain an increase of pay unless appointed to some other clerkship—involving removal generally to another station. My proposal is to place the whole of the minor clerks of the service, whose duties are of a mechanical and routine nature, into one class, and to assign to it a salary increasing with length of service. The higher clerkships in the service will be divided into classes, according to the importance of their duties and the rate of their salaries; and promotion to these higher classes will be made from the ranks of the lower grade by seniority and merit. The result of this system will be, that a clerk who shall do his duty faithfully, but is not qualified for promotion to the high ranks, will receive acknowledgment for his length of service by a progressive increase of his pay, while promotion to the higher clerkships of the Service will be open to those who shall merit it by ability or good service.

Education.

In the Department of Public Instruction I am glad to inform you the progress made during the past twelve months has been even greater than was anticipated. In opening the Legislative Council in 1870, Sir Hercules stated that he expected there would be before the close of 1871 some 500 schools and 20,000 children benefiting by the sums voted for the department, and this statement has been fulfilled, for, at the end of 1871, there were 494 schools and 26,000 children participating in the vote for Public Instruction. Since then the increase has been equally rapid. In the present year thirty three vernacular schools have been opened by Government, and 122 others have been examined for grants, so that there are now under the department 649 schools, giving instruction to, in round numbers, 30,000 children.

A third class of schools has been added to the Government scheme within the last few months, namely, C. or village schools, which it is proposed to assist by small capitation grants These grants will be given with the object of helping these schools to a higher class; and with the view of not departing from the policy of the Government, that payments shall be made on results, it is provided that any school, which shall have received assistance as a C. school for three years, and is not, at the end of that time, qualified to rank as an A or B. school, shall, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary, cease to receive a grant.

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To meet the increased expenditure in grants-in-aid a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been added to the amount voted for that purpose this year, and it is hoped that that will cover the cost of C. schools also.

Rs. 3,500 have been put on the estimates for the establishment of new vernacular schools, for which there have been several applications by Village Councils in the Central and Western Provinces.

While encouraging these and similar applications for assistance, the Government will impress on the Director of Public Instruction the necessity of satisfying himself that schools are not unnecessarily multiplied, and that when a district has been sufficiently supplied, fresh schools will not be subsidized.

Jails.

In his opening Address of 1866 Sir Hercules Robinson commented on "the deplorable condition of Jails in this Island." A large expenditure has since then been incurred in the reconstruction of some jails; and the great improvement of others. This has enabled the Inspector of Prisons to introduce and insist on a proper system of penal discipline throughout the Island, which was impossible before. There still remain some jails to be dealt with, but I hope ere long to be able to congratulate you on having our Prison system in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. While on this subject, permit me to refer to

Public Executions.

The shocking spectacle that recently met my eyes, of an unfortunate criminal being paraded through the streets of Kandy on his way to execution, in one of the most public parts of the town, and the information I received, that in other towns the sentence of death had hitherto been carried out in the most frequented places, induced me, with the full consent of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to order that executions, while still retaining their publicity, to which the legal authorities attach much importance, shall no longer be conducted in the sight of unwilling spectators, but at spots remote from the public view, to which there is access to those who are desirous of being present.

Hospitals.

The Government is still engaged in the work of extending hospital accommodation throughout the Island, and the report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer is encouraging. Provision will be made for this object in the estimates, and the works pushed on as rapidly as possible to completion.

The Principal Civil Medical Officer is much embarrassed by perpetual and well-founded applications for aid, which he is unable to grant, owing to the want of properly qualified assistants. The Government Medical School, which has been in successful operation for the last two years will, it is believed, furnish a useful class of medical practitioners, and afford the materials for a subsidiary Medical Service for the Colony. It would be well in my opinion to afford encouragement to the natives to avail themselves of the opportunity now placed within their reach of educating themselves for the medical profession; and I hope to effect this by the grant of some pecuniary aid to students of promise and good character, whose means, without assistance, would be too slender to enable them to live in Colombo and complete their course.

Police.

The subject of the Police force has been pressed on my attention. Should the sanction of the Home Government be given to the proposed reduction of Military Expenditure, it will then be necessary to strengthen this force in certain stations; and many of the well-conducted men of the Ceylon Rifles can thus be at once re-employed.

Strong representations have been made to me against the introduction of the Police system into the rural districts, and I am inclined to concur in the view taken of the inexpediency of doing so except as a punishment for lawlessness. Without constant supervision and intelligent inspection of outstations much abuse of authority on the part of subordinate officers occurs, and it is difficult for the sufferers to obtain redress. This abuse of authority is one of the subjects of complaint; the irregularity, if not the injustice, of the mode of assessment, is another. For instance, I find that the Police at Já-ela are charged to the inhabitants by assessment, whilst the Police at Minuwangoda, a precisely similar station, are charged to the Government. The Police at Pussellâwa are paid by the Planters; those at Ramboda on the same road by the Government. The Police at Kotmalé are paid for entirely by the Planters; at Dikoya the Government pays a moiety; at Trincomalee, where the Police guard the Jail, Kachchéri, Treasury, &c., the whole cost is paid by assessment; at Kurunégala, with precisely similar duties, the cost is divided; at Hambantota the Government pays the whole.

The whole system of assessment abounds in these anomalies, and should be revised and conducted on some fixed principle. A liberal system of rewards for the detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders, should be sanctioned; and lawlessness in a district should be punished by the immediate quartering of a Police Force on it, and by a special assessment for the payment of that force being rigorously levied.

Irrigation.

Upon this subject I am enabled to offer you the most unreserved congratulation. In the month of April I visited the rice-growing regions of the Eastern Province, which are the creation of the irrigation works carried out by Government. I never before saw such an unbroken sheet of

grain: save where some isolated trees, part of a recent forest, broke the view, the eye wandered over some 20,000 acres of green paddy. I saw, wherever I went, a sleek, vigorous, well-fed, and thoroughly healthy population.

The great impetus to paddy cultivation in this Province was given in 1857, when the restoration of the important Irrigation Scheme, of which the tanks of Irakkámam and Ampárai are the most prominent features, took place. Up to 1864 the lands under cultivation were 54,000 acres; the lands in cultivation in 1871 were 77,000 acres. The Crown lands to be additionally reclaimed under works already completed or in course of completion amount to 15,900 acres,—equal to the support of 23,850 persons.

The works in this Province are rapidly arriving at completion, and the Government is deeply indebted to the Government Agent, Mr. Morris, for the assistance he has rendered to, and the interest he has evinced in, these most beneficial undertakings. As the wants of this population are now more than overtaken, inasmuch as rice is beginning to be exported from the district, I am most anxious to put the full strength of the department at work in restoring irrigation to Nuwarakaláwiya. This magnificent district has the strongest claims upon us. It was once the granary of the Island; it is now utterly neglected. It has a population of 60,000 persons, and over 1,600 villages, which have each of them their tank. There are at least 1,700 of these tanks, and I am credibly informed not one of them has its sluice in order. The consequence is, that the inhabitants mainly depend on Chena, and wholesale destruction of the forests has been the result. I have therefore ordered that a careful preliminary survey should be made of the district for irrigation purposes. Plans for the works and estimates can then be drawn up; and I trust that in a few years hence the population may present the same vigorous and thriving appearance as the population of the Eastern Province, and from the same causes—namely, good and plentiful food.

The irrigation works in the Southern Province are also advancing, and will be fully carried out.

Railway Extension.

I have appointed a Commission composed of official and unofficial members to inquire into the returns which might be expected from two proposed lines of Railway in connection with Badulla, —the one an extension from Náwalapitiya to Badulla, the other from Colombo viâ Ratnapura and Haputalé to the same terminus. Should these returns be so far favourable as to shew any probability of either of the lines fulfilling the conditions to which I have already alluded, I shall be most happy to ask you to sanction the expenses of a flying trace, without which it will be impossible to ascertain with any accuracy the course the lines should take, the intermediate traffic, the engineering conditions connected with them, and the cost of construction.

The best thanks of the Government will be due to those gentlemen who have, with much public spirit in spite of other pressing business, devoted their time to this inquiry, which I trust they will shortly complete.

Forest Preservation.

The Reports of Government Agents and their Assistants have convinced me and the Executive Council, that no time should be lost in adopting a plan for the preservation of forests. The present system involves loss to the revenue, wholesale fraud, and the gradual but certain destruction of the most valuable timber in the Island. In the Trincomalee District alone the timber which was fraudulently cut and hidden in the jungle, but which was discovered by means of large rewards, has sufficed to supply the wants of the timber trade in the Eastern Province during the present year.

No one who has ridden through forests where licenses have been granted, can fail to be struck with the wasteful, indeed ruinous mode of cutting timber. Large trees are felled without any previous lopping or precaution, and break in their fall all the smaller trees around them. A piece which suits the wants of the feller is cut out, and the rest of the tree, containing most valuable timber, is left to rot.

If this system be allowed to prevail much longer, Ceylon will not be able to provide timber for its own wants. The best wood will be cut away in all accessible places, and no young stock will be growing up to replace it.

The regulations which I am about to propose will at first involve some expense, but I have not a doubt but, that when the fraudulent transactions to which I have referred are stopped, and the full value of the timber cut obtained, we shall amply recoup ourselves for this expense. But even were it not so, and that the increased receipts were not likely to overtake at once the increased expenditure contemplated, I am of opinion that out of the receipts from timber we should provide for the maintenance of the forests, and not swell our present revenue by the gradual impoverishment of what should be one of the permanent resources of the Island.

I recommend that in the Northern, North-Western, Eastern, and Southern Provinces certain forests should be proclaimed as reserved Government forests. One or more blocks for cutting should be defined in each such reserved forest,—until these blocks are exhausted no cutting elsewhere to be permitted,—a block, when exhausted, to be replanted with useful trees, for which purpose nurseries should be established. A Forester to be appointed in each Province, to supervise the cutting, removing, and sale of timber, and the replanting of the blocks cut.

A difference of opinion exists whether the trees should be cut and removed by Government to certain spots, and there sold, either by auction or measurement, or whether the buyers should be allowed to do the work. I propose that each plan should be tried, and that experience shall determine which of the two should be finally adopted.

Gansabháwa Ordinance.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report to you favourably as to the working of this enactment. The Government Agent of the Western Province states that there has been but one appeal in 52 civil and criminal decided cases; that the records are kept with great regularity and neatness, and that the proceedings are remarkable for the absence of all technicalities, and are simple and to the purpose. He adds, that there is a desire among neighbouring villages to be annexed to the proclaimed district, which is a proof that the Ordinance is popular, and can be extended with advantage.

The acting Government Agent of the Central Province reports that the Ordinance was proclaimed in the division of Udunuwara on the 16th November, 1871; that 449 cases, civil and criminal, have been decided; that there have only been 7 appeals, and that 291 civil and criminal cases have been brought to an amicable settlement by the advice of the Gansabháwa. In every case of appeal the original decision has been confirmed.

As soon as the Ordinance was introduced into Udunuwara, steps were taken to frame administrative rules under clause 6. These rules were brought into operation on the 4th of last July, and already under their provisions twelve useful village paths, which had long been neglected, have been opened, and other foot and bridle paths will be cleared within a short time.

Arrangements have been also made for restoring three tanks capable of irrigating 100 amunams of paddy land; and for this work the villagers seek no assistance, save the machinery provided by the Ordinance. Other useful works are in contemplation.

It is considered that six village schools will at present suffice for the wants of this division. The people will be ready with two school-houses on the 1st October, and the other four will be ready early next year.

The successful working of the Ordinance in this division of 13,000 inhabitants has given encouragement to its introduction into other parts of the Central Province; and it is intended from the 1st of October to extend its provisions to Walapané, with 9,000 inhabitants, and to Mátalé north, with 16,000. There is already ample indication that the Ordinance will be of service in providing, in the office of President of these tribunals, an object of ambition for Kandyans of influential position, and in enlisting native agency in the administration of the Island, which I consider to be an object of the gravest importance.

Cinchona.

It must naturally be a subject of much interest to the Legislature to hear that the attention of the Planters has been directed to the raising of other produce besides Coffee, and not without success.

The Cinchona produced in the Island seems, from the accompanying extract from a letter of the consignee in London to Mr. Harrison, to be of excellent quality, and the soil of the Island seems adapted to the cultivation of this plant. After stating that the Cinchona bark remitted by Mr. Harrison was selling for higher prices than those obtained by the Indian Government for the *officinalis* and *succirubra* barks grown at Ootacamund, the agent adds "There must be something in the soil or climate of Ceylon peculiarly adapted to the perfect growth of this plant, which we think should make it more extensively grown in the Island."

Tea.

I am informed that samples of tea grown on the estates of the Ceylon Company, have been tested by competent authority, and have been pronounced to be of such quality as to warrant a more extensive cultivation of the plant. If the experiment of tea planting be a success, it will be an important adjunct to coffee. It will enable the Planter to find continuous work for his labourers, and it will bring into cultivation large tracts, the elevation of which is generally considered to be too high for coffee. In order therefore to give every encouragement to the opening of fresh industries in this Island, I have informed the Planters' Association that, if they consider the service of two experts in the manipulation of tea would be of use to the growers, I shall move the Government of India to send here two such persons for a couple of years. They can be stationed at Hakgalla, and instructed to give information and assistance to the Planters.

Silk.

I have been applied to by several persons for information on the subject of the production and sale of silk, and I have placed myself in communication with the Chairman of the Silk Association in England. As far as I can learn, silk can be produced here in any quantity, with proper care and attention, and with an ample supply of leaves. The Mulberry tree grows quickly and vigorously in Ceylon, the worms are reported to be hardy and to thrive well; but difficulties arise from the want of patient and skilled hands in the winding of the silk. I fear these difficulties cannot be overcome, and that any silk grown in the Island must be sent in the dried cocoon to Europe to be spun. The remission of cocoons to Europe from various parts of the East is, I understand, largely increasing, and the information I have sought is chiefly on this point. I have also written to Japan for a small quantity of eggs for experiments.

I am well aware that the last subjects to which I have referred may appear trivial, while the great coffee enterprise flourishes and absorbs all attention; but coffee was itself, at no far distance of time, an experiment: and other experiments may introduce other industries to vary and extend the productive power of the Colony.

Museum.

The want of a Museum, in which may be represented the natural history, antiquities, and industrial products of the Island, has been forcibly urged on me by persons of all classes. During the period when the revenue of the Island did not suffice for its most imperative wants, it would have been inexpedient to have sanctioned an institution, which it was better to leave untouched, rather than establish on an inadequate and unsatisfactory footing. For a comparatively small sum, considering the object in view, a Museum may be constructed, which shall not be a mere random collection of miscellaneous objects, but a scientific, teaching exhibition,—which, while ministering to the amusement of many, may convey instruction to all who seek it.

Through every enlightened country in Europe Museums and Art Galleries are being extended. There are few towns of note in France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy, without these institutions. In many of our Colonies they have been set on foot with no grudging spirit, and with the happiest results.

What we essentially require in our society is, that men, engaged in business during a portion of the day, may have opportunities for intellectual employment in the study of the works of nature and of man, which a properly organized Museum will afford them; and I am convinced, if you sanction my proposal, that a spirit of inquiry into natural history and archæology will be awakened throughout the whole Island.

As yet the only attempt to bring together the natural and artificial productions of the Colony has proceeded from the occasional and praiseworthy efforts of private persons, and yet all our other Colonies united could not furnish a collection of objects of such varied interest as Ceylon.

To carry out thoroughly our purpose, it will be necessary that the head of the institution should be a person competent from knowledge and scientific training to arrange in proper sequence the various specimens as they come in, to give information to the student, and probably to give lectures occasionally on the different branches of the collections—such as on the principles of classification, the habits, instincts, and economical uses of each class.

I propose in connection with this Museum to obtain reproductions of the inscriptions through the Island, by means of photography, casts, and hand-copying. These inscriptions, varying in character and dialect, will be of deep interest to the philologist, and throw light on the ancient usages, religious customs, and early history of Ceylon. It is unnecessary for me to inform you that the study of Oriental literature, language, and history is being pursued with ardour throughout Europe; but I may mention that I have received constant communications from persons of literary eminence urging me to carry out speedily and effectually the work which I have indicated. I shall also endeavour to remove to the Museum such objects as illustrate the early art of this country, taking due precaution neither to offend religious feelings, nor, by improperly detaching a portion of it, to destroy the completeness of an ancient structure which we may hope to preserve.

Believing as I do that the success and utility of this institution will depend on the character and attainments of its Director, I shall ask you, by granting him a liberal salary, to offer an inducement to a man of high acquirements to undertake the task. Far rather would I exercise parsimony in the structure, than in the salary of the Director; far rather would I have an eminent man and a plain inexpensive building, than a costly edifice and a cheap and inefficient Director.

I have no fear, however, of the Museum ever becoming any burden on the Colony The cause of the increasing expense of such establishments in Europe arises from the constant and enormous accumulation of objects from every part of the world, which are ever demanding additional space and an additional staff.

I propose however, at once to affix a limit to our collections. They should be strictly confined to the productions of Ceylon, and as I shall mainly trust to voluntary contributions, the annual expense for the purchase, collecting, and removal of specimens to Colombo will be very trifling.

You will I trust excuse the length to which this Address has been protracted, and the details into which I have entered.

I think it a matter much to be desired that the Government should give you full information on all subjects of general interest. Criticism, if favourable, must of course be gratifying; criticism, if unfavourable, may be most valuable and salutary. The more the acts of the Government are canvassed and discussed, the more likely are they to come out eventually the better for attrition.

Intoxicating Liquors.

There is one subject more on which I cannot be silent, and that is, the extension of drunkenness throughout the Island. English rule has given to Ceylon many blessings, which the inhabitants are ever ready to acknowledge—security of life and property, equality before the law, and just tribunals, the abolition of serfdom, excellent roads to promote intercourse and facilitate the conveyance of produce; but we have at the same time extended a curse throughout the Island, which weighs heavily in the other scale, namely, drunkenness. Some years ago, as I am informed, a drunken Kandyan would have been disgraced in the eyes of his fellows. Now the occurrence is so common, that the disgrace has passed away; drunkenness is extending itself gradually into villages where it was before unheard of, and even the women are accustoming themselves to intoxicating drink. I have had some remarkable petitions on this subject:—the first, from the Roman Catholics of Jaffna and other parts of the Northern Province, numerously signed by Europeans and Natives alike. Another petition was recently presented to me by the Rev. Mr. Scott, signed by no less than 32,396 persons —7,382 English, 16,419 Singhalese, 8,595 Tamils. These petitions I am glad to inform you are

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characterized by moderation and good sense. They do not go to the length of advocating the total prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors. The petitioners are aware that such an attempt would be impossible. But they say "Restrict the places of sale, and thus discourage intoxication, and diminish the great moral and social evils which flow from it."

In these recommendations I warmly concur. In restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors some diminution of revenue must be expected, but, in the words of the petitioners, any decrease under that head would be more than compensated by an improvement in the general well-being of the community, and in the reduced cost of establishments for the suppression and punishment of crime.

In corroboration of this argument, I may mention that in the majority of cases where the sentence of capital punishment has been pronounced, and which have been referred to me, arrack has been connected with the crime. It is my intention, with the assent of the Executive Council, to issue a circular to the Government Agents to contract as far as possible, at the commencement of the year, the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to prevent its extension into the rural districts. It is said, that with prohibition, private sale of liquor and private tippling will take the place of public sale. No doubt we cannot expect to shut out altogether ardent spirits from these districts, but the occasional introduction of small quantities of arrack for private use is a very different thing from the effects of arrack taverns flaring and flaunting in the public view, and, as it were, soliciting all comers. The dread of the informer will in some degree suppress the illicit sale of arrack, but what I chiefly rely on is the absence of ever ready, ever exposed temptation.

When in the year 1843 Sir James Graham put down with a stern hand the gambling houses of London, it was confidently asserted that, if men were disposed to gamble no legislation could prevent them, and that private play would take the place of public; but the Government of Sir Robert Peel thought otherwise, and thought rightly. Gambling became a matter of danger, and public and private play at games of chance has almost entirely ceased throughout the length and breadth of England. I anticipate the same good effects here by imposing restrictions upon drinking shops, though not to the same extent.

We must, as I said before, be prepared for a slight but, I believe, a very slight decrease of revenue, in consequence of curtailing the area in which arrack taverns may be established; but even supposing we are thereby obliged to protract the completion of some works of utility for a longer period, can any work be named more beneficial, more urgent, more accompanied with God's blessing, than that of trying to save the bodies and the souls of those committed to our charge?

I wish I could conclude my Address with these observations. It has seldom been granted to a Governor to meet his Legislative Council with more satisfactory comments on the past year, or with brighter anticipations of the coming.

But within the last fortnight a great calamity has befallen us. Inundations, to an extent unknown in this Colony for a long series of years, have inflicted serious though only temporary damage to a large tract of country. The loss of life so far as I can ascertain, has been but small, considering the suddenness and extent of the floods; but many houses have been swept away, and a large amount of native property destroyed.

In this emergency, I have ventured to take on myself the responsibility of sanctioning the purchase of food for the temporary relief of the distressed, and I trust that henceforth private liberality will go far to mitigate their sufferings.

I have no misgiving that I shall not be cordially supported by you in the course I have pursued, but that you will readily sanction the expenditure incurred.

I may perhaps be stepping out of the proper limits of a Governor's Address in taking this opportunity of expressing how strongly I appreciate the assistance I have received, during the recent sad events, from the Government Agent of this Province, from the Inspector-General of Police, and from Messrs. Robinson, Strong, Murdoch, and Vanderstraaten of the Railway Department. Their energy and humanity ought not to be passed over without notice.

The breaking down of the railway bridge over the Hanwella road involves the temporary interruption of traffic with the Central Province. The Government is well aware of the serious consequences of this interruption, and every effort will be made to restore communication with the least possible delay. I am grieved to add that this accident has been accompanied by loss of life. Three persons employed in the Railway Department were drowned on this occasion. The Council will, I am confident, bear in mind that these men perished while discharging their duties, and make provision for their families.

As soon as the flood has subsided, I consider that it will be necessary to institute an inquiry into the cause of this accident, and into the general condition of the bridges along the line. It will also be expedient to inquire whether additional outlets for the escape of water should not be constructed, in view of the recurrence of inundations.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

The Ordinances already referred to will be immediately brought forward for your consideration. I now leave to you the business of the Session, with the fullest confidence in your wisdom, industry, and discretion. I trust that the work of this Council may ever tend to the uniting and knitting together the hearts of the people of this Colony in loyalty to the throne,—and I pray that Divine Providence may guide and prosper all our undertakings.

3. His Excellency the Governor having retired, the Chair was taken by the Hon'ble Major-General H. Renny.

4. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.—The Colonial Secretary moved that the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare an Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech:—The Government Agent for the Western Province, the Surveyor-General, the Principal Collector of Customs, Mr. M. Coomara Swamy, Mr. D. Wilson, and Mr. W. Rose.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.—Carried.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday next, the 2nd October, 1872, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 2nd October*, 1872.

Committee to bring up the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor.

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee Districts."

"An Ordinance for making provision for the second or final Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1871."

The Queen's Advocate to move the first reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under the Branch Roads Ordinance, 1866."

"An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 2nd October*, 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Hon'ble the Major-General took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. COLOMBO BREAKWATER.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the following message from His Excellency the Governor, which was read by the Clerk of the Council:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

In my address to you I stated that I was expecting the Report of Sir John Coode on the documents submitted to him by the Secretary of State, referring to the subject of improved harbour accommodation for Colombo.

I am glad to inform you that the Report has arrived, and that Sir John Coode entirely concurs in the views expressed by the Legislative Council last year in favour of a Breakwater. He suggests certain alterations as to the direction in which the proposed Breakwater should run, and foresees no difficulty in the way of its completion for a sum not exceeding £630,000, which comprises the erection of two jetties of 1,000 feet long, and the dredging of the bar. To arrive at more exact estimates Sir John Coode requires to be furnished with some additional engineering details, which I am glad to inform you can at once be undertaken by the Surveyor-General.

Sir John Coode is of opinion that no time need be lost in preparing for the conveyance of materials to the proposed Breakwater. I shall ask you therefore to make provision for this purpose when an estimate of the expense can be arrived at.

I have the pleasure of laying before you the Despatch of the Secretary of State, and the other papers enclosed with it.

W. H. GREGORY.

4. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.—The Government Agent for the Western Province having brought up the Address of the Council in reply to the Speech of his Excellency, it was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. The Legislative Council, at this the first opportunity afforded to them, beg to offer to Your Excellency their congratulations on your appointment as the Governor of this Colony and the President of this Assembly.

2. They are gratified to learn that, though only a few months have elapsed since your arrival in Ceylon, Your Excellency has been able to visit so many parts of it, and to inform yourself, by personal observation, of their capabilities and requirements. It will be their pleasing duty to give their best consideration to the various measures of importance, which, as the results of your careful

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study of the wants of the different classes of the community, you propose to submit to the Council during the present Session.

3. The Council are glad to be assured by Your Excellency, that the finances of the Colony are in a satisfactory condition, and that the surplus cash balance of the year 1871 would justify the reduction of the amount required to be borrowed for the Návalapitiya Railway extension, from Rs. 1,500,000 to Rs. 750,000. They trust that the Report of the Railway Commission now sitting will be such as to warrant further Railway extension.

4. They recognize the importance of the Northern and Trincomalee roads, and concur with Your Excellency in thinking, that the rivers along these routes should be bridged, and that future improvements on them should be of a permanent character. The completion of these great arteries of communication, should they lead to the reclamation in any degree of the vast tracts of valuable, though waste land, through which they run, and to the gradual settlement of population there, cannot fail to be advantageous to the Colony.

5. The Council are happy to learn that the condition of the Immigrant Cooly has engaged Your Excellency's consideration, and are prepared to give their best attention to any measures which may be introduced with the object of perfecting the arrangements under which Immigration is now conducted in the Island, and of placing on a satisfactory footing the medical treatment of Coolies on Coffee Estates.

6. The Bills entitled "Branch Roads' Assessment," "Preservation of Game," "Paddy Cultivation," and "Lunatic Prisoners," relate to matters of special interest, and will be carefully dealt with by the Council.

7. They are pleased to find from Your Excellency's message, received since the delivery of your opening Address, that Sir John Coode has reported favourably on the proposed Breakwater for Colombo, and that it is your intention to allow no time to be lost in carrying out this most important work.

8. Any scheme for improving the position of the clerical, and other subordinate branches of the Service, will be cheerfully entertained by the Council.

9. They note with much pleasure the progress alleged to have been made in the Department of Public Instruction during the past twelve months.

10. The new arrangements, by which capital punishment will be carried into execution beyond the public view, at places to which however all who are desirous of being present can gain access, are in the opinion of the Council highly desirable.

11. The Council will be happy to sanction votes by which the usefulness of the Medical School can be extended, as any encouragement afforded to the natives to educate themselves for the Medical profession, must result in lasting benefit to the people.

12. The support of this Council will be readily given to any well-considered measure for ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants of Nuwarakaláwiya, by restoring the Irrigation works of that District.

13. The preservation of the forests of the Island being a subject to which this Council had given their attention in past Sessions, they are pleased to learn that definite steps will be adopted for preventing the unscientific and wanton destruction of valuable timber, and for replacing the trees felled, by fresh plantations.

14. The introduction of the general Police into the Rural districts has also been discussed in previous sittings. The Council think it inexpedient to establish it in the villages, except as a punishment for lawlessness, when the expenses of its upkeep should be made to fall on all equally, and not merely on house and land owners. The anomalies found in the present system of assessment should also be revised.

15. It is a source of sincere satisfaction to receive from Your Excellency the intimation, that the Village Communities' Ordinance is working beneficially.

16. The Council attach much importance to all useful experiments "for introducing new industries, and varying and extending the productive powers of the Colony," and thank Your Excellency for your valuable suggestions in regard to the cultivation of Cinchona, Tea, and Silk.

17. A Museum has been a long-felt want in the Island, and the Council consider it a subject of gratulation, that in organizing one here for the first time, they can count upon the experience of a Governor specially qualified to advise on the subject.

18. Measures for the prevention of drunkenness will meet with a cordial reception from this Council, who are of opinion that any decrease in the revenue, caused by restrictions placed on the sale of spirituous liquors, will be more than counterbalanced by the public advantages to be derived from the diminution of crime.

19. The Legislative Council sympathize most heartily with the sufferers by the recent inundations, and will readily sanction any expenditure incurred by your Government in relieving the distressed.

20. The Legislative Council are prepared earnestly to co-operate with Your Excellency in all your efforts to advance the prosperity of the Island, and confidently rely upon your liberal and enlightened guidance in their deliberations.

5. The Government Agent for the Western Province moved that the Address be adopted. Seconded by Mr. Coomara Swamy.—Carried.

6. His Excellency the Governor having arrived, took the Chair.

7. The Hon'ble the Major-General read the Address of the Council in reply to the Governor's speech.

8. The Governor replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

PRAY accept my thanks for your congratulations on my appointment as Governor of this Island, and for the assurances, which I rely on, that you are prepared to co-operate with me in all my efforts to advance its prosperity.

I am gratified to find a general concurrence on your part in the measures which I stated I should submit to you, and I sincerely trust that the same fortunate concordance of views, so conducive to good government, may always exist between us.

9. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table the following papers:—
   (1.) Papers relating to the Medical treatment of Coolies.
   (2.) Papers relating to the Colombo Breakwater.
   (3.) Despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of certain proposed changes in the classification of the Ceylon Civil Service, and the increase of certain salaries.
   (4.) Papers respecting the Vendeloos Bay north of Batticaloa.
   (5.) Statement of Fiscals' Fees levied under the 48th, 51st, and 56th clauses of the Ordinance No. 4 of 1867.
   (6.) The Blue Book for 1871.

10. ESCAPE FOR FLOOD WATERS.—Mr. Wilson gave notice that, at the next meeting of Council, he would move, that it is desirable that Government should, without delay, provide sufficient escape for flood-waters to the sea, to prevent a recurrence of such disastrous floods as the recent one.

11. ESTATES' MEDICAL WANTS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee districts," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 16th instant.

12. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAY SUPPLY BILL FOR 1871.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Second or Final Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1871," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 9th instant.

13. RECOVERY OF ASSESSMENT FOR BRANCH ROADS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under the Branch Roads' Ordinance, 1866," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 16th instant.

14. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' RULES BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 30th instant.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 9th October*, 1872.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WILSON.—To move, that it is desirable that Government should, without delay, provide sufficient escape for flood-waters to the sea, to prevent a recurrence of such disastrous floods as the recent one.

Mr. WILSON.—To move for a return of particulars of Arrears of Revenue estimated on 31st December, 1871, at £30,000. The return to shew amounts due on different accounts, dates when due, and causes of arrear.

Mr. COOMARA SWAMY.—To move, that the Council be furnished with a return shewing the Chief Headmen's divisions in which "*The Village Communities' Ordinance*, 1871," has been brought into operation, the sub-divisions made of such divisions, the meetings held there, their results, and the rules, if any, framed by them or by the Committee appointed by them. Also the Village Tribunals established, the names of the Presidents, the number of the Councillors associated with them, the civil and criminal cases instituted, their results both there and in appeal, the cases in which the Councillors differed from the President, the amount of fines recovered, the manner in which they have been appropriated, and the number and nature of cases, if any, in which jurisdiction by consent of parties (under clause 21) was given to these Tribunals.

The Queen's Advocate to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the Kandy Criminal Sessions."

The Auditor-General to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the Loan for the extension of the Railway from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Second or Final Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1871."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 9th October*, 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Reports on the working of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867.
4. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF COLOMBO.—Mr. Wilson gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he would move that it is desirable that a Select Committee of this Council be appointed to take evidence, and to enquire into the working of the Municipal Council of Colombo, from its commencement up to the present time, in order to ascertain whether the institution has been honestly and beneficially worked for the public interests of this city, or otherwise. Also, that it is desirable that all Petitions or Memorials which have been received, addressed to the Governor or the Government in favour or against the Municipal Council, be laid on the table for the information of this Council.
5. ESCAPE FOR FLOOD-WATERS.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved that it is desirable that Government should, without delay, provide sufficient escape for flood-waters to the sea, to prevent a recurrence of such disastrous floods as the recent one.

   Seconded by Mr. Coomara Swamy.

   Motion agreed to.
6. ARREARS OF REVENUE.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved for a return of particulars of arrears of revenue, estimated on 31st December, 1871, at £30,000. The return to shew amounts due on different accounts, dates when due, and causes of arrear.

   Motion agreed to.
7. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE, 1871.—Mr. Coomara Swamy, pursuant to notice, moved that the Council be furnished with a return shewing the Chief Headmen's divisions in which "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1871," has been brought into operation, the sub-divisions made of such divisions, the meetings held there, their results, and the rules, if any, framed by them, or by the Committee appointed by them; also, the Village Tribunals established, the names of the Presidents, the number of the Councillors associated with them, the civil and criminal cases instituted, their results both there and in appeal, the cases in which the Councillors differed from the President, the amount of fines recovered, the manner in which they have been appropriated; and the number and nature of cases, if any, in which jurisdiction by consent of parties (under clause 21) was given to these tribunals.

   Seconded by Mr. Wilson.

   Motion agreed to.
8. KANDY CRIMINAL SESSIONS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance relating to the Kandy Criminal Sessions," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 16th instant.
9. RAILWAY EXTENSION BILL.—On the motion of the Auditor-General, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance relating to the Loan for the extension of the Railway from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 16th instant.
10. SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL FOR 1871.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Rose.
11. STEAMER "EMBLEHOPE."—Mr. Rose gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he would move for the production of all correspondence which has taken place in Ceylon and in England in reference to the steamer "Emblehope," detained in Galle by order of the Ceylon Government.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 16th October, 1872.*

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WILSON.—To move, that it is desirable that a Select Committee of this Council be appointed to take evidence, and to enquire into the working of the Municipal Council of Colombo, from its commencement up to the present time, in order to ascertain whether the institution has been honestly and beneficially worked for the public interests of this city, or otherwise. Also, that it is desirable that all Petitions or Memorials which have been received, addressed to the Governor or the Government in favour or against the Municipal Council, be laid on the table for the information of this Council.

Mr. ROSE.—To move for the production of all correspondence which has taken place in Ceylon and in England in reference to the steamer "Emblehope," detained in Galle by order of the Ceylon Government.

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to amend "The Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867."

"An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island."

The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under the Branch Roads' Ordinance, 1866."

"An Ordinance relating to the Kandy Criminal Sessions."

The Auditor-General to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the Loan for the extension of the Railway from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 16th October, 1872.*

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Administration Reports for 1871.
4. MR. J. A. MARTENSZ.—The President moved that the following entry be made in the Minutes of Council:—

"That the Council desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss which they have sustained by the death of Mr. James Adrian Martensz, who has for upwards of seven years been an Unofficial Member of Council, and their high appreciation of the integrity, soundness of judgment, and accurate legal knowledge which he brought to its deliberations."

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Carried unanimously.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday next.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 23rd October, 1872.*

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WILSON.—To move, that it is desirable that a Select Committee of this Council be appointed to take evidence, and to enquire into the working of the Municipal Council of Colombo, from its commencement up to the present time, in order to a certain whether the institution has been honestly and beneficially worked for the public interests of this city, or otherwise. Also, that it is desirable that all Petitions or Memorials which have been received, addressed to the Governor or the Government in favour of or against the Municipal Council, be laid on the table for the information of this Council.

Mr. ROSE.—To move for the production of all correspondence which has taken place in Ceylon and in England in reference to the steamer "Emblehope," detained in Galle by order of the Ceylon Government.

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The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to amend "The Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867."

"An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island."

The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under the Branch Roads' Ordinance, 1866."

"An Ordinance relating to the Kandy Criminal Sessions."

The Auditor-General to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the Loan for the extension of the Railway from Péradeniya to Náwalapitiya." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

The Sub-Committee to bring up their Report, and the Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the second or final Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1871."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 23rd October,* 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. PAPERS.—The Auditor-General laid on the table a statement shewing the particulars of the Rs. 300,000 estimated in the statement of Assets and Liabilities for 1872 to be recoverable arrears of revenue,—moved for by Mr. Wilson.
4. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, COLOMBO.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved that it is desirable that a Select Committee of this Council be appointed to take evidence, and to enquire into the working of the Municipal Council of Colombo, from its commencement up to the present time, in order to ascertain whether the institution has been honestly and beneficially worked for the public interests of this city, or otherwise. Also, that it is desirable that all petitions or memorials which have been received, addressed to the Governor or the Government in favour of or against the Municipal Council, be laid on the table for the information of this Council.

Seconded by Mr. Rose.

THE COUNCIL DIVIDED.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. Leake,	Mr. Coomara Swamy,
Mr. Rose,	The Collector of Customs for the W. P.,
Mr. Wilson.	The Surveyor-General,
	The Government Agent for the W. P.,
	The Treasurer,
	The Auditor-General,
	The Queen's Advocate,
	The Colonial Secretary,
	The Major-General,
	His Excellency the Governor.
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Majority of seven against the motion.

Motion lost.

5. STEAMER "EMBLEHOPE."—Mr. Rose, pursuant to notice, moved for the production of all correspondence which has taken place in Ceylon and in England in reference to the steamer "Emblehope," detained in Galle by order of the Ceylon Government.

Seconded by Mr. Wilson.

Motion by leave withdrawn.

6. PADDY CULTIVATION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the "Padd Cultivation Ordinance, 1867," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 30th instant.

7. GAME PRESERVATION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 30th instant.

8. RECOVERY OF ASSESSMENT FOR BRANCH ROADS' BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Auditor-General, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Leake.

9. KANDY CRIMINAL SESSIONS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time and considered in Committee, and the further consideration of the Bill postponed to Wednesday next.

10. RAILWAY EXTENSION BILL.—On the motion of the Auditor-General, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Principal Collector of Customs, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Rose.

11. SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL FOR 1871.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the report was adopted, and the third reading fixed for Wednesday next.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 30th October*, 1872.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

Mr. LEAKE.—To ask what arrangements have been made for providing medical aid for coolies in the employment of the Government Departments. Is it the case that some of the Medical establishments connected with the divisions of Pioneers have been given up? And if so, for what reason?

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WILSON.—To move for a return giving particulars of all fines (exclusive of those on boats) levied by the Customs Department of Colombo from 1st January, 1871, to date (30th October, 1872,) and the reason why the fines were levied; also the amount of fine, and the appropriation of same in each case.

For a return for the same period of all seizures of goods for undervaluations, shewing amount of entry and sums realized, how the goods were disposed of, and how the surplus has been applied in each case, or, if loss were sustained, by whom borne.

For a return for the same period giving particulars of all fines levied on boats seized, and time of detention, and the reasons for seizure, and the application of the fines in each case.

For a return for the same period of all sums charged for landing and shipping goods after the ordinary working hours, and to whom the money has been paid in each case, as such information has been refused by the Collector of Customs in a recent case.

Mr. WILSON.—To move that any Reports which may be received by Government from the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the causes of the excessive mortality in Welikada Jail, be laid on the table.

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1871."

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1872."

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The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to amend the "Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

"An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

The Council to resume consideration of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the Kandy Criminal Sessions."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 30th October,* 1872.

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1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table a Petition from certain inhabitants of Colombo praying for the abolition of the Municipality of that town.
4. MEDICAL AID FOR COOLIES IN EMPLOY OF GOVERNMENT. — Mr. Rose, on behalf of Mr. Leake, pursuant to notice, asked, "What arrangements have been made for providing medical aid for coolies in the employment of the Government Departments. Is it the case that some of the Medical establishments connected with the divisions of Pioneers have been given up? And if so, for what reason?"

   The Colonial Secretary replied.
5. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, COLOMBO.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved for a return giving particulars of all fines (exclusive of those on boats) levied by the Customs Department of Colombo from 1st January, 1871, to date (30th October, 1872,) and the reason why the fines were levied; also the amount of fine, and the appropriation of same in each case.

   For a return for the same period of all seizures of goods for undervaluations, shewing amount of entry and sums realized, how the goods were disposed of, and how the surplus has been applied in each case; or, if loss were sustained, by whom borne.

   For a return for the same period giving particulars of all fines levied on boats seized, and time of detention, and the reasons for seizure, and the application of the fines in each case.

   For a return for the same period of all sums charged for landing and shipping goods after the ordinary working hours, and to whom the money has been paid in each case, as such information has been refused by the Collector of Customs in a recent case.

   Seconded by Mr. Rose.

   Motion agreed to.
6. MORTALITY IN WELIKADA JAIL.—Mr. Wilson, by leave, withdrew the motion on this subject standing in his name in the Order of the Day.
7. SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL FOR 1871.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.
8. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL FOR 1872.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1872," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 6th November, 1872.
9. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' RULES BILL.—The Queen's Advocate moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

   Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. COOMARA SWAMY moved, as an amendment, that the word "now" be left out, and that at the end of the motion the words "upon this day six months," be added.

Seconded by Mr. Wilson.

Question put "that the word 'now' stand part of the motion."

THE COUNCIL DIVIDED.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. Dehigama,	Mr. Wilson,
The Principal Collector of Customs,	Mr. Coomara Swamy.
The Surveyor-General,	
The Government Agent for the W. P.,	
The Treasurer,	
The Auditor-General,	
The Queen's Advocate,	
The Colonial Secretary,	
The Major-General,	
His Excellency the Governor.	

Ayes ten, noes two, majority eight.—Carried.

Question put that the Bill be read a second time.—Carried.

Bill read a second time.

10. PADDY CULTIVATION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Government Agent for the Western Province, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Rose.

11. GAME PRESERVATION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Surveyor-General, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Rose.

12. KANDY CRIMINAL SESSIONS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was re-committed for further consideration. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th November, 1872, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 6th November,* 1872.

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the Kandy Criminal Sessions."

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to apply a portion of Surplus Revenues to the extension of Railway communication."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee districts. (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1872." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities."

The Sub-Committee to bring up their Report, and the Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the loan for the extension of the Railway from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 6th November,* 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 4th November, 1872, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of the following Ordinance in the terms proposed, viz.:—

"An Ordinance relating to the Kandy Criminal Sessions."

4. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table list of labour rendered, and works executed, in the several Provinces of the Island, during the year 1871, under the Ordinance No. 18 of 1861.

5. KANDY CRIMINAL SESSIONS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

6. SURPLUS REVENUES BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of Surplus Revenues to the extension of Railway communication was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday next, the 13th instant.

7. ESTATES' MEDICAL WANTS BILL.—The Colonial Secretary moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Mr. Leake moved, as an amendment, that the word "now" be left out, and that at the end of the motion the words, "upon this day six months," be added.

Seconded by Mr. Rose.

Question put "That the word 'now' stand part of the motion."

THE COUNCIL DIVIDED.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. Coomara Swamy,	Mr. Leake,
The Principal Collector of Customs,	Mr. Rose,
The Surveyor-General,	Mr. Wilson.
The Government Agent for the W. P.,	
The Government Agent for the C. P.,	
The Treasurer,	
The Auditor-General,	
The Queen's Advocate,	
The Colonial Secretary,	
The Major-General,	
His Excellency the Governor.	

Ayes 11, Noes 3, majority 8.—Carried.

Question put that the Bill be read a second time.—Carried.

Bill read a second time.

The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Government Agent for the Central Province, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Leake.

8. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL FOR 1872.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Government Agent for the Western Province, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Rose.

9. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' RULES BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Council went into Committee on the Bill, and the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Government Agent for the Western Province, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Dehigama, and Mr. Wilson.

10. RAILWAY EXTENSION BILL.—The Auditor-General brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Auditor-General having reported the Bill with amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th November, 1872, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 13th November*, 1872.

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1873."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to apply a portion of Surplus Revenues to the extension of Railway communication."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 13th November*, 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. MEMBER SWORN.—Mr. J. Parsons took his oath as Member of Council.
3. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
4. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:
   "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1871."
   "An Ordinance relating to the loan for the extension of the Railway from Péráde niya to Náwalapitiya."
   "An Ordinance relating to the Kandy Criminal Sessions."
5. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following Papers:—
   Returns of fines levied by the Customs Department at Colombo, of seizures of goods for under-valuations, and of sums charged for landing and shipping of goods after the ordinary working hours, from 1st January, 1871, to 31st October, 1872.
   Reports on the working of the Village Communities Ordinance.
6. SUPPLY BILL FOR 1873.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1873," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 20th November.
7. SURPLUS REVENUES BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendment, the Report was adopted, and the third reading fixed for Wednesday the 20th November.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th November, 1872, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 20th November*, 1872.

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the Bill:—
"An Ordinance to apply a portion of Surplus Revenues to the extension of Railway communication."

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the Bill:—
"An Ordinance to extend the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 to the Railway from Péráde niya to Náwalapitiya."

The Queen's Advocate to move the first reading of the following Bills:—
"An Ordinance relating to the new Edition of the Enactments in force in this Colony."
"An Ordinance to prescribe the order in which the property of public defaulters may, in certain cases, be seized and sold."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the Bill:—
"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1873." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 20th November*, 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following papers:—
   (1.) Further Report by the Auditor-General on the Salt Revenue of Ceylon.
   (2.) Report by the Government Agent, Eastern Province, on the working of "The Village Communities Ordinance, 1871."

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4. ARRACK TAVERNS AND LIQUOR SHOPS.—Mr. Wilson presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Ceylon, pointing out the evils resulting from Arrack Taverns and other drinking shops being opened in different parts of the towns and country, and praying for the adoption of remedial measures.

5. SURPLUS REVENUES BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

6. NÁWALAPITIYA RAILWAY BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to extend the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 to the Railway from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 27th instant.

7. NEW EDITION OF ENACTMENTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance relating to the new Edition of the Enactments in force in this Colony," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 4th December.

8. PUBLIC DEFAULTERS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to prescribe the order in which the property of public defaulters may, in certain cases, be seized and sold," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 27th instant.

9. SUPPLY BILL, 1873.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Government Agent for the Western Province, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Rose.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th November, 1872, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 27th November*, 1872.

The Queen's Advocate to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of persons of unsound mind, and their estates."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to extend the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 to the Railway from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya."

The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to prescribe the order in which the property of Public Defaulters may, in certain cases, be seized and sold."

The Sub-Committee to bring up their Report, and the Council to go into Committee, on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 27th November*, 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.

3. ASSENT TO BILL.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinance:—

"An Ordinance to apply a portion of Surplus Revenues to the extension of Railway communication."

4. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following Papers:—

Preliminary Report of the Railway Enquiry Commission.

Detailed Statements of Estimates sanctioned against Votes in lump sums granted by the Supply Ordinance No. 25 of 1871.

5. LUNACY BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate the Bill entitled "An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of persons of unsound mind and their estates," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 4th December.

6. NÁWALAPITIYA RAILWAY BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

7. PUBLIC DEFAULTERS' BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Queen's Advocate, the Auditor-General, Mr. Coomara Swamy, and Mr. Wilson.

8. GAME PRESERVATION BILL.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary reported progress, and moved that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred for Wednesday next.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 4th December*, 1872.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

Mr. WILSON.—To ask the reason for the long delay in completing the Canal Cutting at Sirigampola.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WILSON.—To move for a return shewing the estimated and actual cost of the Deduru Oya and Madampé Irrigation Works, and the prices paid for the material used in the former work, and from whence the bricks were obtained.

Also,

For a return shewing the number of acres of Paddy cultivated since the opening of each work, and what steps have been taken, if any, to remedy the defects in each work, complained of by the Assistant Agent, R. C. Pole, Esq., in his Administration Report for 1871—pages 228 and 229.

Mr. WILSON.—To make remarks with reference to the Customs Papers laid on the Council Table, in compliance with his motion of 30th October.

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to extend the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 to the Railway from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya."

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance for amending the Ordinance No. 1 of 1870.

The Queen's Advocate to move the first reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance for regulating the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

"An Ordinance to empower Commissioners appointed by the Governor to inquire into any matter referred to them for inquiry to hear evidence thereon."

The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance relating to the New Edition of Enactments in force in this Colony."

"An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of persons of unsound mind and their estates."

The Council to resume consideration of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 4th December,* 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 2nd December, 1872, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of the following Ordinance, in the terms proposed, viz.:—

   "An Ordinance to extend the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 to the Railway from Péródeniya to Nawalapitiya.
4. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Gaol Returns received from the several Fiscals for the half-year ended June, 1872.
5. CANAL AT SIRIGAMPOLA.—Mr Wilson, pursuant to notice, asked the reason for the long delay in completing the Canal Cutting at Sirigampolla.

   The Colonial Secretary replied.
6. DEDURU OYA AND MÁDAMPÉ IRRIGATION WORKS.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved for a return shewing the estimated and actual cost of the Deduru Oya and Mádampé Irrigation Works, and the prices paid for the material used in the former work, and from whence the bricks were obtained.

   Also,

   For a return shewing the number of acres of Paddy cultivated since the opening of each work, and what steps have been taken, if any, to remedy the defects in each work, complained of by the Assistant Agent, R. C. Pole, Esq., in his Administration Report for 1871—pages 228 and 229.

   Seconded by Mr. Rose.

   Motion agreed to.
7. CUSTOMS RETURNS.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, made remarks with reference to the Customs Papers laid on the Council table in compliance with his motion of 30th October.
8. NÁWALAPITIYA RAILWAY BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
9. FIXED ESTABLISHMENTS AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for amending the Ordinance No. 1 of 1870," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 11th instant.
10. LICENSING BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 11th instant.
11. BILL EMPOWERING COMMISSIONERS TO HEAR EVIDENCE.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to empower Commissioners appointed by the Governor to enquire into any matter referred to them for inquiry to hear evidence thereon," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 11th instant.
12. NEW EDITION OF ENACTMENTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill without amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.
13. LUNACY BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, the Principal Collector of Customs, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Rose.
14. GAME PRESERVATION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was recommitted for further consideration. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 11th December,* 1872.

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island."

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the New Edition of Enactments in force in this Colony."

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to empower Municipal Councils to raise the Tax on Carts and Hackeries, and to impose a Tax on Dogs."

"An Ordinance to establish further Tolls."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance for amending the Ordinance No. 1 of 1870."

The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

"An Ordinance to empower Commissioners appointed by the Governor to inquire into any matter referred to them for enquiry, to hear evidence thereon."

PROCEEDINGS—*Wednesday, 11th December*, 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS—Read letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 9th December, 1872, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial tribunals of the following Ordinances:—

   "An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island."

   "An Ordinance relating to the new Edition of the Enactments in force in this Colony."
4. ASSENT TO BILL.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinance:—

   "An Ordinance to extend the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1865, to the Railway from Péradeniya to Náwalapitiya."
5. GAME PRESERVATION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.
6. NEW EDITION OF ENACTMENTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.
7. TAX ON CARTS AND DOGS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to empower Municipal Councils to raise the Tax on Carts and Hackeries, and to impose a Tax on Dogs," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 18th instant.
8. TOLLS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to establish further Tolls," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 18th instant.
9. FIXED ESTABLISHMENTS AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time and considered in Committee; the Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the third reading of the Bill was fixed for Wednesday the 18th instant.
10. LICENSING BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time; the Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Queen's Advocate, the Auditor-General, the Government Agent for the Western Province, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Rose.
11. BILL EMPOWERING COMMISSIONERS TO HEAR EVIDENCE.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time and considered in Committee; the Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.
12. RIFLE RANGE AT MOUNT LAVINIA.—Mr. Coomara Swamy presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Moratuwa respecting the Rifle Range at Mount Lavinia.

    Petition received.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 18th December,* 1872.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. WILSON.—To move for a return of the earnings and expenses of the "*Serendib*" steamer on each voyage since she commenced running.

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance for amending the Ordinance No. 1 of 1870."

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to empower Commissioners appointed by the Governor to inquire into any matter referred to them for enquiry, to hear evidence thereon."

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to empower Municipal Councils to raise the Tax on Carts and Hackeries, and to impose a Tax on Dogs."

"An Ordinance to establish further Tolls."

The Sub-Committees to bring up their Reports, and the Council to go into Committee, on the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee Districts."

"An Ordinance to amend the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867."

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1872."

"An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities."

"An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of Persons of unsound mind and their Estates."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 18th December,* 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 16th December, 1872, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial tribunals of the following Ordinance, in the terms proposed, viz.:—

   "An Ordinance to empower Commissioners appointed by the Governor to inquire into any matter referred to them for enquiry, to hear evidence thereon."
4. RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.—Mr. Leake presented a petition from the Planters of Dimbula, submitting the desirability of having the proposed line of Railway to U'va carried in a direction to suit the wants of the district of Dimbula, compatible with those of the districts of Dik Oya and Maskeliya.
5. ROAD BETWEEN PÉRÁDENIYA and DIK OYA.—Mr. Leake presented a petition from Proprietors and Superintendents in the distr[illegible]s of Dik Oya and Maskeliya, praying that such a force of labour may be placed upon this road as will render it available for traffic at as early a date as practicable.
6. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table letters from the Director of Public Works containing information on the Dedúru Oya and Mádampé Irrigation Works applied for by Mr. Wilson in his motion of the 4th December, 1872.
7. FIXED ESTABLISHMENT AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.
8. BILL EMPOWERING COMMISSIONERS TO HEAR EVIDENCE.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

9. TRAMWAY BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Thursday the 19th instant.

10. TAX ON CARTS AND DOGS BILL.—The Colonial Secretary moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Mr. Wilson moved as an amendment that the word "now" be left out, and that at the end of the motion the words, "upon this day six months," be added.

Seconded by Mr. Rose.

Question put "that the word 'now' stand part of the motion."

THE COUNCIL DIVIDED.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Collector of Customs for the W P.,	Mr. Leake,
The Surveyor-General,	Mr. Rose,
The Government Agent for the C. P.,	Mr. Wilson,
The Government Agent for the W. P.,	Mr. Coomara Swamy.
The Treasurer,	
The Auditor-General,	
The Queen's Advocate,	
The Colonial Secretary,	
The Major-General,	
His Excellency the Governor.	

Ayes 10, Noes 4, majority 6.—Carried.

Question put that the Bill be read a second time.—Carried.

Bill read a second time.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council went into Committee on the Bill. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

11. TOLLS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the third reading fixed for Thursday the 19th instant.

12. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1872.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council.

13. PADDY CULTIVATION BILL.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council.

14. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' BILL.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

15. LUNACY BILL.—The Queen's Advocate brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate reported progress, and moved that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred for Thursday the 19th instant.

16. ESTATES' MEDICAL WANTS BILL.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council.

17. STEAMER "SERENDIB."—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table a Return of the earnings of the steamer on each voyage since she commenced running, and a Return of her disbursements for each month since her arrival in Colombo, applied for by Mr. Wilson in the motion of which he had given notice.

The Council adjourned to Thursday the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Thursday, 19th December*, 1872.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WILSON.—To move, that it is desirable that Government should make regulations for the cutting of Timber in Crown Forests with as little delay as possible, as the present uncertainty is seriously affecting trade.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings.

Mr. LEAKE.—To move, that negociations be entered on with the Railway Contractors for stopping the works on the last three miles of the Náwalapitiya Extension Railway, pending the result of the survey now being made of the country between Pasbágé and Dimbula, with the view of carrying the Railway along the Kotmalé Oya to a terminus in some central spot in Dimbula, instead of to Náwalapitiya.

Mr. COOMARA SWAMY.—To move, that the Legislative Council are of opinion that it would conduce to "the securing of the due deliberation in the passing of Laws," enjoined by Her Majesty in Her Royal Instructions, if the yearly Session of the Council were opened at an earlier date than has been the case for some years past.

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities."

"An Ordinance to empower Municipal Councils to increase the Tax on Carts and Hackeries, and to impose a Tax on Dogs."

"An Ordinance to establish further Tolls."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon."

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee Districts."

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1872."

"An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of Persons of unsound mind, and their Estates."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Thursday, 19th December* 1872.

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1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 19th December, 1872, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial tribunals of the following Ordinances, in the terms proposed, viz.:—

   "An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities."

   "An Ordinance to empower Municipal Councils to increase the tax on Carts and Hackeries, and to impose a tax on Dogs."
4. REGULATIONS FOR CUTTING TIMBER IN CROWN FORESTS.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved "that it is desirable that Government should make regulations for the cutting of Timber in Crown Forests with as little delay as possible, as the present uncertainty is seriously affecting trade."

   Seconded by Mr. Coomara Swamy.

   Motion by leave withdrawn.
5. NÁWALAPITIYA EXTENSION RAILWAY.—Mr. Leake, pursuant to notice, moved, "That negociations be entered on with the Railway Contractors for stopping the works on the last three miles of the Náwalapitiya Extension Railway, pending the result of the survey now being made of the country between Pasbágé and Dimbula, with the view of carrying the Railway along the Kotmalé Oya to a terminus in some central spot in Dimbula, instead of to Náwalapitiya."

   Seconded by Mr. Rose.

   Motion by leave withdrawn.
6. SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. Coomara Swamy, pursuant to notice, moved, "That the Legislative Council are of opinion that it would conduce to 'the securing of the due deliberation in the passing of Laws,' enjoined by Her Majesty in Her Royal Instructions, if the yearly Session of the Council were opened at an earlier date than has been the case for some years past."

   Seconded by Mr. Leake.

COUNCIL DIVIDED.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. Leake,	The Queen's Advocate,
Mr. Wilson,	The Colonial Secretary,
Mr. Dehigama,	His Excellency the Governor.
Mr. Coomara Swamy,	
The Collector of Customs, Western Province,	
The Surveyor General,	
The Government Agent, Central Province,	
The Treasurer,	
The Auditor-General,	
The Major-General.	

Ayes 10, Noes 3, majority 7.—Motion carried.

7. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' RULES BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

8. TAX ON CARTS AND DOGS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

9. TOLLS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

10. TRAMWAYS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Queen's Advocate, the Surveyor-General, Mr Coomara Swamy, and Mr. Rose.

11.—ESTATES' MEDICAL WANTS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council went into Committee on the Bill. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

12. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1872.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council went into Committee on the Bill. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill read a third time, and passed.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 30th December, 1872, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Monday, 30th December*, 1872.

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee Districts."

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bills:

"An Ordinance to amend the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867."

"An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of Persons of unsound mind, and their Estates"

PROCEEDINGS.—*Monday, 30th December*, 1872.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.

3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 28th December, 1872, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial tribunals of the following Ordinance, in the terms proposed:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee Districts"

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings.

4. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

No. 6.—"An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island."

No 7.—"An Ordinance relating to the new Edition of the Enactments in force in this Colony."

No. 8.—"An Ordinance for amending the Ordinance No. 1 of 1870."

No. 9.—"An Ordinance to empower Commissioners appointed by the Governor to inquire into any matter referred to them for enquiry, to hear evidence thereon."

No. 10.—"An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities."

No. 11.—"An Ordinance to empower Municipal Councils to increase the Tax on Carts and Hackeries, and to impose a Tax on Dogs."

No. 12.—"An Ordinance to establish further Tolls."

No. 13.—"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1872."

5. ESTATES' MEDICAL WANTS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was re-committed for further consideration. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill read a third time and passed.

6. PADDY CULTIVATION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the consideration of the Bill was deferred for Monday, the 6th January, 1873.

7. LUNACY BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Council resumed consideration of the Bill. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 6th January, 1873, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Monday, 6th January*, 1873.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. WILSON.—To move that the Report or Reports of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Sanitary condition of the Welikada Jail be laid on the Table.

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of Persons of unsound mind, and their Estates."

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Monday, 6th January*, 1873.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.

3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 4th January, 1873, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial tribunals of the following Ordinance, in the terms proposed:—

"An Ordinance relating to the custody and care of Persons of unsound mind and their Estates."

4. ASSENT TO BILL.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinance:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee Districts."

5. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following paper:—

"Return of all Irrigation Works undertaken under the Ordinance No. 21 of 1867."

6. REMOVAL OF SMALL-POX PATIENTS.—The Colonial Secretary presented a petition from certain Moorish inhabitants of Jaffna, respecting the removal of Small-pox patients to hospital.

Petition received.

7. REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE WELIKADA JAIL. - Mr. Wilson, with permission, postponed until next meeting the motion on this subject standing in his name in the Order of the Day.

8. LUNACY BILL.--On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was re-committed for further consideration. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill read a third time and passed.

9. PADDY CULTIVATION BILL.--On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council went into Committee on the Bill. Amendments were made in some of the clauses, and the Colonial Secretary reported progress.

The Council adjourned to Monday the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Monday, the 13th January*, 1873.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

Mr. WILSON.—To ask, How much longer the Council is to wait for the promised Book-shelves and Library.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WILSON --To move, That this Council be furnished with any reports and papers in the possession of the Government relating to the recent excessive mortality in the Welikada Jail, and be also supplied with a statement as to the steps intended to be adopted to prevent its recurrence.

Mr. WILSON.--To move, That it is desirable that the necessary lines of rail for supplying material for the Breakwater should be laid down with as little delay as possible.

The Council to resume consideration in Committee of the Bill :--

"An Ordinance to amend the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867."

The Sub-Committees to bring up their Report; and the Council to go into Committee on the following Bills: -

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1873."

"An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon."

"An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under the Branch Roads' Ordinance, 1866."

PROCEEDINGS.--*Monday, 13th January*, 1873.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.

3. BOOK-SHELVES AND LIBRARY —Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, asked "How much longer the Council is to wait for the promised Book-shelves and Library."

The Colonial Secretary replied.

4. MORTALITY IN WELIKADA JAIL.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved "That this Council be furnished with any Reports and Papers in the possession of the Government relating to the recent excessive mortality in the Welikada Jail: and be also supplied with a statement as to steps intended to be adopted to prevent its recurrence."

Seconded by Mr. Leake.

THE COUNCIL DIVIDED.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. Leake,	The Collector of Customs, Western Province,
Mr. Wilson,	The Government Agent, Central Province,
Mr. Dehigama,	The Government Agent, Western Province,
Mr. Coomara Swamy.	The Treasurer,
	The Auditor-General,
	The Queen's Advocate,
	The Colonial Secretary,
	The Major-General,
	His Excellency the Governor.

Ayes 4; Noes 9; Majority 5.—Motion lost.

5. COLOMBO BREAKWATER.- Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved "That it is desirable that the necessary lines of rail for supplying material for the Breakwater should be laid down with as little delay as possible."

The Colonial Secretary replied.

Motion dropped.

6. PADDY CULTIVATION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council resumed consideration of the Bill. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

7. SUPPLY BILL, 1873.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the third reading of the Bill was fixed for Wednesday the 15th instant.

8. TRAMWAYS BILL.—The Queen's Advocate brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council.

9. RECOVERY OF ASSESSMENT FOR BRANCH ROADS BILL.—The Queen's Advocate brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

10. ASSENT TO BILL.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinance:

"An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of persons of unsound mind and their Estates."

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.- *Wednesday, 15th January*, 1873.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. WILSON.—To move, For a Monthly Return of the stock of Cotton Goods and Cotton Twist in Bond in the Queen's and private Bonded Warehouses (distinguishing quantities in Queen's and private Warehouses) from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1873.

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867."

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1873."

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under the Branch Roads Ordinance, 1866."

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 15th January, 1873.*

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. REPORT OF THE LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.—Read letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 15th January, 1873, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial tribunals of the following Ordinances in the terms proposed, viz.:—

   "An Ordinance to amend the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867."

   "An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under the Branch Roads' Ordinance, 1866."
4. COTTON GOODS AND COTTON TWIST IN BOND IN QUEEN'S AND PRIVATE BONDED WAREHOUSES.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved "for a Return of the Stock of Cotton Goods and Cotton Twist in Bond in the Queen's and private Bonded Warehouses (distinguishing quantities in Queen's and private Warehouses) from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1873."

   Seconded by Mr. Dehigama.

   Motion agreed to.
5. PADDY CULTIVATION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.
6. SUPPLY BILL, 1873.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.
7. RECOVERY OF ASSESSMENT FOR BRANCH ROADS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.
8. TRAMWAYS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Council went into Committee on the Bill Amendments were made in some of the clauses, and the Queen's Advocate reported progress.
9. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:

   "An Ordinance to amend the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867."

   "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1873."

   "An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under the Branch Roads' Ordinance, 1866."
10. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Plans of the proposed Museum.

The Council adjourned to Saturday the 1st February, 1873, at 1 o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Saturday, 1st February, 1873.*

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WILSON.—To move, That this Council thinks it is irregular and not in accordance with the instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, that large sums of money should have been expended upon Jails and Lock-up Houses from funds under Ordinance No. 3 of 1867, without any Plans or Estimates having been submitted as therein provided; and are of opinion that all Plans and Estimates, with returns of actual expenditure on works completed, be furnished to the Members of this Council, together with Plans and Estimates of works in progress or contemplated, at as an early a date as is possible.

Mr. WILSON.—To move, For a return of the amount of taxes collected, and the annual sum expended upon the north-east division of the Municipality, divided by the Lotus Pond and Railway Station, and the amount collected and expended on the other portion of the Municipality.

Also, a return of the length of Canal within the Municipal limits; the amount of tolls collected, and the amount expended on the same, since the establishment of the Municipality.

Also, a return, as soon as practicable, of the number of dogs and hackeries upon which the tax lately authorized by this Legislature has been levied.

The Council to resume consideration, in Committee, of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings.

The Sub-Committees to bring up their Reports and the Council to go into Committee on the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to prescribe the order in which the property of Public defaulters may, in certain cases, be seized and sold."

"An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Saturday, 1st February*, 1873.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. PAPERS. - The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following papers:—
   (1.) Estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Ceylon for the year 1873.
   (2.) Financial Statements of the Legislative Council of the Session 1872-1873.
   (3.) Return of all fees received under the Fiscals' Ordinance No 4 of 1867, since the Ordinance came into operation, shewing the amount received each year and the annual appropriation thereof under each clause, to the Fiscal, his several Deputies, the Clerks' Establishment, and the Headmen.
4. EXPENDITURE ON JAILS AND LOCK-UP HOUSES.—Mr. Wilson, with leave, postponed for next meeting his motion on this subject, appearing in his name in the Order of the Day.
5. MUNICIPAL TAXES.—Mr. Wilson, with leave, postponed for next meeting his motion on this subject, appearing in his name in the Order of the Day.
6. TRAMWAYS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate the Council went into Committee on the Bill; the Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.
7. LICENSING BILL.—The Queen's Advocate brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.
8. PUBLIC DEFAULTERS BILL.—The Queen's Advocate brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.
9. COTTON GOODS AND COTTON TWIST IN BOND.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Statement of the Stock of Cotton Goods and Cotton Twist in Bond from 1st May, 1861, to 1st January, 1873, moved for by Mr. Wilson.
10. The Colonial Secretary gave notice of his intention to move, at the next meeting of Council, a Resolution to appropriate a portion of the Surplus Revenue of 1872 to Works of acknowledged public utility, in anticipation of the passing of a Surplus Funds Ordinance.

The Council adjourned to Monday the 3rd February, 1873, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Monday, 3rd February*, 1873.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

Mr. LEAKE.—To ask, If it be true that a Report has been presented to the Government by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the subject of Coffee stealing? and if so, whether there will be any objection to the Report being laid upon the table.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WILSON.—To move, That this Council thinks it is irregular and not in accordance with the instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, that large sums of money should have been expended upon Jails and Lock-up Houses from funds under Ordinance No. 3 of 1867, without any Plans or Estimates having been submitted as therein provided; and are of opinion that all Plans and Estimates, with returns of actual expenditure on works completed, be furnished to the Members of this Council, together with Plans and Estimates of works in progress or contemplated, at as an early a date as is possible.

Mr. Wilson.—To move, For a return of the amount of taxes collected, and the annual sum expended upon the north-east division of the Municipality, divided by the Lotus Pond and Railway Station, and the amount collected and expended on the other portion of the Municipality.

Also, A return of the length of Canal within the Municipal limits; the amount of tolls collected, and the amount expended on the same, since the establishment of the Municipality.

Also, A return, as soon as practicable, of the number of dogs and hackeries upon which the tax lately authorized by this Legislature is to be levied.

The Colonial Secretary to move, That in view of the large surplus balances available for appropriation, the Council approve of the expenditure therefrom, during the current year, of the following amounts, on works of acknowledged public utility, to be covered by a Surplus Funds Ordinance next Session, viz. :—

Náwalapitiya Railway Extension	Rs. 350,000
Improvement of Customs premises	120,000
Bridging the Northern and Trincomalee Roads	100,000
Towards the construction of a Road from Lémastota to Wellawúya	100,000
Improvement of the Nuwara Eliya Road	10,000
	Rs. 680,000

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the following Bills :—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon."

"An Ordinance to prescribe the order in which the property of Public Defaulters may, in certain cases, be seized and sold."

And,

"An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

Proceedings.—*Monday, 3rd February*, 1873.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last meeting read.
3. Report of Law Officers of the Crown.—Read letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 3rd February, 1873, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial tribunals of the following Ordinances in the terms proposed, viz. :—

   "An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon."

   "An Ordinance to prescribe the order in which the property of Public Defaulters may, in certain cases, be seized and sold."

   "An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors."
4. Coffee Stealing.—Mr. Leake, pursuant to notice, asked "If it be true that a Report has been presented to the Government by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the subject of Coffee stealing? and if so, whether there will be any objection to the Report being laid upon the table."

   The Colonial Secretary replied and laid on the table the Report from the Chief Justice referred to.
5. Expenditure on Jails and Lock-up Houses.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved, "That this Council thinks it is irregular and not in accordance with the instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, that large sums of money should have been expended upon Jails and Lock-up Houses from funds under Ordinance No. 3 of 1867, without any Plans or Estimates having been submitted as therein provided; and are of opinion that all Plans and Estimates, with returns of actual expenditure on works completed, be furnished to the Members of this Council, together with Plans and Estimates of works in progress or contemplated, at as an early a date as is possible."

   Seconded by Mr. Rose.

   The Colonial Secretary replied.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings

6. MUNICIPAL TAXES, &c.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved, "For a return of the amount of taxes collected, and the annual sum expended upon the north-east division of the Municipality, divided by the Lotus Pond and Railway Station, and the amount collected and expended on the other portion of the Municipality.

Also, A return of the length of Canal within the Municipal limits; the amount of tolls collected, and the amount expended on the same, since the establishment of the Municipality.

Also, A return, as soon as practicable, of the number of dogs and hackeries upon which the tax lately authorized by this Legislature is to be levied."

Seconded by Mr. Leake.

Motion by leave withdrawn.

7. SURPLUS FUNDS.—The Colonial Secretary, pursuant to notice, moved, "That in view of the large surplus balances available for appropriation, the Council approve of the expenditure therefrom, during the current year, of the following amounts, on works of acknowledged public utility, to be covered by a Surplus Funds Ordinance next Session, viz.:—

Náwalapitiya Railway Extension	Rs. 350,000
Improvement of Customs premises	120,000
Bridging the Northern and Trincomalee Roads	100,000
Towards the construction of a Road from Lémastota to Wellawáya.	100,000
Improvement of the Nuwara Eliya Road	10,000
	Rs. 680,000

Seconded by the Auditor-General.

Mr. Coomara Swamy moved, as an amendment, the addition of the following proviso:—

"Provided however, that before the expenditure as aforesaid is incurred, details of Estimates be submitted to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council for their consideration and Report, consisting of the following gentlemen, and having the power to sit during the recess: four members to form a quorum, viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Wilson.

Seconded by Mr. Wilson.

Carried.

Motion as amended agreed to.

8. TRAMWAYS BILL—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

9. PUBLIC DEFAULTERS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

10. LICENSING BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was re-committed for further consideration. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill read a third time, and passed.

11. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon."

"An Ordinance to prescribe the order in which the property of Public Defaulters may, in certain cases, be seized and sold."

"An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

12. CLOSING OF THE SESSION.—His Excellency the Governor closed the Session with the following address:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I AM now enabled to close this long Session, and to thank you cordially for the assistance and advice you have given me in carrying the various measures which I proposed to you.

The present Session has been unduly prolonged by the introduction of two Bills at a somewhat late period—the Tramways Bill, and the Licensing Bill. Not having received an early intimation that it was the intention of the Company, with whom the Municipality were in negotiation, to carry out their scheme, I did not consider it necessary at the opening of the Session to present a Bill to you which, after occupying your time, might after all be unnecessary.

As regards the Licensing Bill, I should mention to you that the strong representations which were received by the Government as to the frightful evils attending the multiplication of liquor-shops throughout the country, demanded immediate attention. It was stated that these shops were supplied generally with an adulterated liquor composed of white or methylated spirits, and it was at first con-

templated to deal exclusively with it. The Committee however, who were appointed to enquire into the subject, considered that there were many difficulties in the way, and reported in favour of the introduction of a Licensing Bill by which a strict supervision of liquor-shops should be established, and the adulteration of spirits sold in them as far as possible repressed. In that recommendation the Government cordially concurred. Although the Members of the Committee lost no time in the inquiry, it was late when they reported; and had the subject been one of no great importance, I should have deferred legislation till next Session.

But I felt I should be guilty of a dereliction of duty, if I allowed a year to pass without endeavouring to try and check the curse of drunkenness which each day's experience more and more convinces me is the cause of the greater proportion of the crimes committed in the Colony. They are committed either under the influence of drink, or to enable the criminal to obtain drink.

The Bill which you have just passed will, I trust, be effective. Those portions of the recently passed English Licensing Acts, and of Australian Acts, which are applicable to this Colony, have been largely adopted. You may be assured that I shall bear in mind the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, contained in the last paragraph.—"The Sub-Committee have in many cases extended the operation of this Bill to Taverns also, but as it deals principally with restrictions relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, an early opportunity should be availed of to reconsider the existing law affecting the sale of Arrack, with a view to make such improvements in it as would conduce to the suppression of drunkenness arising from this source."

Although I consider that half the time which is required to bring the business of the British Parliament to a conclusion ought to be sufficient for the proper consideration of measures in the Legislative Council, yet I am prepared to accept the vote—both of official and of unofficial members - in favour of an earlier opening of Council. I hope to be able to read all bills a first and second time in the next Session at such a period as will enable the members of the Sub-Committee to thoroughly sift them, without hurry and personal inconvenience.

I regret that I have been unable to submit to you a plan for improving the condition of the clerical branch of the Service. You will bear in mind that the plan which I had in view was contingent on the large accession to our Revenue, which I expected would accrue from the reduction of the Military Expenditure; I have not however lost sight of the subject. The plan to which I alluded in my opening speech has been under long consideration, and will be shortly matured. Should it receive the sanction of the Secretary of State, I have every hope of being able to include it in next year's budget, and thereby give substantial relief to a hard-working, and deserving section of the Public Service.

I informed you by message that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the immediate reduction of the Military Expenditure, but I regret that as yet I have received no further instructions on the subject.

In view of the large increase of Coffee cultivation, I have ordered traces to be made, on the bases of which Estimates will hereafter be prepared, to ascertain if additional railway accommodation can be afforded to certain Coffee districts on the conditions which I laid down in my opening address; namely, that any such line or lines shall be able to compete in cheapness with the existing means of transport, and that the revenue derived from them shall be sufficient to cover the interest on the outlay, and provide a Sinking Fund for the extinction of the debt incurred for their construction within a moderate number of years.

My attention has been drawn to the prevalence of Coffee stealing in the plantation districts. Constant complaints have reached me as to the inadequacy of existing legal provisions to meet the evil. It is stated that this crime, instead of being occasional as formerly, has become an organized business, and that persons settle in these districts for the express purpose of dealing in stolen Coffee. I have the strongest objection to exceptional criminal legislation. It has in my experience at home been often demanded, when existing laws vigorously and intelligently applied have proved amply sufficient to meet the evil. It brings with it, generally, inconvenience and hardship to many, on account of the misconduct of a few. I have been in communication with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the subject, and have ordered his letter to be laid before you, so that the subject may be fully considered before the next meeting of Council.

It was my pleasing duty to offer you my congratulations on the prospects of the Colony when I met you in September. I am happy to renew these congratulations.

The accounts of the past year have not yet been closed, but there is reason to believe that its financial result will be a surplus of not less than Rs. 700,000. The revenue for the year amounts to Rs. 11,736,655, leaving Rs 686,655 in excess of the estimate, and Rs. 519,865 in excess of the revenue of 1871. This excess of actual over estimated Revenue is due principally to the large sales of lands in the Coffee Districts, and to the high prices at which these lands were sold. The total receipts from lands sold during the year amounted to Rs. 795,866, being Rs. 445,866 in excess of the estimate. There is also an excess over estimate of Rs. 290,222 under the head of "Customs," and of Rs. 138,726 from "Licenses."

On the other hand, the Railway receipts are less by Rs. 129,755 than those of 1871, and Rs. 147,106 than the estimate for 1872—a result which is attributable partly to the deficient coffee crop of 1871—72, and partly to the interruption of the traffic occasioned by the damage sustained by the Railway line during the autumn floods.

To this estimated surplus has been added the sum of Rs 200,000, the Capital of the Pioneer Pension Funds, which the Government has considered it expedient to take over:—so that a sum total of Rs. 900,000 is available for appropriation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings.

I subjoin a Table of comparison of the principal items of Revenue of 1871 and 1872.

REVENUE.	1871.		1872.		Increase.		Deficiency.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Customs	2,455,499	0	2,790,222	0	334,723	0	—	
Licenses	1,586,275	0	1,838,726	0	252,451	0	—	
Stamps	785,776	0	922,873	0	137,097	0	—	
Land Sales	735,000	0	795,866	0	60 866	0	—	
Sale of Government Property .	1,137,791	0	1,223,965	0	86,174	0	—	
Railway Receipts	1,982,649	0	1,852,894	0	—		129,755	0
Miscellaneous	233,191	0	135,512	0	—		97,679	0
	8,916,181	0	9,560,058	0	871,311	0	227,434	0

It has appeared to me undesirable to defer the appropriation of these Surplus funds until the next Session of Council. To do so would have the effect of uselessly postponing for a year many works of acknowledged utility; and as there has not been time formally to appropriate them by a Surplus Funds Ordinance, I have asked the Council to sanction the appropriation of a portion of them, by way of Resolution in anticipation of the passing of a Surplus Funds Ordinance next Session

In accordance with the suggestion of the Sub-Committee on the Supply Bill, the Pioneer Pension Fund, of Rs. 200,000, is to be applied to the Náwalaptiya Railway, and seeing that the surplus of the year is mainly due to the sale of lands which will be served by this new line, I do not think that a considerable portion of it can be more properly applied than towards defraying the cost of this public work. The sum of Rs. 350,000 will accordingly be included in the Surplus Funds Ordinance. This will provide the funds required for this work during the current year, leaving about Rs 150,000, for which provision can be made in the Estimates for 1874; and thus the cost of this important Public Work, with the exception of the small amount of Rs. 400,000, raised on loan under Ordinance 2 of 1872, will have been provided for out of the current revenues of this Colony.

To the improvement of the Custom's premises and the erection of a new Custom House I propose to devote	Rs.	120,000	0
To the erection of bridges on the great Northern and Eastern Roads	,,	100,000	0
To the erection of bridges on the Gampola and Nuwara Eliya Road [It was originally intended to have applied Rs. 30,000 to the improvement of this road, but the necessity of providing for traces for Railway extension forced the Government to reduce the vote to Rs 10,000. This sum will be sufficient to substitute stone for wooden bridges]	,,	10,000	0
Towards the construction of the Welawáya and Lémastota road, a work of acknowledged utility, and which the Government was unable previously to sanction	,,	100,000	0

The Director of Public Works will attend with the plans and estimates for these works.

This will leave a surplus of Rs 220,000 which it is advisable to keep in hand in view of certain works involving large outlay which must be carried out when the Government is in a position to do so such as the Kalutara bridge, an undertaking of magnitude, as it should be constructed of sufficient strength to render it available for tramway or railway purposes hereafter. There may also be improvements to be effected for the Town of Colombo, which the Municipality are unable to carry out, but towards which the Government might legitimately extend assistance.

I have placed myself in communication with the Indian Government on the subject of increasing telegraphic communication through the Island. As Badulla is the centre of a large and flourishing district, I have applied for extension of the wires to that town, and also to Batticaloa, the seat of Government in the Eastern Province.

On the whole, we have every reason to be thankful for the prosperity of the year 1872. We have been visited by a severe inundation, but I rejoice that its effects have so soon passed away, without affecting the general health or inflicting lasting injury. The crop of the great staple of our Island has been fairly good, and is being disposed of at highly remunerative prices.

The health of the Colony has been in every respect, except in the Convict prison, remarkably good, and I am happy to inform you that the sanitary condition of that establishment is now in a satisfactory state.

The trade of the Island is progressing, and I trust that the Report of the Commission on the Customs Ordinance will remedy any inconveniences imposed at present on the Mercantile Community which may be unnecessary for the due protection of the revenue, and will assist the Government in adapting the Customs Regulations to the increased activity of traffic resulting from the constant steam communication with Colombo which has sprung up since the opening of the Suez Canal.

In dispensing with your further attendance, and bidding you for the present Farewell, I trust that by God's favour we may again be permitted to meet under equally favourable circumstances, and that the coming Session may be marked by the same cordial spirit of co-operation, and, permit me to add, of mutual good-will, which has hitherto prevailed between myself and the members of the Legislative Council—Official and Unofficial.

I.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT

OF

COOLIES.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1872.

SCHEDULE.

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CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No 1.
The Secretary, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

No. 1.

The SECRETARY, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Planters' Association,
Kandy, 18th May, 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a resolution passed at a Committee Meeting of the Planters' Association recently held.

In support of the resolution, I beg to point out, that there are many coolies working on coffee estates, who for several reasons have a prejudice against hospitals, and will not, even in severe cases of illness, allow themselves to be sent to them; but who would, nevertheless, gladly avail themselves of medical advice and treatment, if they could obtain it in the manner indicated, residing, while under such treatment, with their friends in the vicinity of the hospitals. There are others who, while requiring medical advice, are not so far indisposed as to necessitate their admission into hospital.

To provide for such cases, the Committee feel that a boon would be conferred on the estate labourers and others, were an hour fixed for the daily attendance of patients at the several hospitals; and as such an arrangement would entail upon the Government no additional expense, the Committee venture to hope that the proposal now made will have the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,
H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

RESOLUTION of Committee of the Planters' Association.

Resolved.—"That Government should be asked to adopt a system of out-door medical relief, at the different hospitals, for the benefit of estate coolies who object to going into hospital, and that a small charge be imposed for medical advice so given."

This was unanimously agreed to.

"True copy." H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

No. 2.
The Principal Civil Medical Officer, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

The PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 232.

Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office,
Colombo, 6th June, 1871.

SIR,

WITH reference to the letter from the Secretary, Planters' Association, of the 18th ultimo, proposing that an hour be fixed at the several public hospitals for the daily attendance of coolies who do not feel disposed to enter the hospital as in-door patients, and which has been referred to me, I have the honor to state that, as Colonial Surgeon Mr. Dickman has some experience in the working of the hospitals of the Central Province, I referred the above letter for the expression of his opinion. I have now the honor to annex copy of Mr. Dickman's reply, with which I entirely concur.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE

No 2
The Principal Civil Medical Officer, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

It occurs to me that the Planting Community are calling on Government to perform a duty to their coolies which should devolve on themselves: the Secretary states that such an arrangement would entail on the Government no additional expense. I be to observe that it would not only entail the additional expense of the cost of the drugs, which should properly fall on the planter, and which would in the aggregate be considerable, but it would throw a heavy additional duty on the medical officer, on whose gratuitous services the planter has no claim whatever. In the resolution adopted it is proposed that a small charge be imposed for medical advice so given; I presume by this it is anticipated by the Association that with such an arrangement their sick coolies would be attended to at a cheaper rate than if they were placed under the private practitioner.

Formerly it was the custom for estates within a certain radius of a station to pay the resident medical officer a small annual allowance for general attendance on their sick coolies I am not aware that in any instance an unreasonable sum was demanded; but, on the contrary, it was often so small that it would not have been worth the medical officer's acceptance, had it not been for a plurality of subscribers, which in the aggregate gave the medical man an adequate return for his trouble. This arrangement acted to the advantage of both sides; but recently a spirit of economy, which in this instance I believe to be mistaken, has been exercised in the management of estates, and not only is the medical officer's legitimate fee cut off, but coolies are themselves in many instances detained sick on estates, under the treatment of the superintendent, until the case gets beyond his skill, when he is sent into the hospital to die. I say this with confidence, because the hospital returns present a heavy mortality among this class of patients, which shews that only serious cases are sent to be treated; and the endeavour to save expenditure leads to such cases being sent in too late for saving life. Again, formerly, private medical men were employed in districts, and were maintained by a general subscription of all the estates. A false economy has withdrawn these subscriptions, while the want must necessarily remain; and hence it is that the Planters' Association now ask the Government to perform a service for them which can be supplied by private enterprise, if paid for.

I beg it to be understood that I am speaking generally of the management of estates in the present day. I am quite aware that there are scores of humane and liberal gentlemen on coffee estates, who not only do not spare expense in the treatment of their sick coolies, but give much of their personal attention to them, and who would willingly add their share to the support of a district hospital and medical man; but an absence of unanimity invariably interposes with any such scheme, and this may, I believe, be specially said of the fine district of Dumbula, to which Mr. Dickman alludes as needing medical aid.

I have the pleasure of being acquainted with many gentlemen in this district, who I know do everything in their power to benefit their coolies, and would be only too glad to join in a general subscription for the maintenance of a resident medical man; but, for reasons with which I am not acquainted, the thing is not done.

I have long been of opinion that this should be made, as in Mauritius, a Government question, and that every district of a certain radius should be compelled to maintain a hospital and medical man, and the expenses should be borne by a rate levied by Ordinance.

I have, &c.,

W. P. CHARSLEY, M D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure in No 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Kandy, 31st May, 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 27th instant, and to state that at present out-door relief is afforded at the Government civil hospitals every morning between the hours of 7 and 9; but the recipients of this bounty are of course absolute paupers, to whom no charge is made. Estate labourers cannot be comprehended in this class, and if you feel disposed to recommend the extension, to labourers on the plantations, of the benefit of obtaining medicines and medical advice at the hospitals, *as out-door patients*, it is only fair that a proper charge should be made by the Government.

I believe that several estates in the neighbourhood of Kandy are in the habit of employing the medical practitioners of Kandy to attend upon their coolies, either on the estate or when they are sent for advice to Kandy, upon certain agreements: and I believe that the medical charges made by them on such occasions are not excessive or unreasonable. It is only when coolies become very ill on the estates that they are sent to hospital

If Government feel disposed to accede to the request contained in the resolution of the Planters' Association, our supplies of medicines must be greatly increased, extra professional aid must be afforded to the Kandy hospital—for one medical officer cannot attend to the hospital duties as well as to the dispensary, if extended to the treatment of estate labourers—and a proper charge should be made to the estates for the cost of medicines and attendance.

The public hospitals and dispensaries are confessedly public charities, and I respectfully submit that in dispensing their benefits some care is necessary, lest private enterprise be discouraged in more directions than one. I am quite alive to the prejudices entertained by Malabar coolies against going to hospitals; but this is not a new feature in the Malabar character. When our hospitals were in a far less satisfactory condition than they now are, the number sent in from coffee estates to hospitals was far greater, and now that Government have built, at considerable expense, almost palatial buildings for them, Malabar prejudices would appear to have become more intense, and opposition to hospitals more determined. As the means of removing one obstacle complained of in some quarters to the free admission of estate coolies into Government hospitals, I intended, with your permission, to employ a high-caste cook in the Kandy hospital from the first of next month, or as soon as I could obtain a suitable man; but such a cook cannot be expected to handle or cook beef.

To bestow "medical advice and treatment" in the manner indicated by the Secretary of the Planters' Association is simply impossible. There are no lines or cottages in the "vicinity" of the hospital for the reception of estate labourers, and it is desirable, on sanitary grounds, there should be none. If the patients who may be under our treatment stay with their friends (who may be living in different parts of the town) then a house-to-house visitation will become necessary. This is impracticable with our present staff—apart from the fact that such a system would militate against all recognized plans of *hospital* management, under which is necessarily comprehended dietary restrictions. Among the Malabars, even in well-conducted hospitals, this is a matter of some difficulty.

Whilst on this subject, I would take the liberty of inviting your attention to an urgent want felt and acknowledged generally; viz., want of hospital accommodation in the large coffee district of Dimbula. It was hoped that private enterprise would supply this want, and that a hospital and medical man would be provided by the coffee planters themselves. If the Government feel it necessary to support this justly important interest further than it has done, in the matter of hospitals, &c., Dimbula needs such support. It is too remote from stations where medical advice and hospital treatment can be obtained; with this exception, I believe that in the other coffee districts medical advice is within the reach of coffee planters, and if the Planters' Association can devise some plan that will induce estate labourers to avail themselves of the boon already conferred on them by Government, I am certain that medical officers of hospitals will readily second such an effort by the adoption of any arrangements that will do no violence to caste prejudices or feelings, so far as they may be consistent with hospital arrangements necessary for the interests of all patients.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY DICKMAN,
Colonial Surgeon.

The Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

"True copy."
W. P. CHARSLEY, M.D.,
P. C. M. O. & I. G. H.

No. 3.

No 3.
The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary to the Secretary, Planters' Association

The Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the SECRETARY, Planters' Association.

Colombo, 15th June, 1871.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Governor to transmit to you, for the information of the Committee of the Planters' Association, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Principal Civil Medical Officer, etc., submitting copy of one from Colonial Surgeon, Mr. Dickman, reporting on the proposal made in your letter of the 18th ultimo, that a system of out-door relief be adopted at the different hospitals for the benefit of estate coolies who do not feel disposed to enter as in-door patients.

I am, &c.,
CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES

CORRESPONDENCE.

No 4
The Secretary, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

No. 4.

The SECRETARY, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Planters' Association,
Kandy, 22nd July, 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th ultimo, enclosing copies of letters from the Principal Civil Medical Officer and from the Colonial Surgeon, Mr. Dickman, dated respectively 6th ultimo and 31st May last.

Before replying to the letters of these gentlemen, the Committee of the Planters' Association beg to be allowed to say a few words in explanation of the proposal made in my letter of 18th May last.

The Committee were aware of the fact stated by Mr. Dickman that, in spite of the sums recently expended on hospitals in the Central Province, the number of coolies sent in thither from estates has diminished. The Committee regretted the apparently unsatisfactory result of the recent expenditure, and were anxious, if possible, to devise some plan by which the medical establishments, whereon so much money has been spent, should be made of greater practical utility.

Whatever might be thought of their proposal, (which ought of course to stand or fall solely on its own merits,) their only object was one in which they had hoped for the cordial sympathy and support of the Medical Department. It is to them matter for extreme regret that, in place of this, the head of the department has thought fit to meet the proposal with presumptions as to its origin and object, which are equally incorrect and unjust. The Principal Civil Medical Officer can hardly hope in this way to increase the practical utility of his department.

The Committee beg now to reply in detail to the two letters forwarded to them.

1. In proposing a system of out-door hospital relief for Malabar coolies, the Committee had no wish that any of the duties of the planting community should be performed by Government; they merely asked that the same principle that is now adopted with regard to medical relief to *in-door* patients should be extended to those who, from caste prejudices or other causes, refuse to go into hospitals, or who, from the trivial nature of their complaints, do not necessarily require *in-door* treatment,—they proposed, in fact, the adoption of the same system that prevails in all the dispensaries at home.

2. The Committee fail to see how this could entail any additional expense on Government. The resolution of the Committee suggested that a small charge should be made for this attendance; this charge might easily be made to cover the cost of drugs, which they presume would not be greater than that of *food* and drugs now supplied to those in hospital. If necessary, the same charge of 6*d*. per diem might be made as is at present made for in-door relief. But perhaps half the present charge for medicine, food, and lodging might be considered sufficient where the former only is required.

3. No doubt the system, if carried out, would entail some additional duty on the medical officers; but the same objection might be raised against an increase in the number of *in-door* patients, although this last is put forward as being the true remedy for the present state of things. Unless it can be urged that the medical officers would be overworked, the Committee think that, as public servants, they should not object to render such services, and even then a simple way of meeting the difficulty would be to appoint additional officers.

4. The Committee of the Planters' Association are not aware that the system of employing Government medical officers on the terms of an annual allowance, by estates subscribing together, has ever been general; and the reason for its not being adopted at present is, not as the Principal Civil Medical Officer points out, from a spirit of mistaken economy, but because such a system would be most unsatisfactory. And the Committee would here observe that it is difficult to see how the additional duty entailed on the medical officer, of giving out-door advice, can be urged as an argument against the adoption of the system, if these gentlemen have sufficient time to attend estates "where the subscription in the aggregate gives the medical man an adequate return for his trouble." That the coolies should go from the several estates to the medical man, seems to the Committee more truly economical than that the medical man should go to attend the coolies on each.

5. The fact of many sick coolies refusing to leave the estates and go into hospitals till too late, for the reasons set forth in the paragraph 1, was the main reason for the Committee's resolution.

6. The employment of private medical practitioners to attend coolies on estates by general subscription has not been given up, as the Principal Civil Medical Officer states, from false economy. It was found that but little good arose from periodical visits of medical men to estate coolies, necessarily not oftener than once a week, and often only once a month. What is wanted is daily attendance, and it would be simply impossible for estates to provide sufficient medical men to ensure this.

7. The Committee of the Planters' Association are not aware of any special circumstances connected with the district of Dimbula in relation to this matter; and they believe that the planters of that district, as well as all others, would look upon a system of

out-door medical assistance as a great benefit to the community generally, and particularly to Malabar coolies, and as such would be ready to pay the fair price for it.

8. The Committee, while attaching much weight to Mr. Dickman's long experience of Central Province hospitals, cannot coincide with him in his opinion that the proposal made "is simply impossible." Although there may be no lines or cottages in the immediate vicinity of hospitals, coolies could in most cases find lodgings within easy reach, and would themselves go to hospitals at the appointed hours,—thus rendering a house-to-house visitation unnecessary. No doubt there is a difficulty about dietary restriction, which is a considerable drawback to the plan proposed; but this hardly renders it impossible.

9. The Committee would willingly, if they could, "devise some plan that would induce estate labourers to avail themselves of the boon already conferred on them by the Government hospitals," but they fear that this is at present much more nearly impossible than the plan they have proposed.

In conclusion, the Committee venture to hope that the Government, having as yet expressed no opinion on this matter, have not been led away by the vague general presumptions of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and that they will yet give the proposal such full consideration as the importance of the subject deserves.

I have, &c.,
H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 4.
The Secretary, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

No. 5.

The Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Colombo, 31st July, 1871.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 232 of the 6th June last, I am directed by the Governor to refer to you, for any observations you may wish to offer, the enclosed letter from the Secretary to the Planters' Association, respecting their proposal for a system of out-door relief for the benefit of estate coolies.

I am, &c.,
CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

No. 5.
The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary to the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

No. 6.

The PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office,
Colombo, 28th August, 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 270 of the 31st ultimo, giving cover to a communication from the Secretary of the Planters' Association, dated 22nd July last, forwarded for any observations I may wish to offer thereupon.

Whilst the Association regrets the unsatisfactory result of the recent expenditure incurred by Government in the construction of hospitals in the Central Province, so far as Planters' coolies are concerned, as evidenced by the very small numbers sent for treatment therein by the Coffee Planters, and by the very trifling contribution thus made by them to the expenses of those hospitals, the only remedy proposed is a still further augmentation of expenditure, by the establishment of an out-door department in connection with each hospital, for the benefit of estate coolies; and because I felt it my duty to withhold the recommendation of any further expenditure in this direction, in view of the unsatisfactory result already obtained, my statements have been characterised as "incorrect" and "unjust presumptions," not likely "to enhance the practical utility of my department," as if its utility depended on the discharge by Government of responsibilities that properly belong to the Planting body—responsibilities, I may add, which in other countries are forced upon the Planters, and their exact discharge made imperative, under legal enactments.

I would further respectfully submit that the Government have, in the case of Planters' coolies, extended their beneficence to a degree unheard-of in other places to which immigration of Indian labourers has been permitted. Hospital accommodation of a very superior kind, and proper medical treatment, have been provided for them, together with good food, clothing, &c., at such a trifling cost to the estates (6*d.* a day) as to leave the Government a considerable loser pecuniarily.

It is a fact—no presumption—that these benefits, so freely, so generously, offered by Government, are not availed of to an extent that even the interests of the cooly call for.

No. 6.
The Principal Civil Medical Officer to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 6
The Principal Civil Medical Officer to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

He is suffered to be treated medically on estates by, perhaps, young inexperienced superintendents, until disease advances to a fatal stage. Further efforts becoming useless, he is then sent to a Government hospital, in spite of all his alleged prejudices against hospitals, and in a stage of disease too late to save life. This is shewn by the heavy mortality amongst Planters' coolies in our hospitals, a mortality exceeding even that which obtains among the wretched Tamil coolies picked up on the road-side, and brought to hospital by the Police.

In the face of these facts, obtained from personal observation of the condition of patients sent to hospital from coffee estates, and the mortality which results from their admission in the last stage of disease, it is still contended, that to caste prejudices and disinclination to enter hospitals must be ascribed the unsatisfactory result of the efforts made by Government, at an enormous outlay, to benefit the condition of estate labourers when overtaken by disease.

Malabar prejudices would appear to have become so intensified of late as to reduce the receipts from Planters' coolies in the Kandy hospital from £25 to £30 a month (the receipts of a few years back) to £2 16*s.* 0*d.*, which was the actual amount debited to the Planters on account of hospital charges in July last.

I allude to this matter to shew that, from time to time, Government have been obliged to undertake responsibilities that do not belong to it, and notwithstanding the "wish" of the Planters, as expressed by the Secretary of their Association, that none of their duties should be performed by Government, the undoubted fact remains, that Planters' contributions to the Kandy hospital, from £500 a year in 1830, (vide correspondence between Government and the Friend-in-Need Society of the latter half of 1859,) have dwindled down to £2 16*s.* 0*d.* in July last.

I have traced, not without reason, this remarkable diminution in the numbers sent to hospital from coffee estates, to a false economy in some quarters, for it must be remembered that Malabar prejudices *are* at length overcome by the Planters, but patients unfortunately reach our hospitals too late to derive any benefit from our treatment.

It is quite clear that the Secretary of the Planters' Association is not correctly informed of the dispensary system at home. The charitable dispensaries attached to metropolitan hospitals do not make any charges, and none but absolute paupers can apply to those institutions for relief, with any success.

There are also self-supporting dispensaries, and dispensaries in connection with manufactories, different railways, coal mines, &c., to each of which a surgeon is attached, and paid for, in many instances from small contributions of the work-people employed at these various establishments, each thus discharging a responsibility felt and acknowledged on all sides.

Any one of the latter class of dispensaries recommends itself to the Planters of Ceylon for its usefulness. With some modification, and by adopting the Indian system of providing a certain number of beds in each, such establishments would become eminently serviceable in coffee districts; but their formation must be the result of combined effort amongst the Planters themselves. The functions of Government do not, I submit, lie in this direction.

But any one intimately acquainted with the Tamil cooly, when sick, will agree with me, that a dispensary which would merely confine its operations to prescribing drugs for the sick cooly, would be of very little use.

Coolies from the estates generally suffer from diarrhœa, dysentery, dropsy, bad fevers, and bad ulcers. It would be cruel, even if it could be done, to compel sufferers from such diseases to walk to the dispensary every day; for such cases require daily observation and treatment. Apart from this, the unrestricted dietary which such a dispensary system would permit, would seriously interfere with all medical treatment, particularly in bowel complaints, a very frequent disease among Tamil labourers.

Unless, therefore, the Planters are prepared to erect cooly lines, and place them under proper supervision at Kandy, Gampola, Mátalé, Badulla, and Kurunégala, for the reception of coolies who may be sent to the several towns for dispensary treatment, dispensaries such as the Planters' Association contemplates will be of very little use. The benefit, moreover, of a dispensary at Kandy or Gampola to a really sick cooly in the Agra Patanas of Dimbula, is very questionable indeed.

I have given the subject my best attention, and it is my sincere belief that a home or hospital, and competent advice at the onset of disease, are the essentials to a sick cooly in this country.

If prejudices are really so formidable as to prevent their benefiting by the well-organised general hospitals, (in which a due amount of accommodation is already provided for estate coolies,) belonging to Government, established in the several towns of the Central Province, Planters must be compelled to build district cooly hospitals, and provide them with all medical requirements, in the interests of their labourers.

At Mauritius the employer of thirty labourers is bound to have a hospital, and to provide the sick with medicines, medical comforts, and qualified medical advice. Here, from four to five hundred coolies are sometimes found congregated on an estate, without any medical or sanitary provision other than a superintendent is able to bestow.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 6.
The Principal Civil Medical Officer to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

As I have said before, there are not wanting gentlemen on coffee estates who, by their liberality and personal attention to the wants of their sick labourers, have endeavoured to alleviate their distress; but, as a system of relief, the present plan is very defective, and most unsatisfactory, and calls for the interference of Government.

The observations made by the Planters' Association in paragraphs 3 and 4, and the inference sought to be deduced therefrom, are alike unfair and unjust. I stated, as the result of my own observation, the different plans that had been adopted by the Planters years ago to provide medical aid for their sick coolies, and their failures at present from want of due encouragement. In the absence of private medical practitioners, a few of the Government medical officers had in some cases been employed by them in the manner I had stated,—viz., by an annual engagement. At the present time, with one single exception, no such arrangement is in force, and no anxiety is shewn by either the medical men or the Planters towards the adoption of such an arrangement.

Even private medical practitioners who had been employed in this way by estate proprietors and agents, have felt it necessary to seek general practice elsewhere, from causes into which it is perhaps not necessary to enquire.

It is unnecessary for me to say that some provision to secure adequate medical aid to sick estate coolies is urgently called for, for Government medical officers, as "public servants," cannot incur the responsibility of attending to the medical wants of Planters' coolies. As patients in the Government hospitals, in which accommodation is provided for them, they will receive the same attention that other classes do. An out-door dispensary to each hospital, to prove beneficial to them, cannot be formed without further expense, but if the Government be disposed to adopt the "simple way" suggested by the Planters' Association, I am quite prepared to abide by any directions His Excellency may be pleased to give.

I have, &c.,

W. P. CHARSLEY, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

No. 7.

No 7.
The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary to the Secretary, Planters' Association

The Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the SECRETARY, Planters' Association.

Colombo, 9th September, 1871.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd July last, respecting the proposal of the Planters' Association for a system of out-door relief for the benefit of estate coolies, I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you, for the information of the Planters' Association, the annexed copy of a letter from the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

I am, &c.,

HENRY T. IRVING,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association.

No. 8.

No 8
The Secretary Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary

The SECRETARY, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Planters' Association,
Kandy, 17th October, 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 9th ultimo, transmitting copy of a letter from the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals. To the latter the Committee beg leave to reply briefly.

The Committee have put forward no complaint in the matter of the liberality of the Government in providing hospitals and medical advice for estate coolies, when sick. They admit willingly that money has been freely spent for this purpose, but they regret that, as far as estate coolies are concerned, there has been so little result. Their object is, if possible, to alter this state of affairs, without any further augmentation of expense; and they venture to hope that, in spite of the hostile position taken up by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, their proposal for the introduction of a system of out-door relief may receive full and fair consideration at the hands of the Government.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 8.
The Secretary, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

As regards the alternative proposal of the Principal Civil Medical Officer for a system of compulsory district hospitals, this would involve a much larger additional expense, would in no way render useful the present costly establishment, and might eventually prove as useless as the latter.

The Committee would view the initiation of such a system as a calamity to the country, unless the sanitary condition of estates could be shewn to be such as urgently to demand it; and this is not now the case.

I have, &c.,
H. BYRDE,
Secretary, Planters' Association.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

No. 9.
The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary to the Secretary, Planters' Association.

No. 9.

The Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the SECRETARY, Planters' Association.

Colombo, 31st October, 1871.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, in continuation of the correspondence which has passed with the Planters' Association and the Government on the subject of affording out-door relief at the Civil Government hospitals to estate coolies.

On a review of this correspondence, there appears to the Governor to exist some misapprehension as to the purposes for which these hospitals were originally established. It would be a mistake to suppose that they were established solely for the benefit of cooly labourers on the estates. They are established and maintained, from the general revenue, for the benefit of the population generally, whether native or immigrant; and they are intended to afford relief to the sick poor of the districts in which they are placed; to immigrant coolies, on their way to and from the estates; and to the destitute and vagrant. The hospitals are part of the necessary machinery of a civilized Government; and it would be incorrect to gauge their success and usefulness solely by the number of estate coolies who resort to them.

At the same time it was undoubtedly a main object of these institutions to afford to the proprietors of coffee estates the advantage of central places for the treatment of their sick labourers; and these are accordingly specially admitted at a low rate of charge (6*d.* a day) which is barely sufficient to pay for their subsistence, and which virtually affords them gratuitous medical treatment. Unless therefore full advantage is taken by the estates of these institutions, they will have failed in one at least of the objects for which they were intended. That but little advantage is taken of them, is but too evident; not only are the hospitals not filled, but, whatever the cause may be, the number of coolies sent in to them has, as shewn by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, greatly diminished of late years. The Planters' Association attribute this falling off to a reluctance on the part of the coolies to enter hospital, and they suggest that the usefulness of the hospital to this class of patients should be increased by affording them out-door relief.

In considering this suggestion, it must be borne in mind that the primary object of a hospital is the in-door treatment of the sick, and it is necessary to take care that this object is not interfered with in seeking to engraft on it a system of out-door relief. It is also very necessary to guard against abuse of such a system, in the resort to the dispensaries of persons who have no claim to gratuitous or charitable relief. It is obvious that estate coolies have no claim on the Government to such charity. The Governor has however already sanctioned the establishment of dispensaries in connection with the hospitals for the relief of the sick poor, and he will not object to the admission of the estate coolies, on payment, to the benefit of this system of out-door relief. The rate of payment should not be less than the almost nominal one of 6*d.* a day, charged for their treatment in hospital. This rate will not be more than sufficient to cover the cost of drugs, &c.; and it is very essential that the charge for out-door should not be less than for in-door relief, otherwise an additional incentive will be afforded to refusal to come into hospital.

The Governor sanctions this arrangement for affording out-door relief to estate coolies in deference to the wishes of the Planters' Association, but it appears to him very doubtful whether it will be of real advantage either to the planters or to the coolies. What is really best for both is, that the sick should be prevailed on to go into hospital, and be cured as quickly as possible. The substitution of out-door for in door relief will only prolong the medical treatment, and possibly tend at the same time to demoralize the cooly.

But even supposing that the plan were to answer the expectations of the Planters' Association, His Excellency desires me to point out that the seven or eight central hospitals throughout the coffee districts, however useful they may be rendered, can never be made to supply the real medical wants of the immigrant coolies. What is wanted is, as stated in your letter of 22nd July, daily attendance at the estates. You justly point

No. 9.
The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary to the Secretary, Planters' Association.

out that at present the proprietors have no means of procuring this; that the system of employing Government medical officers on the terms of an annual allowance, by estates subscribing together, is not adopted, because such a system would be most unsatisfactory; and that it would be simply impossible for estates to provide a sufficient number of private medical practitioners.

In these circumstances, the assistance of Government appears to be required to enable the Planters to meet this want; and the Governor would invite the co-operation of the Planters' Association in devising a scheme suitable to the requirements of the country. The matter is one in which both the Government and the Planters have a common interest. It is the duty of the Government, as well as of the Planter, to see that the immigrant coolies are properly looked after, and it must be for the interest of the Planter that their physical health should be attended to by competent persons, and that he should be relieved of the trouble, expense, and responsibility of the medical care of his labourers.

The plan which the Governor would propose to adopt, would be to divide the country, where practicable, into medical districts of manageable extent, and to place in each a dispensary and a medical practitioner, whose duty it should be to visit the estates in his district as frequently (probably every two or three days) as circumstances admitted, and to afford gratuitous medical assistance to the sick.

The coffee districts are now becoming so thickly settled that there would be no difficulty in assigning districts of moderate limits to medical officers, which would supply them with sufficient work; and a very moderate contribution from the estates, added to a small salary, would suffice to procure competent men.

The Governor would invite the co-operation of the Planters' Association in the introduction of such a system of District Doctors and District Dispensaries. His Excellency believes that it will prove of great benefit to the employers of immigrant labour, while it will meet a pressing want, which cannot be allowed longer to remain unsupplied.

I have, &c.,
HENRY T. IRVING,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

No. 10.
The Secretary, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

No. 10.
The Secretary, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

Planters' Association,
Kandy, 20th December, 1871.

SIR,

CIRCUMSTANCES having prevented the Committee of the Planters' Association from meeting together till the 16th instant, I was unable till then to lay before them your letter of 31st October, intimating that His Excellency the Governor, in deference to the wishes of the Planters' Association, had sanctioned the admission of estate coolies to the dispensaries already established in connection with the present hospitals.

The Committee desire me to convey to His Excellency their thanks for this concession.

His Excellency having been pleased to invite the co-operation of the Planters' Association in the introduction of a scheme for establishing district doctors and dispensaries, I have been instructed to inform you that the correspondence will be laid before the members of the Association, and the subject discussed at the next General Meeting, the result of which will be duly communicated to you.

I have, &c.,
H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

No. 11.
The Secretary, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

No. 11
The Secretary, Planters' Association to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

The Planters' Association of Ceylon,
Kandy, 20th March, 1872.

SIR,

REFERRING you to my letter of 20th December, in which I intimated that the correspondence with Government on the subject of District Dispensaries, &c., would be laid before the General Meeting of the Association, and the result of the discussion

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 12.
The Secretary, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

reported to you, I have the honor to inform you that the information on the subject before the Association is so defective as to render it impossible, at present, to offer any general opinion as to the necessity for additional medical aid.

With a view to obtaining all information possible, a Select Committee has been appointed to discuss with Government the alleged necessity of the scheme for the establishment of district hospitals, and to report thereon to the Association.

I am directed, by the Committee appointed, to state that, in their opinion, no necessity has been shewn for forced legislation and interference on the part of Government in this matter. The Committee feel that the first requisite necessary is accurate information as to the sanitary condition of the cooly.

It was hoped that this would have been provided by the Ordinance No. 17 of 1862, which was passed at the instance of the Association.

While the Ordinance was under discussion in the Legislative Council, the Association pointed out, in the report forwarded with Secretary's letter of 29th August, 1862, the inefficiency of the machinery provided therein for the issuing and collection of the necessary returns, in the following terms:—

"We think that Police Magistrates, whose time for the most part is otherwise fully occupied, will be quite unable to carry out any scheme of registration; nor do we believe that it will ever be done so as to render the returns of the slightest value, unless a Registration Office be established in Colombo, and a Registrar appointed, whose business it shall be to see that returns are regularly forwarded by all employers of labour. We would suggest also that all officers of Government should be instructed to assist the Registrar in pursuing any enquiries that he may wish to make as to unusual mortality, &c."

The Law Officers of the Crown concurred in what was said of the inexpediency of throwing additional work on the Police Magistrates, and suggested that the labour imposed by the Ordinance should be entrusted to the Government Agent, "or other public officer appointed by the Governor for that purpose."

In default of any special machinery having been provided for the issuing and collection of the returns, as suggested by the Association, the Ordinance has, unfortunately, to this date been useless. And the Committee would take this opportunity of suggesting that the Ordinance be re-modelled during the coming Session of the Legislative Council.

The Committee feel that there would be great difficulty in the introduction, on equitable terms, of any one fixed Government scheme into every district, as the requirements of districts vary so greatly, according to position, the number of estates, acreage, value of properties, &c. Moreover, some of the districts are already amply provided with medical aid.

The Committee believe that in every district that is not so provided the majority of proprietors would gladly come forward and meet the wishes of the Government on this important subject.

I am directed to enclose for your information a copy of a circular letter addressed to resident proprietors and managers of estates, asking for the fullest information on this question; also of a letter to members of Committee, requesting them to convene meetings for the discussion of the matter.

The Committee hope they will be able before long to lay before the Government the result of these enquiries, and they feel confident that these will go far to confirm the strong opinion formed by Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson as to the careful treatment of estate coolies, and expressed by him in his Despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,
H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 11

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 11.

Circular.

The Planters' Association of Ceylon,
Kandy, 20th March, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

I AM directed by the Select Committee of the Planters' Association to request that you will forward to me your opinion,

1. As to whether a system of District Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Medical practitioners is necessary;
2. If so, what plan would best suit the wants of your District?

It would also be very desirable that you should give me all information you can as to the health of coolies on your estate during the past two years, and the average rate of mortality.

Please let me have your reply on the enclosed paper.

For your information I enclose copy of a letter addressed by the Committee to the Government.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

District Doctors and Dispensaries.

From

_____ Esq. _____ Estate _____ District.

1. Is a system of District Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Medical practitioners necessary ?
2. If so, what plan would best suit the wants of your district ?
3. Give any information as to health of coolies, and average mortality during the past two years.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 11.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 11.

Circular.

The Planters' Association of Ceylon,
Kandy, 20th March, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

ENCLOSED I send you copy of a circular addressed to resident proprietors and superintendents of estates, inviting an expression of opinion as to the necessity for a scheme of District Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Medical practitioners; and also asking for information as to the health of coolies.

The object of the Select Committee is to obtain the fullest information possible, and you will render them valuable assistance by summoning a meeting of all Planters in your district for the discussion of the question, and by reporting the result to me within one month from this date.

I would suggest your consulting the other members of the district as to when and where meetings should be held. A supply of forms for summoning these meetings will be forwarded on application being made to me.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

To the Members of Committee.

No. 12.

No. 12 The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary to the Secretary, Planters' Association.

The Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the SECRETARY, Planters' Association.

SIR, Colombo, 17th April, 1872.

I AM directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th March, in which you acquaint His Excellency that the information before the Planters' Association on the subject of the medical wants of the coffee districts is so defective, as to render it impossible at present to offer any general opinion as to the necessity for additional medical aid; and that, with a view to obtain all information possible, a Select Committee has been appointed to discuss the subject with the Government, and to report to the Association. You add, that you are directed by this Select Committee to state that, in their opinion, no necessity has been shewn for forced legislation and interference by Government, and that the Committee feel that the first requisite necessary is accurate information as to the sanitary condition of the cooly.

His Excellency concurs with the Association as to the necessity of obtaining correct information, and the suggestion of the Select Committee for an amendment of the law on this subject will be considered in the next Session of the Legislative Council.

I am however to observe, that whatever the result of the inquiry set on foot by the Planters' Association may be, it can scarcely affect the necessity of providing some system of medical relief for large and populous districts of the country which are at present without any medical attendance whatever. It may be perfectly true that the treatment of the coolies on estates is considerate and humane, and that the mortality amongst them is small; but the question is, not whether there is a large mortality, but whether it is not essential to bring medical relief within reach of a large population which is at present practically without it. The Governor does not see how this can be disputed; and what has now to be determined is the mode in which it can best be effected. The inquiry and discussion set on foot by the Association will be of great value in leading to a right conclusion on this point; but, whatever results they may lead to, and whatever system may be found to be best adapted to the wants of the country, it is obvious that no comprehensive or effective system can be maintained without the intervention of Government, or without the sanction and authority of a legal enactment.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SWAN,
for Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 13.
The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary to the Hon'ble the Queen's Advocate.

No. 13.

The Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Hon'ble the QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

No. 126. Colombo, 17th April, 1872.

SIR,

I AM directed to refer to you the accompanying letter from the Secretary to the Planters' Association, and to acquaint you that the Governor is of opinion that the amendment of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1862 should be considered during the next Session of the Legislative Council, with a view to establishing a more effective system for procuring correct information as to the mortality amongst the immigrant labouring population in the coffee districts.

I am to request that you will note this amongst the subjects for legislation next Session.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SWAN,
for Colonial Secretary.

The Hon'ble
The Queen's Advocate.

No. 14.
The Acting Government Agent, Kandy, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

No. 14.

The ACTING GOVERNMENT AGENT, Kandy, to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 223. Government Agent's Office, Kandy, 8th May, 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of regular transmission of satisfactory cooly returns, I have the honor to suggest that, if it is desired to obtain really accurate statistics, it will be necessary, in view of the frequent changes in the management and superintendence of the estates, to make some provision by which proper books shall be kept on the estates, from which the resident manager for the time being shall be required, when called upon, to furnish returns, and, on failure, that such manager shall be liable to fine as against the estate.

At present, if a return is not sent in, and the manager or superintendent in charge at the time the return was due has gone to England, there is no means of obtaining the return.

I am, &c,
JOHN F. DICKSON,
Acting Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

No. 15.
The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary to the Government Agent, Kandy

No. 15.

The Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Kandy.

No. 163. Colombo, May 20th, 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant, suggesting certain measures to ensure the regular transmission of satisfactory cooly returns, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you that the subject has been noted for consideration.

I am, &c.,
JAMES SWAN,
for Colonial Secretary.

The Government Agent,
Kandy.

No 16.
The Acting Government Agent, North - Western Province, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

No. 16.

The ACTING GOVERNMENT AGENT, North-Western Province, to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 191/18. Kurunégala, June 18th, 1872.

SIR,

FROM an inquiry addressed to me on the subject by the superintendent of an estate in this Province, I am inclined to think that the immigrant labour returns are not very precise in defining the numbers of adults and children on estates; some understanding

"children" to mean children not old enough to work, and others, no doubt taking the schedule annexed to Ordinance No. 17 of 1862 and the Ordinance No. 7 of 1865 as their guide, entering all immigrants below the age of twenty-one as children. I have therefore the honor to suggest that a circular instruction be sent to all Government Agents, giving some definite rule on the subject for the future guidance of superintendents of estates.

I have, &c.,
W. D. WRIGHT.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 16.
The Acting Government Agent, North - Western Province; to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

No. 17.

From the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Hon'ble the QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

No. 17.
The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary to the Hon'ble the Queen's Advocate.

No. 201. Colombo, July 3rd, 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter of the 17th April last, No. 126, on the subject of the amendment of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1862, I am directed to transmit to you, to be noted, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Government Agent, Kurunégala.

No. 191/18, June 18, 1872.

I am, &c.,
JAMES SWAN,
for Colonial Secretary.

The Hon'ble
The Queen's Advocate.

No. 18.

The SECRETARY, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No 18.
The Secretary, Planters' Association, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

The Planters' Association of Ceylon,
July 9th, 1872.

SIR,

ADVERTING to my letter of 20th March, I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, in accordance with a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Association on 6th June, the report of the Select Committee appointed to discuss with Government the alleged necessity of the scheme for the establishment of District Hospitals.

I also forward, under separate cover, the several papers received by the Select Committee, as detailed in the annexed schedule.

I have, &c.,
H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Letters from several Members of the Association on the subject of District Hospitals.

Minutes of Proceedings of Meetings held in several of the outlying districts.

Four schemes submitted to the Select Committee for providing further medical aid to the Coffee districts.

Analysis of replies to the Circular issued by the Committee, copy of which was forwarded with letter to Colonial Secretary dated 20th March.

Replies to Circulars:—

From those in favour of District Hospitals and Doctors.
Do. do. Doctors only.
Do. who are already provided.
Do. who are unfavourable to any scheme.

H. BYRDE.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 18.

REPORT of the Select Committee appointed 17th February, 1872.

Enclosure No 1, in No 18
Report of the Select Committee appointed 17th February, 1872.

THE Select Committee of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, appointed at a General Meeting on the 17th February, 1872, to discuss with Government the alleged necessity of the scheme for the establishment of Hospitals and Medical practitioners in outlying districts, beg now to submit their report:—

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 18.
Report of the Select Committee appointed 17th February, 1872.

The correspondence of the Committee with Government has already been published.

The Committee have addressed circulars to 755 resident proprietors and superintendents of estates, inviting an expression of opinion,—1st, as to whether a system of medical practitioners and hospitals is necessary; 2nd, as to the plan suited to meet the wants of the several districts: and 3rd, asking for information as to the average rate of mortality on the different estates during the past two years.

To these circulars 279 replies have been received. An analysis of these replies, which has been circulated among members of the Planters' Association, shews that the general opinion is in favour of further medical aid being provided, at all events in certain districts; that during the past two years the health of the coolies has been good; that the average death-rate, as far as can be judged, is about 24 per 1000 per annum.

The replies further shew that the highest rate of mortality has been amongst new comers and infants; that there is a general prejudice amongst coolies against going to hospital, for the following reasons:—want of distinction of castes in hospital, non-employment of both high and low-caste cooks and attendants, separation from friends, and neglect and ill-treatment by hospital attendants.

The proceedings of several district meetings held at the suggestion of the Committee, have been published; and some valuable letters and papers which have been addressed to the Committee have been circulated amongst members of the Planters' Association.

The Committee and the Government also (as shewn by their letter of 17th April) agree in the general opinion as to the necessity for the extension of medical aid to those large and populous districts that are at present unprovided for.

It remains to be considered how provision can be best made for the required extension.

At almost every district meeting an opinion was expressed that forced interference on the part of Government is not necessary. At one meeting it was held that all that is required is that Government should enforce penalties, the present law requiring all proprietors to provide medical aid to their labourers. And amongst the papers before the Committee are several sketches of schemes for attaining the required end.

The Committee are of opinion that the only legislative enactment absolutely necessary is to give power to the majority in any district, to compel the minority to pay their share of any assessment for medical purposes.

If, however, any general measure, such as those sketched out, is forced upon the Planters, the Committee are strongly of opinion that the fullest time and opportunity should be given to such districts as are willing to provide themselves with medical aid, without the interference of Government, to make the necessary arrangements.

Of the schemes submitted, the Committee consider that marked No. 1 to be the most feasible.

The Committee however feel that Government interference in this matter is directly opposite to those principles of free action that have hitherto regulated the relations between employer and employed, and the working of which has proved so beneficial to both parties. The Committee therefore earnestly recommend that in those districts which are not provided with requisite medical aid, every effort should be made for the organization of voluntary arrangements, so as to render Government intervention unnecessary.

(Signed) W. M. LEAKE.
(„) H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

"True copy"
H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

Kandy, 6th June, 1872.

LETTERS from several Members of the Planters' Association on the subject of District Hospitals.

Letters from several Members of the Planters' Association on the subject of District Hospitals (1.)—From R. B. Tytler, Esq., Pallekelly.

1.—From R. B. TYTLER, Esq., Pallekelley.

Pallekelly, 29th January, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE not the correspondence before me which the Association had with Government on the subject of Doctors and Dispensaries, in order more closely to consider it, nor am I well enough to come to Kandy to see it; and, if I came, I would find the Association doors closed, because, with lots of funds, the Planters' Association has the parsimony to refuse payment of a peon to keep the meeting room open, though I remember a resolution to get newspapers from Brazil and Java, in order that members, on coming to Kandy, might turn in and read coffee news from the great coffee centres. Nor shall I probably be in Ceylon when the Association meets to discuss the subject at their meeting on the 17th.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(1)—From R. B. Tytler, Esq., Pallekelly.

I was quite with Government and Dr. Charsley in that correspondence, and believe that the action taken and persisted in by the Planters' Association in this matter is a most mistaken and pernicious course. If still persisted in, my only hope is that the wisdom of Government may refuse to carry out any scheme (however "well-digested") which is sure to be more costly, and the cost, most righteously, to be saddled upon the planters, whose estates I should have thought most people found were already taxed enough, and which scheme, moreover, seems to me so utterly hopeless of success. The "*Dispensaries*" which the sick cooly, more than any other, requires, are sago, arrowroot, Leibig's extract, occasionally a few cubits of cloth, a karawado or quarter-bushel of rice, and *invariably* "Carpentyle." Now these are just what the "Doctors" could not dispense to outside *relieters*. And, moreover, if I recollect the argument, it was that, whereas the Tamil cooly for some prejudice would not go near a hospital to live in it, yet he would travel in most cases *miles* to go and get a dose of hospital medicine from the hospital doctor, or from the hands of his attendants! I don't believe that! For many years my practice has been to go round the lines every morning with the medicine box, giving prompt attention to the sick, and seeing everything square, and often have I found sick people too lazy or too indifferent to budge from their mat to come to the door to be treated. Is it likely, then, that such people who are said to have a prejudice to the name of a hospital, will go long distances over bleak hills, while sick, to be treated by a doctor at a dispensary? And, in the name of humanity, let me ask who could *wish to enforce it?* And how come we to see such ulcers on coolies' legs, if not that because they will not go a couple of hundred yards to the bungalow for the plaster which would speedily have cured the sore at an early stage.

And a District Doctor, it strikes me, would find himself entirely a fish out of water. One thing is clear—the *district* must build him a dwelling and dispensary, and furnish the latter, as well as pay the doctor. *There is not the least chance of Government helping in this respect out of general revenue.* All that the Government would do would be to pass a law *compelling us to pay!!!* The doctor, if a conscientious man, scorning to eat the bread of idleness, would take rounds of visits to go with planters round their lines (and of course be absent from the dispensary in case of a call), say round his district three or four times to each estate in the year. Now, what good could such visits be expected to do? He sees a patient with chronic "Schōgie," or dropsical *out*-stomach, or dysenteric *in*-stomach, or that complaint which coolies so often plead for not going to work, which they call "Issheppu," "Kieshippu;" and what could he do or say? He knows there is no chance whatever for most patients far gone but strict seclusion, under a Hospital doctor's eye, in a hospital, in the care of trustworthy attendants, who will enforce dietary, &c. Let him venture to prescribe, and I am bound it would be chalk water, or bread pills! If he gave medicine, how is it to be followed up after he had gone?

The doctors at such District Dispensaries would probably be young medical men; and let them conduct themselves however well, and be the freest from fastness, requiring as little supervision as they would be sure to get, yet such a dull life as they must lead, out of reach of any practice (and a doctor is dependent on *practice* to hold his own in the profession) would so affect them as of itself to lead to a breakdown and final repeal of the Ordinance, after the poor planter had been fleeced as heavily as he was by that miserable Immigration Ordinance, which ought to be a warning to us.

As for *Estate Hospitals* under Government control, such a scheme to work continuously is simply impossible.

My advice is *to let well alone!* For, after all, the good condition of our Tamil labourers depends more than anything on close personal attention to them by their master, on good dwellings, wise advice, strict attention to sanitary matters and cleanliness, and a prompt application of quinine and castor oil when the first illness appears. If a planter won't see to these things of his own accord, sack him—for no act of the legislature will give redress. I once heard an Aberdonian say that all the medicine a cooly required was "*castor ile and stickin plaster!*" It is amazing how few medicines we require for our "amateur doctoring." Sir Walter Scott's blacksmith, who was so successful, had but "twa simples—calomy and laudamy!"

My idea is, that the care of the people when well will leave little to do with illness; and should a case go over a planter's skill (say lock-jaw) I do *not* believe that the repugnance to go to hospital is insurmountable. I deny that on most estates mortality is great. In Dumbara, which once bore a bad character, I now go round the lines frequently days together without giving a dose of medicine. I lost last year one by death, and there were eighteen births, out of from 500 to 600 souls. A friend lately told me he had no death last year. *Where is the alleged sickness and mortality?* Whoever alleges it, let him prove it, for I deny it! To allege that it exists, except perhaps in some exceptional cases (*e. g.*, Faviel suffered from it, as well as his people, when opening the Railway) is only to mislead our Government, and to alarm that of Madras—leading to our poor estates being fixed in the claws of some legislative vice, which will make us roar before we get free again.

If it so happen that this question has originated as somebody's hobby-horse, let me beg that the Planters' Association be not dragged in to attempt to push the thing over the ditch which Government (and Dr. Charsley) have dug in front of it.

As the 17th comes on so soon, and this letter, after reaching your hands, will have to linger in limbo over the official routine before seeing the light, to be read possibly for the first time at the General Meeting, I shall send a copy to the *Observer*, in order that my fellow-planters whether members or not, may see the danger to us that I apprehend, in time before the meeting, and I cry "Riflemen, form!" All of you who are not members of the Planters' Association be true men, and join, and muster at the meeting on the 17th. My regret is intense that I shall not be there to propose a fit resolution, but here it is—"*That it is not expedient to do anything more in this matter!*"

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) R. B. TYTLER.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(2.)—From R. J. Corbet, Esq., Wennawatta.

(2.)—From R. J. CORBET, Esq., Wennawatta.

Wennawatta, February 8th, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

As I find myself unable to attend the Committee meeting to-morrow, I write a few lines on the subject of District Doctors and Dispensaries.

It is no doubt very desirable that medical aid should be nearer at hand than it is in some districts, in cases of emergency; and if such districts are unanimous on the subject, by all means let them have both (District Hospitals should, I think, be combined with Dispensaries.) I am well aware that there is a very strong prejudice amongst coolies to go into hospital, more particularly amongst men of high caste, who would rather die than eat food prepared by one of lower caste. This prejudice militates greatly against the utility of the hospitals recently constructed at such expense by Government in Kandy, Mátalé, and Gampola. Surely, after such an outlay—nearly £15,000 for the three hospitals—it would be but a slight additional expense to have two cooks attached to each hospital—a high and a low-caste man—with separate kitchen and utensils; the objection raised that high-caste men will not touch beef would not prevent his cooking mutton, and the soup from one would be nearly as good as from the other, better perhaps to the taste of many. Do away with existing prejudices against hospitals, and their value to the districts near which they are situated will be greatly enhanced; instead of being all but empty, as they usually are, they would be filled in all probability, and better able to pay the expenses incurred in their upkeep. But to return to the subject, any comprehensive scheme, and it must be comprehensive to be of real use, would be attended with considerable outlay. If the Government will incur that outlay, by all means let us have hospitals, dispensaries, and doctors, in every district: but if estates are to be taxed, this is not the time, in my opinion, to burden them with any additional taxation. We have just had one short crop; another, and if all we hear is true, a shorter one in many districts is imminent for this year; it is the last straw which breaks the camel's back; my advice is to postpone the reading of this Bill, in parliamentary phraseology, to six months hence, and leave well alone; and when we are once more flourishing and relieved from the deep anxiety we, one and all, must feel at the present aspect of affairs, then it will be time enough to take the subject into consideration.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. CORBET.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(3.)—From R. J. Corbet, Esq., Wennawatta.

(3.)—From R. J. CORBET, Esq., Wennawatta.

Wennawatta, February 17th, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

I WAS in hopes that I should have been able to attend the meeting to-day, but being prevented doing so, wish to add a few remarks to the letter I wrote to you the other day on the subject of "District Doctors and Dispensaries." When I penned that letter, I had not read Mr. W. Cross Buchanan's scheme; it is one well worthy of attention, and I think a Committee should be appointed to consider it fully and carefully in all its details. But on one point I must express myself decidedly; and that is, that any Ordinance framed to carry out the provisos of any scheme should be similar in its working to the "Grant-in-aid" Ordinance; that the consent of two-thirds of those interested should be obtained in each district; that cultivated acreage alone should be reckoned, as that represents manual labour (we must not be swamped as we are sometimes by large blocks of forest); that every additional acre brought under cultivation in any district where doctors, hospitals, &c., have been established, should be taxed in the same proportion as soon as felled; that any surplus funds in any district arising from this tax should be devoted to relieve the incurables, and enable those coolies who are no longer able to work, either from age, infirmity, or disease, to return to their own homes.

I would also suggest, that if the scheme is carried out, that a detached room should be added to every District Hospital for the reception of any superintendent whose case might require more care and attention than he could receive in his own bungalow, situated perhaps many miles away from the Doctor's residence.

Trusting that my suggestions will meet with the approval of the meeting,

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. CORBET.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(4.)—From W. Sabonadiere, Esq., Delta, Pussellâwa.

(4.)—From W. SABONADIERE, Esq., Delta, Pussellâwa.

Delta, Pussellâwa, 5th February, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

I AM in receipt of your circular of 29th ultimo, and regret that press of business will not admit of my being present at the Committee Meeting to be held on the 9th instant. I have, however, the pleasure to hand you my views in writing, as regards the subject of District Doctors and Dispensaries.

(4)—From W. Sabonadiere, Esq., Delta, Pussellâwa.

I am of opinion that it would be very advantageous to have a qualified medical man located in each district large enough to support one, without the tax weighing too heavily upon the proprietors to be assessed for his maintenance.

I agree with Mr. Tytler that "dispensaries" would not work well, as it would be very difficult for Planters to get their coolies to call regularly for medicine; and as regards those coolies who were very ill, they would not go at all.

It would therefore be best to build a suitable hospital in each district, to which patients could be sent who required special treatment.

The ordinary cases of illness amongst coolies can very well be treated and cured by the Planters themselves.

A medical man would be far more useful if he were stationary at the hospital, and only left his charge to attend European and Burgher residents, or when called for when any accident or very special case needed his presence.

If the system of visiting the lines in each district be adopted, it will surely not work well, as it would be quite impossible for the doctor to visit often enough, and consequently there would be constant complaints.

I therefore come to the conclusion that, unless the doctor and dispensary are combined with a hospital, it will be better to leave matters as they are, allowing planters to provide their own medical men, and not force proprietors to pay for a scheme they do not approve of, and which is likely to be of such small benefit generally.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. SABONADIERE.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

P.S.—On this estate we have an Eurasian medical man of our own. If Government would train a sufficient number of such men, I believe they would readily find employment on the coffee estates, several estates being joined together to give such a man sufficient work and a suitable salary.

(Initialed) W. S.

(5.)—From W. Cross Buchanan, Esq., Gonavy.

(5.)—From W Cross Buchanan, Esq, Gonavy.

Gonavy, 8th February, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

WITH reference to the suggestions proposed by me at last Committee Meeting regarding a scheme for securing proper medical attendance throughout the various planting districts for both coolies and Europeans, I now beg to lay before the Sub-Committee then appointed the following remarks for their consideration.

Before going into detail, I wish to review briefly the present position of matters.

The care with which the Indian Government watch the immigration of all labour from India, and the treatment of the coolies in the country they are employed, render it absolutely necessary that great caution should be taken in this matter, and particularly so in order to shew the Indian Government the pains taken to ensure careful medical treatment in time of need.

It is quite evident, to do justice to the outlying districts, some extension of the present system of central hospitals must be made, and for which our Government proposes to assess the estates. The question is, how is such assessment to be made, and what scheme would afford the greatest good to all?—whether we are to have cheap, and necessarily inferior, medical practitioners at a low rate of expenditure, or thoroughly trained men? The latter may raise the assessment by a few pounds, *but not more* (as far as I am aware) than what is already often charged to the estate.

In several districts, at the present time, a much larger sum has to be paid for medicines and medical attendance than is at all necessary, and could be materially reduced by a thoroughly well-organized system. As for *method*, there is none; and great dissatisfaction exists, while well-conducted district hospitals are unknown.

In those districts where we find no medical attendant, coolies are dependent for medical treatment upon the managers of estates, unless they are sent to the central hospitals.

Managers are, as a rule, well capable of treating simple cases, but, from want of medical and surgical skill, cannot deal with cases of serious sickness or severe wounds. Such no doubt should be sent to the central hospitals, but in many instances these are too far distant to be availed of.

The suggestions for the consideration of the Sub-Committee are:—

1.—That Government, with the aid of the Planters' Association, should divide all estates beyond a certain distance of the existing central hospitals into *medical* districts.

2.—In each "division" a board of six members be elected annually from the managers of the estates, to act in concert with the medical officer, and that three members and doctor should form a quorum. A meeting to be held twice a year or oftener if requisite.

3.—That Government should on each division erect the necessary buildings, at a cost not exceeding £400, and grant a small subsidy for upkeep, &c.

4.—All matters appertaining to the management of hospital and buildings to be directly under the supervision of the board.

5.—One of the members (the doctor) to act as secretary, with a paid clerk under him, who shall also be hospital assistant.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(5.)—From W. Cross Buchanan, Esq., Gonavy.

6.—*Thirty* to *fifty* estates to be considered sufficient to support a medical establishment, and constitute a *division*.

7.—The estates, including native coffee gardens *over five acres in extent*, to be assessed by average number of coolies employed, and not by acreage.

8.—Sixpence per diem to be charged for every cooly admitted to hospital or receiving out-door relief. The latter case only when medicine is given.

9.—An active first class medical man (doctor with diploma) absolutely necessary, with a salary of £400 to £500, and liberty to take private practice *within his division*, and to remain at the hospital not less than three or four days a week, if not urgently sent for.

10.—*Cost of hospital* would be fully met by a small Government subsidy and charge made for each cooly entering.

11.—Accommodation from twenty to thirty coolies would be amply sufficient for each division, one-third of which had better be separated for the use of women.

12.—Each hospital to be visited yearly by the Principal Civil Medical Officer or his immediate subordinate.

As a superintendent of twelve years' experience, I have had many opportunities of noticing private efforts to procure proper medical attendance, but with no exception have I ever seen them succeed to that point which we might naturally expect to find, taking into consideration the amount expended by each estate. To a great extent this might be improved by a hearty co-operation between the planters and the doctor; but without this the latter cannot but find his energies cramped, and his medical opinions unheeded.

Apart from the apparent absurdity of being contented with a second-rate medical man, when it is in our power to secure a *better* at a moderate outlay to each estate, I would beg those who would prefer a less costly medical establishment to peruse such before weighing in the balance the saving of a few rupees, against the probable loss of health, and even of life, to those living on estates, both coolies and Europeans.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) W. X. BUCHANAN.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

The above scheme has been submitted to a Meeting of this Association (fifteen members present), and has been duly supported.

(Signed) E. C. WARING,
Chairman, H. P. A.

February 8, 1872.

(6.)—From R. B. Tytler, Esq.

(6.)—From R. B. TYTLER, Esq.

Galle, 15th February, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

IN hopes that this letter may reach you before the Meeting of the 17th, I write to bid you remind the Meeting that whereas we, Coffee Planters in Ceylon, take a very paternal interest in our coolies, both when they are sick and well, and whereas also the Ceylon Government have for many years gone beyond all praise in providing for them ferry ships to cross at Paumben, and every practicable attention to them on the North road, with palatial central hospitals, and qualified doctors to attend on them; we fail to hear of the Indian Government displaying anything of the same care for these, their subjects, in their own country, where complaints are most distressing of all kinds of neglect and abuse and extortion practised upon them by petty officials, by whom they are systematically plundered, and by whom they are utterly neglected, if ill or in distress, on the other side of Paumben.

Where are the hospitals, or doctors, or dispensaries provided for them by their own Government, in their own country?

Many Tamils go inland in India, quite as far from their homes as Ceylon is, but what care or expense is bestowed upon *them*, when sick or well, at the expense of the Indian Government?

What hospitals, doctors, or dispensaries are provided for the Tamil people, in their own villages, for the sick?

They are left entirely to their own *Pariaries* and resources, to live or die—their last hope being a devil dance by *Poosaries*, or a mantra charm, and three-penny piece tied in a rag upon the wrist in the name of *Kadirasen* or *Carpen Taevan*.

The Ceylon Government, I am persuaded, need no stimulating in order to do all that is requisite for the protection of the Tamil immigrants, and for proper care of them when sick; then why should the Indian and Home Governments not let well alone, and especially the *former* look at home, and commence their charity there? They did not come with much *kudos* out of the Orissa famine, nor did they seem to have felt any favour on behalf of starving Tamils (was it about the years 1849? '50? '51?) when thousands came flocking over to Ceylon to escape perishing for want of food, when we, Planters, unable to employ so many in our estates, met and petitioned the Ceylon Government to employ them at public works, *and the Ceylon Government did so*.

Among mankind there are men born to be *Cobblers*. They cannot let well alone, and are a most mischievous and pestiferous, pernicious class of individuals. If not met to the face, and put down, they keep their fellow creatures perpetually in hot water, and seriously damage, and sometimes

(6)—From R. B. Tytler, Esq.

endanger, the most important public and private interests. Pray don't be mealy-mouthed at the Meeting on the 17th, but manfully speak out in plain Anglo-Saxon common sense:—Let us, and our coolies, *alone*. If any black sheep be among us who neglect their coolies, then spot the fellow, and trounce *him* soundly, but don't mulct A because of B's delinquencies. No class of men on the earth are better off (in their way) or better cared for—let it be soldiers, sailors, navvies, coal miners, dock labourers, or agricultural workmen in England—than are the Tamil coolies on coffee estates in Ceylon.

My advice is—to let well alone; and I hope the Meeting will bid all cobblers whomsoever stick to their last, and not allow anybody's hands to be put into our pockets in order to provide *gentlemen* doctors to be foisted upon us, not even though they would attempt to ride them in on the backs of poor sick Malabars. If anybody want these, let them pay for them, as they would pay Abram Saibo's bazaar account.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) R. B. TYTLER.

The Secretary,
Planter's Association,
Kandy.

(7.)—From J. A. F. MACKELVIE, Esq., Hunasgiriya New.

(7.)—From J. A F. Mackelvie, Esq., Hunasgiriya New.

Hunasgiriya New, 20th February, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

IT was with extreme regret that I heard you reading Mr. Tytler's letter at our Meeting, passing uncalled-for remarks and comments on the Indian Government.

Intemperate writing or language is not needed; our cause is neither a bad or weak one. If for the accommodation of our immigrant coolies, more hospital accommodation is requisite in the outlying districts, why not get it done at once? Surely the import duty on rice, curry stuff, &c., which is an indirect tax on the coffee land, is sufficient for the purpose, out of the general revenue. In my opinion, the only drawback is the Hindus' dislike to go into the hospitals when furnished.

The respectable Hindu, *Malabar*, or Mohammadan, over in their own country, would rather die than go into the Indian Government hospital. Their only patients are the *outcasts* about towns and villages, although the Government are particular in providing every comfort and having high-caste men to cook. The Indian Government have also provided in their towns, in connection with the hospitals, dispensaries and officers called medicine compounders, "somewhat like the old sub-assistants in the Ceylon Medical Department," who make up the prescription, and give the same *gratis* to applicants. The Government also provide surgeons, who attend at the dispensaries every day at a certain hour, to give advice to the applicants. The Indian Government insists upon all "Rajahs" and "Zemindars" providing in the same way in the towns on their property. A Zemindar is a landed proprietor; some of their estates are as large as the Central Province." All that the Indian Government would, or can, or do require of the Ceylon Government, is to provide the same accommodation in outlying districts as they force the "Rajahs" and "Zemindars" to do on their own land in India.

I think that the Indian Government is right. The expense of building a few dispensaries in the outlying districts, and placing a few Colonial Surgeons there in charge of them, would be a mere trifle out of the general revenue for the good of the country; and I am certainly much surprised that the Executive Council did not take steps at once to have the funds voted and estimates made, without referring to the General Doctor or to the Planters' Society. Considering the *enormous* indirect taxes they recover from the immigrants, in the shape of import duty on rice and other articles of food and clothing, I have not the slightest doubt that our Government will do so at once, on the subject being represented to them in a proper light by the appointed Committee.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. A. F. MACKELVIE.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(8.)—From W. SABONADIERE, Esq., Delta, Pussęlláwa.

(8.)—From W Sabonadiere, Esq., Delta, Pussęlláwa.

Delta, Pussęlláwa, 14th March, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

HAVING already communicated to you my views on the subject of "District Hospitals and Medical Practitioners," and as it is not convenient for me to attend the Meeting on Saturday, I need only make a few additional remarks, which pray be so good as to read before the Committee on Saturday next.

I am of opinion that a resident European medical man is a necessity in each large coffee district able to support one. At the same time, I am aware that, as a general rule, coolies are well cared for by their employers, that medicine is freely given to them in time of sickness, and that it is entirely their own fault if they will not resort in time to the hospitals, against which they are now prejudiced by the numerous deaths which take place amongst coolies sent there in the last stage of disease.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

(8.)—From W. Sabonadiere, Esq., Delta, Pussellâwa.

I believe that in time, with tact and due firmness on the part of superintendents of estates, this prejudice might be overcome, and that coolies could be made to resort more willingly to hospital, were a suitable (and not too expensive) building for the purpose erected in each district close to the doctor's permanent residence.

Ordinary cases can, and are, very well treated by the superintendents; but there should be a place where coolies, meeting with serious accidents, or suffering from dangerous illness, requiring professional and frequent attention, and special diet, should be sent to for treatment.

I am therefore of opinion that planters would be acting rightly in meeting the Government half way in the proposed scheme for establishing these hospitals and dispensaries in each large district, upon the grant-in-aid principle.

The establishment even of simple dispensaries, where medicines would be procured at cost price, would secure a considerable saving on the present system, every estate having now a small dispensary of its own of medicines procured at very high prices.

Of course the successful working of any scheme of the kind would entirely depend upon the nature of the men entrusted with such a responsible charge. These men should therefore be carefully selected; they should have a large experience of their profession, and be proportionately well paid. They should be active in mind and body, have a robust constitution, and—above all—be temperate in their habits.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. SABONADIERE.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(9.)—From J. Taylor, Esq., Lúlkandura.

(9.)—From J. TAYLOR, Esq., Lúlkandura.

Lúlkandura, 27th February, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

IN reply to your letter of 23rd current, I have to say that it will be too inconvenient for me to attend to the business of the Committee you refer to, or to go to its meetings in Kandy. I must therefore request you to strike my name off the list of members.

A properly qualified doctor in this district would be a great blessing to many of my coolies, and to myself. The trouble and time required from me when bad cases of illness turn up, as they are continually doing, are very great. In cases where the best has not been done, and proper medical attendance not been procured, if the cooly dies, which is frequently the case, the result is very unsatisfactory for one's conscience. But I do not think that a manager whom the coolies do not consider likely to do some good, will often hear of such cases. Under these circumstances, the coolies have no faith in their own treatment, absurd as some of it may be. There are many cases of illness they do not tell me of, no doubt for this as well as for other reasons. The advantage of being able to send bad cases to hospital, especially so far as Kandy, is not enough. There is to be considered the objection coolies have of being sent, or allowing their friends to be sent, to hospital, amounting often to determined and stubborn refusal, and we have no power over them, in the matter. But besides this, there is the difficulty of knowing what cases are really sufficiently serious to be sent to the hospital. Other cases are so serious, or of such a nature, that sending to the hospital, twenty miles away, in wet, windy weather perhaps, looks like something criminal, even if with thirty coolies to carry the patient quickly, on a couch with cushions and a roof over it. If I were to send all the coolies whose cases of illness may, for aught I know, be serious enough, to the hospital, the expense and coolies required for the transport would be considerable. There are at present at least two on this estate who ought to be in hospital or receiving skilled medical attendance, I consider; and another, a child, I sent by its mother to the hospital the other day, but I do not suppose it has been taken there. One way or the other, I have treated coolies, evidently seriously ill, myself, rather than send to the hospital or incur the expense of getting a doctor from Kandy to see them, who have died, and I have understood and felt sure after, that they could have been cured in all probability by a doctor. I am very certain that deaths occur, and a great deal of suffering that would be prevented, were a proper doctor's attendance readily available. It is not enough to say that the deaths are few, so long as part of them are preventable so easily. A doctor in a district does not cost much to each estate.

But I have doubts of the correctness of returns of deaths I used to send in. On this place a considerable part of the deaths take place without my knowing or being told The coolies may or may not have got physic from me some time before. But with the multitudinous things of such various sorts that a superintendent has to attend to, I likely never once recollect of the case again; or I suppose the cooly is better if he does not send or come back again for further treatment. For me to go regularly to find them and treat them in their lines, except in particular cases brought to my notice, is impossible, and attend to other things I must do. A dozen of sets of lines, scattered over a mile in a direct line, are not soon got over. No doctor having a number of estates to visit in a day could get over his work in that way, even if he only wrote the prescriptions without stopping to make them up and give them, where estates are much separated at least. Then there are many cases in which they will not take my physic, or they will take it and then throw it away, if it is pressed on them, and very many, in which they will take native physic along with mine, in spite of me, though they will declare they do not.

At the end of the quarter (or when the forms come to be filled up, perhaps long after) if I call up one or two head Kankánies or Conicopolies, I feel sure they will not tell me, or will not be able to tell me, all the cases of either births or deaths. This was the way I used to do. With

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CORRESPONDENCE.

(9)—From J. Taylor, Esq, Lúlkandura.

all the Kankánies present, they have considerable difficulty about it; and then there is the difficulty as to the time, whether within the proper three months or not. The forms should be sent in duplicate at the beginning of the quarter, to be filled up as the cases occur. On this place the conductor now keeps a list, and finds out the cases, and knows of them much better than I can. The check roll is no help in the matter scarcely. The name may not be there, the cooly having worked the month before he dies; and so many names are continually dropped in the roll, of coolies run away, gone for a time to contract work, to see their friends, or to be idle, or lent to other estates, &c. These coolies sometimes go to the villages for treatment, and die there.

There have been twelve deaths on Lúlkandura during the past four months of October, November, December, and January. Only one of these was a child, whose mother died of dysentery a short time before. This, out of a force of 300 to 350, is very large—much more so of course than usual. This place is usually a healthy one, and the coolies have good lines. There has been one death in the present month of February, an old woman I never heard of being ill

I certainly think that estates should have a thoroughly qualified medical man within call—a man who can treat the more difficult cases, and in whom the coolies would soon have confidence, and put themselves in his way when they were ill. Coolies often prefer treating simple cases at least themselves; and then a superintendent who has been long amongst them can perhaps generally treat nearly as well as a doctor. There is little use searching the lines for coolies who do not wish to be treated. They will hide in the coffee, or, if found, they will throw the physic away. Then, to do this, will require a doctor's whole time for a very few estates, and, the coolies taking native physic along with the doctor's, he would do more harm than good to such as took his physic unwillingly. The doctor should also be qualified to treat the superintendent, and European families, as well as the coolies. Superintendents near Kandy, Gampola, or Matale may not require this; but it is I think a needless barbarous state of things in most districts, when a superintendent has to go twenty or thirty miles, and leave the estate to take care of itself for a few days, in order to get medical attendance for some trifling illness. It is often so very inconvenient to leave, or so impossible without things going wrong or coming to a stand-still, that a superintendent must suffer, or pay enormously to get a doctor out from Kandy. The long journey also is very formidable when one is ill; and no one would like being carried unless very ill indeed. Having to go to Kandy and stay there for medical treatment, is very expensive, and, for one reason or other, many superintendents suffer a good deal rather than get doctor's attendance; and perhaps get it only when their case has become very bad. For a few days past I have been in much want of a doctor myself, but not so ill as to go to Kandy for one. In the case of managers with families, a doctor at hand must be much more indispensable both for the good of the estate and the manager.

I can see little good we are to get either for the coolies or managers unless from a thoroughly educated doctor. The case of the coolies might be worse with an inferior hand, for the very bad cases might not then be sent to Kandy, nor a doctor got from Kandy to treat them; and for simple cases, as I have said, I think the doctor is very little required. In districts where estates are numerous and close, the medical man maintained might well be a first-class doctor; and also in far off districts, with few estates, if Government would bear most of the expense. A first-class medical man should have a rather extensive district, and have no regular rounds of it to make, but go where he is called. Then we should know where to find him, instead of his being always away on a round when sent for in a pressing case. Thus, he would seldom have to start off to some place, perhaps at the farthest end of the district, after having done a hard day's travelling in his round. Estates might make their own arrangements, as at present, for treating cases that seem simple. The manager, with a visit of the doctor occasionally, when all the sick found would be presented, would usually manage this as well as it would be by any other plan perhaps. Large estates, or groups of estates, might employ native men with some skill in medicine to treat ordinary cases, or see the medicines taken, and so forth, as at present. But a doctor with whom we can associate, visiting occasionally, soon teaches us a good deal. No plan of doctors will work satisfactorily, I think, unless managers associate with them, and trust them, and assist them. The coolies will not otherwise trust the doctor, and they will blame him for all sorts of misconduct, and he will be powerless to do good.

It is a mistake to suppose that coolies' cases of illness are nearly always simple or easily treated, I think. Of those who died here during the past four months, one was a woman in childbirth; another was from abortion. One man died suddenly during the night, after doing a day's work the day before. Two others died after one or two days' illness, I think likely from poisoning of some sort. The others were mostly dysentery and fever, or not understood, I may rather say, probably, as I write, a woman is come up with dropsy of the belly, I think. For one woman in childbirth a doctor was got from Kandy, and she had to be carried to the Kandy hospital after all, and was delivered there. Advice in writing was also got from Dr. Dickman in Kandy about the woman who died from after effects of abortion. There are frequent cases of inflammation of the lungs, &c.; heart disease, spleen disease, &c. &c.; and in lots of cases I can't imagine what is the matter at all Then, venereal disorders, secondaries, and so forth, are very common. In fact, there are cases of illness of probably nearly all sorts, I think. I decidedly think, that having medical attendance available for estates should be made compulsory. Sometime ago we made a move to get a doctor for this district, but many objected to subscribe, and the proposal fell through. Some objected because they were so near to Kandy that they get medical attendance from there. But for this place, if it were near Kandy, I should like to have a doctor so often that it would be cheaper to have one elsewhere for the district. But, beyond seeing that estates have medical attendance of the best kind at hand, with a hospital say for each group of districts, I do not think that Government should interfere to carry out any particular system Government arrangements are always too formal, and often little else than forms I think, or at best they give useless trouble. They won't adapt to the circumstances, or change to suit varied or different circumstances; for the case of our coolies over whom we have no authority or control except at their work, we cannot make circumstances. The

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(9.)—From J. Taylor, Esq., Lúlkandura.

less Government interfere with us in working details, the better. We naturally seek to accomplish the end in view in all we take in hand, and would never get on with the object lost sight of amongst a lot of impracticable forms. A doctor, free to do as he likes, and only bound to do his best without regard to rule, may have a cooly taken to the hospital, or, if he will not go, can treat him as well as may be where he is. He may go and do just what is required, and not go where he is not wanted. If the coolies will not take his physic, he won't be accountable for their condition. By inferior and more numerous doctors the small cases of illness might perhaps be better attended to on estates, but they would be incapable of detecting and dealing with bad cases, and of treating Europeans. The small cases may be left to the arrangements of the manager. A doctor might see if proper attention and treatment were given on the estates to small cases; it is in difficult cases I feel the want of a doctor most.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) JAMES TAYLOR.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(10.)—From L. H. Kelly, Esq., Wana Rájah

(10.)—L. H. KELLY, Esq., Wana Rájah.

Wana Rájah, 14th March, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM very sorry indeed that I cannot get in to the Meeting, as I take a lively interest in the question about to be discussed, and the notice was too short for me to obtain much information as to the opinion of this district on the subject. Of one thing, though, I am pretty certain, judging from the tone of all those with whom I have had any conversation on the matter,—that something is very necessary in this shape, of bringing medical treatment within the range of every district; and on thinking over the matter, I have come to the conclusion, that if the Sub-Committee agree as to the advisability of recommending a doctor and dispensary to every district sufficiently large to afford it, say containing a group of from thirty to fifty estates, that Government should guarantee a thoroughly experienced and practical man (with a diploma) to each district so able to afford a suitable salary; that a doctor's house and dispensary, costing in all say £350, be erected on the grant-in-aid principle; and that if Government will not permit the doctor's salary to be on the grant-in-aid principle (which I think they ought), that at any rate the supply of all drugs, &c., be so. The question of hospitals, I would strongly oppose (for the present at any rate), but I would advocate that any large estate that might require accommodation near the doctor's house, erect, at its own expense, a line of say two rooms, costing only about £10, the use of which I am sure no proprietor or manager would refuse to a neighbour, or the estate to whom such a line belonged might charge a small sum for allowing the use of it. I think, if a few such lines were erected by several of the largest estates, best able to afford it, the question of accommodation (hospital) would be met. Dietary, &c., the doctor would arrange. By adopting the plan I have suggested, I am sure that a saving would result to the estate over the system at present in force. That managers, as a rule, have neither the time nor the knowledge of medicine necessary to render its use effective, I am certain, and that large districts containing a population of from 20 to 50 or 80 to 120 Europeans, and over 10,000 or even only 1,000 natives, should have no medical man within many miles of it, is, I think, a matter which well deserves our serious attention. Saddling us with another tax, is simply an absurd bug-bear;—ask any large firm what is spent on turpentine and castor oil alone; I am certain that, including every expenditure for salary, medicines, &c., the saving to us would be very great. You are at liberty to make any use you please of this letter, either by putting my views before the meeting or otherwise, and I trust I shall hear that the Committee have determined on taking some decided step in the matter. Again regretting that I cannot be present,

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) L. H. KELLY.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(11.)—From A. G. K. Borron, Esq., the Knuckles.

(11.)—From A. G. K. Borron, Esq., Member of the Planters' Association Committee for the Knuckles.

The Knuckles, 24th February, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

WE, the undersigned Planters of this district, believing that the system by which we provide our sick coolies with medical treatment is, in this our district, a practically satisfactory one to all concerned, and that, with perhaps some slight alteration and extension, it would meet with the approval of Government, therefore we beg through you strongly to protest against either being troubled with any most unnecessary Government intervention, or saddled with any elaborately expensive Association scheme.

(11.)—From A G. K. Borron, Esq. the Knuckles.

We shall be obliged by your taking steps to have your name placed on the Committee appointed to inquire into this matter of sick cooly medical treatment, and to represent our interest therein.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS SMITH,
" A. ADAMS,
" WM. ROLLO,
" A. H. MACARTNEY,
" W. B. JACKSON,
" H. KERR,
" F. C. WOODS,
" CHAS. B. COLLINSON,
" JAMES BROWN.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(12.)—From ALEXANDER BROWN, Esq., Kandy.

(12.) From Alexander Brown, Esq., Kandy.

Kandy, 12th April, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

IN replying to your Circular of 20th ultimo, I have the honor to say:

1st.—I do not consider any system of district hospitals, dispensaries, and medical practitioners, necessary. The present plan of the superintendents administering medicine in simple cases, and sending either for a doctor or the patient to hospital, in difficult or dangerous cases, has hitherto worked very well. If during the past two years the number of inmates (patients) in those palatial residences the Government have provided for our sick poor, has not been so great as formerly, it is from no niggardly economy on the part of proprietors, agents, or managers of estates; rather, it is a proof that there has been less sickness during that period than formerly. The wonted kind treatment of coolies when sick by their employers, I am quite sure, has not relaxed.

2nd.—If however the Government are determined for increased medical attendance on estate coolies, I would suggest that it be done on a scale the least expensive and inquisitorial; Government inspectors, or interference of any kind, I would deprecate as an unmixed evil. A medical man to reside among a few estates—say ten, twelve, or even twenty in a group—might be appointed, to be supervised by a committee of the tax-payers of the district, and to receive a salary from £100 to £200 per annum, according to status; to take other work in his district if required, but not to go beyond his district, unless with leave from the committee; the Government to provide him with a house in a central part of the district, attached to which might be a dispensary and a detached long room where patients requiring constant attendance might be brought; the practitioner to be always at home, unless when visiting estates, and to visit, when required, the coolies at their lines, not to pay flying visits to estates, and have the coolies mustered for inspection like a herd of cattle, such visits I do not think are of the slightest use. In such groups as I propose, however, he would be always at home, and could be sent for when and as required, or, should he be absent on like duty, he could easily be traced.

The great advantage of this plan would be that he would not have thrust upon him more work than he could do, and he would always be accessible. The drugs should be imported at first cost by the committee out of the fund raised by a tax on the estates; and if well and economically managed, the tax for both drugs and the medical practitioner's salary should not exceed the amount estates now pay for medicines alone. As he could be available also for natives of all classes requiring his services, Government ought to give a subsidy of say half the cost of the establishment. There would be no necessity for princely mansions like those of Kandy, Gampola, and Mátalé, which are not necessary, and cannot be filled. A modest little bungalow, with the separated long rooms proposed, would suffice for every purpose, and need not in the majority of cases exceed £200. The buildings to be built by Government, but kept in repair out of the tax.

Some such plan I am sure would answer every purpose, as an outlay that would not be felt oppressive.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ALEX. BROWN.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(13.)—From H. S. SAUNDERS, Esq., Colombo.

(13.)—From H. S. Saunders, Esq., Colombo.

Colombo, 22nd April, 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge your Circular of 20th March, "as to whether a system of district hospitals, dispensaries, and medical practitioners, is necessary?"—I think it is humane that every district should provide relief for their sick coolies, but I do not see how any general system can be introduced, nor can I admit that Government interference has been shewn to be necessary. At the

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(13.)—From H. S Saunders, Esq., Colombo.

same time, I believe that every district will willingly come forward, and, with some scheme or other, shew how anxious they are to do anything for the welfare and comfort of their labourers, and gladly accept the assistance Government appears inclined to offer; but such scheme, to be a success, must be worked out between the Government and the Planters in a right spirit, with the sole object of doing the most good for the coolies that each district can possibly be expected to do, and not as a tax to be a mere subterfuge to meet the wishes of the Home or Indian Governments. Again, unless the scheme has the approval of the Planters, and no very great expense to the proprietor, it must be a failure; for I need not point out the quarrels and law cases that would necessarily arise between the Planters, the Doctor, and the Government. Moreover, there are many Planters in this Island, whose livelihood is only earned by the strictest economy, and barely sufficient profit is made of many estates to meet any taxation. To establish, therefore, expensive hospitals and dispensaries in such districts, with doctors on £300, £400 £500, a year, would be a charge quite inconsistent with the necessity of the step.

Should however Government insist on a general system, and propose to conduct the same under a grant-in-aid scale, I would suggest the following scheme:—

That estates be allowed to group themselves into divisions, not exceeding six, and no medical practitioner be allowed to live a greater distance than four miles from the lines he has to visit;—that each division support a native medical practitioner, such as Government provide for their pioneers;—that a dispensary room and a small hospital be erected for each division;—that the doctor be under the supervision of one of the managers of these estates, who would be selected by Government and the Planters of each division; that a proficient Assistant Colonial Surgeon visit such native doctor once in two months to see the necessary medicines are in the dispensary, to examine the man in his profession, and note how the division is conducted.

The following calculation concerning this scheme, I think will be found correct:—

Doctor's two-roomed hut, with kitchen and W. C. ...	£12	0	0			
Dispensary and hospital room ...	40	0	0			
Surgical instruments and necessary furniture for hut and hospital	68	0	0			
				£120		0

Government grant £60, Estate moiety £60; or say £10 each estate.

Yearly Expenditure.

Doctor	£60	0	0			
Travelling cooly	18	0	0			
Hospital servant	24	0	0			
Do. cooly	12	0	0			
Doctor's house cooly	12	0	0			
Two hospital cooks	24	0	0			
Repairs to buildings and upkeep of furniture ...	30	0	0			
Six visits for Colonial Surgeon, @ £5 a visit ...	30	0	0			
				£200	0	0
Government grant	£100	0	0			
Estate moiety	100	0	0			
				£200	0	0

Or £ each estate.

All medicines to be imported by Government, and accounts to be kept with the estates for what is given out to the patients. It might be advisable to divide the estate moiety on a scale, either so much on each cooly employed, or by acreage, or by produce.

"What place would best suit the wants of your district?"—The districts I am chiefly interested in are those of Morowak Kóralé, Dimbula, and Dolosbágé. I would recommend the adoption of the scheme I have proposed in all these districts, but think Dimbula should be the residence of an European Assistant Colonial Surgeon. There are over 100 estates in that district, which would, according to my plan, have some sixteen divisions, each division chargeable with £30 a year: so the services of such a professional doctor could be secured. Morowak Kóralé and Rakwána districts might have a Colonial Surgeon between them, being somewhat distant from any large town. Dolosbágé would probably be visited by the Gampola and Kégalla Colonial Surgeons, which would be sufficient.

The scheme I propose, however, could not possibly be carried out for many years, owing to the difficulty of finding the native practitioners that I recommend; and I believe any other scheme suddenly attempted throughout the coffee districts must inevitably be a failure. I would therefore recommend the Association to send a deputation from the Committee appointed for the enquiry, to discuss the subject with His Excellency the Governor, and suggest that they should recommend the Ceylon Government merely to offer to assist any district who wish medical advice, hospitals, or dispensaries, somewhat on the grant-in-aid principle. Many districts will, I am sure, come forward at once, and others will follow, as they note how the scheme answers.

Government will have sufficient to do to meet the applications for assistance for several years, and if they can point to any district where no scheme for the welfare of the cooly is adopted, let them then insist on some steps being taken.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY S. SAUNDERS.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(14.)—From D. MITCHELL, Esq., Palamcotta Estate.

(14.)—From D. Mitchell, Esq., Palamcotta Estate.

Palamcotta Estate, Rakwána, 26th April, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

IN compliance with the request contained in your Circular of the 20th ultimo, I beg to state, for the information of the Select Committee of the Planters' Association, that it is the unanimous opinion of this district, that a system of district dispensaries and medical practitioners is not necessary.

In this district, the coolies are in every respect well cared for, and are in better health and condition than they have ever been for a number of years back.

Cases of severe illness are few; and cases of serious injuries, when they occur, have hitherto been successfully treated by the Civil Medical Officer stationed at Ratnapura.

The average mortality during the past two years has been very low indeed. I am not prepared with the exact per-centage. I believe, however, that increased Line accommodation has exercised a beneficial effect on the health of our coolies.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) D. MITCHELL.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(15.)—From A. FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., Kirkoswald.

(15.)—From A. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., Kirkoswald.

Kirkoswald, Bagawantaláwa, 19th April, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

IN reply to your Circular of the 20th March, 1872, I have now the honor to inform you of a meeting which took place at "New Valley" on the 17th instant, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of those interested in the Dikoya and Maskeliya, with the object of having a medical man stationed in the most central part of the two districts. It was unanimously agreed that the estates would be able to support an efficient man without a grant from Government.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) A. FETHERSTONHAUGH.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

MINUTES of PROCEEDINGS of MEETINGS held in several of the outlying Districts.

Minutes of Proceedings of Meetings held in several of the outlying districts.

(1.)—Dikoya and Maskeliya.

(1.)—DIKOYA AND MASKELIYA.

MEETING held at New Valley Store, 17th April, 1872.

PRESENT:

Messrs. Burchardt,	Messrs. J. Hamilton,	Messrs. W. Freese,
T. Gray,	J. Shand,	J. C. Roberts,
L. H. Kelly,	A. Fetherstonhaugh,	C. Mortimer,
A. Meyer,	W. Grant,	F. Carey,
J. Whyte,	J. H. Mackenzie,	W. Mackenzie,
T. N. Bickett,	G. Maitland,	A. M. Carre,
W. A. Waller,	J. Skene,	J. M. Knight,
A. Union,	J. Reid,	D. W. Skene.
C. Skelton,	C. R. N. Howard,	
J. Chisholm,	G. Johnston,	

W. Grant, Esq., in the chair.

Resolution 1.—Proposed by L. H. Kelly, Esq., seconded by J. Whyte, Esq.:

"That the districts of Dikoya and Maskeliya are now quite large enough to provide their own medical aid; that they therefore take immediate steps, and provide a really competent medical man (independent of Government.)"—Carried unanimously.

Resolution 2.—Proposed by F. Carey, Esq., seconded by J. Hamilton, Esq.:

"That the doctor be paid by an assessment on cultivated acreage, not to exceed 10*d.* per acre for the *first* year, and to be reduced when the opening up of more land shall render it advisable to the Committee that may be appointed by this meeting."

Resolution 3.—Proposed by T. Gray, Esq., seconded by A. Meyer, Esq:

"That a salary of £500 per annum be guaranteed to the doctor; any balance of assessment to go to a sinking fund, for providing the necessary buildings, medicines, &c."—Carried unanimously.

Resolution 4.—Proposed by J. Whyte, Esq., seconded by A. Meyer, Esq:

"That the doctor provide all medicines at a small per-centage over London prices, always subject to the approval of the Committee."—Carried unanimously.

Resolution 5.—Proposed by L. H. Kelly, Esq., seconded by A. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.:

"That the doctor reside as near as possible to the junction of the Maskeliya with the Dikoya road."—Carried unanimously.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(1.)—Dikoya and Maskeliya.

Resolution 6.—Proposed by T. W. N. Bickett, Esq., seconded by G. Shand, Esq.:

"That a Committee be appointed to arrange the details and carry out the scheme; this Committee to consist of five members, to hold office for one year; and that Messrs. L. H. Kelly, T. Gray, F. Carey, A. Fetherstonhaugh, and J. White do form the Committee—three to form a quorum."

(Signed) W. GRANT, Chairman.
(„) D. W. SKRINE, Hon. Secy.

LIST of Signatures agreeing to above.

John Whyte, Maulin Estate
Frank Carey, Blair Athol
J. M. Knight, Gonagalla
L. H. Kelly, Castlereagh
D. W. Skrine, Warleigh
A. M. Carre, Sulugangа
A. Fetherstonhaugh, Kirkoswald
A. Fetherstonhaugh, Bridewell
W. Mackenzie, Forres
W. Mackenzie, Moray.
Geo. Shand, Laxapane No. —
J. H. Mackenzie, Boyawanne.
Thomas Gray, Bunyan.
Thomas Gray.
J. Hamilton, Newton.
A. Meyer, Tientsien.
James Skene, Paramatta.
James Skene, Litherly.
A. E. Wright (pro L. H. Kelly,) New Brunswick.
H. J. Badman, Bloomfield.
F. Brown, Abercarney.
H. Freese, Mattingham.
G. Johnston, Maskeliya.
G. Johnston, Cruden.
A. G. Buchanan, Kintyre.
H. D. Canninghood, Leaston.
Peter Moir, Brownlow.
J. Cowell, Venture.
P. pro. J. M. Robertson & Co., Henry Bois, Ellebedde, and St. John del Rey.
Stewart & Co., Sommerville.

Approved accordingly by Lee, Hedges & Co., Dikoya, Darawella, and Glencairn.

(2.)—Hewáheta.

(2.)—HÉWÁHEṬA.

A meeting for this district was held on the 10th ultimo. John Scott, Esq., presided; and those present comprised: Messrs Eastwood, Laidlaw, Thomas, Crawford, Traill, McColl, Phipson, Cottell, R. A. Bosanquet, R. Swan, Harding, Fraser, Macfarlane, Thomas, Gerrard, MacDonnell, G. Howie, Cross Buchanan, Beaton and MacMaster. Mr. James Taylor and Mr. David Rose were unavoidably absent, but expressed themselves by letter strongly in favour of the necessity of a doctor for the district.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting:—

Resolution 1.—Proposed by W. Cross Buchanan, seconded by D. MacMaster:

"That the members of this district are of opinion that a first-class medical man, with an English diploma, is necessary for the health and comfort of the coolies and Europeans living in the coffee estates in this and other outlying districts."—Carried unanimously.

Resolution 2.—Proposed by D. MacMaster; seconded by E. P. Eastwood:

"That in the opinion of this meeting a dispensary is necessary; medicines to be supplied at cost price by Government, and dispensed under the supervision of the doctor."—Carried unanimously.

Resolution 3.—Proposed by J. S. Laidlaw; seconded by Geo. Howie:

"That this meeting is of opinion that it is not necessary for the doctor to visit the estates periodically; it being considered preferable that he should remain at the dispensary until called for, in readiness to attend urgent cases."—Carried.

Resolution 4.—Proposed by C. B. Phipson; seconded by Mr. MacDonnell:

"That estates be assessed by the number of coolies employed, the basis of such assessment to be the quarterly returns sent in to Government for the previous year."—Carried.

Resolution 5.—Proposed by Geo. Howie; seconded by E. G. Harding:

"That the following estates form the Héwáheṭa Medical Division:—

"1	Amblamana	15	Vedahette West	29	Loole Candura
2	Bellwood	16	Colgrain	30	Waloya
3	Kerrinemettie	17	Erin	31	Gonavy
4	Maddagama	18	Pittawela Oya	32	Hope
5	New Maddagama	19	LeVallon and Alice Holt	33	Mooloya
6	Bowlane	20	Hermitage	34	Rathoongodde
7	Ooloowatta	21	New Forest	35	Nello Walla
8	Mausakelle	22	Gallowayknowe	36	Stellenberg
9	Bopitta	23	Hanagalla	37	Moreshena
10	Great Valley	24	Pooprasse	38	Hythe
11	Gailantenne	25	Gingran Ella	39	Also native gardens over
12	Deltotte	26	Little Valley	40	10 or 15 acres."—
13	Dunally	27	Patingama		
14	Vedahette East	28	Naranghena		

Carried unanimously.

The following suggestion was then put to the meeting by the Chairman, and unanimously approved of, viz.: "That, as the doctor would also be available for the Sinhalese, the Government be requested to contribute towards the erection of a bungalow and dispensary, the cost of which, it is anticipated, will be about Rs. 4,000; and that the meeting is strongly of opinion that the doctor should not receive less remuneration than Rs. 5,000 per annum.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

3.—HUNASGIRIYA DISTRICT.

(3)—Hunasgiriya District.

A meeting of the Planters of Hunasgeriya District, was held at Elkaduwa Store, on Wednesday, 24th April, at 2 P. M. Present:—Messrs. Moir, Grigson, Thomson, Gray, Fowke, L. P. Thomas, Traill, Skelton, Hodgson, Thomson, Thomas junr., Shand.

Proposed by Mr. Moir, seconded by Mr. Thomson: That Mr. Shand should take the chair.

After considerable discussion, the following resolutions were carried:—

Resolution 1—Proposed by Mr. Moir, seconded by Mr. Skelton:—

"That, in the opinion of the Planters of the Hunasgeriya district, Government interference in the matter of medical attendance upon coolies is unnecessary; our statistical returns proving that the rate of mortality among our coolies is lower than that either of the natives of this island or of these coolies in their own country, and an European medical practitioner having been employed for years, who has a dispensary within easy distance; and that, except in extreme cases, hospital treatment should never be resorted to, the removal of the patient from his friends more often proving fatal than disease.

Resolution 2—Proposed by Mr. Grigson; seconded by Mr. Thomson:—

"That if Government insist upon enforcing a scheme, we would suggest the employment of a class of men similar to those attached to divisions of Pioneers, who more than compensate for any want of skill by their knowledge of the language, similarity of habits, and by the greater confidence and familiarity which consequently exist."

A vote of thanks having been proposed to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Pendleton, Kandy,
25th April, 1872.

(Signed) J. L. SHAND.

4.—KALLIBOKKA.

(4)—Kallibokka.

A meeting, to consider the Association's Circular on medical aid to coolies, was held at Deyanilla Bungalow, on the 19th April. There were present, Mr. Hastings A. Clarke, Deyanilla, Mr. A. S. Karslake, Oonoonogalla; Mr. A. Morrison, Kallibokka; Mr. D. J. Macgregor, Galhena; Mr. C. N. Gould, Wettekelley; Mr. M. R MacDonnell, Relugas; Mr. J. A. Spence, Madulkelley, and Mr. Hastings A. Clarke was elected Chairman, and Mr. A. S. Karslake, Secretary. Letters from Messrs. Purdon (Nilloomally), Livingston (Mausakelley), Pereira (Hattella), and Dr. Hurst (Madulkelley), were read.

Mr. Clarke, in opening the meeting, said it was to consider district doctors, &c., that they were met. He stated that in this district there had been employed a European medical practitioner for the last ten years, and that, with a few exceptions, the system had given satisfaction. He believed that, with certain resolutions that would be brought before the meeting to-day, the objections of a few would be met, and he thought no better system could be adopted in any district.

A conversation ensued, in which Mr. Macgregor suggested that estate hospitals were necessary—the coolies to be brought up by a hospital kankáni. Mr. Morrison considered it was unnecessary. Mr. Karslake called attention to the fact, that this system had failed with the Government Pioneers.

Resolution No. 1.—Proposed by Mr. Karslake, and seconded by Mr. Macgregor: "That district hospitals are unnecessary."—Carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 2.—Proposed by Mr. Clarke, and seconded by Mr. Morrison.

"That further Government interference is not necessary with regard to medical attendance on district hospitals; but the Government be requested to enforce the 27th clause of the Labour Ordinance, No. 11 of 1865, in making it necessary for all estate employers of immigrant labourers to employ medical attendance. Any party failing to do so to be liable to punishment."—Carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 3.—Proposed by Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. MacDonnell:

"That every group of thirty or forty estates should be compelled to employ a properly qualified European medical man, and that a Committee of Planters should be elected annually by each district, to whom power would be given to appoint and pay, or dismiss the doctor, and to whom any complaints in regard to the discharge of his duties ought to be made."—Carried unanimously

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(4.)—Kalibokka.

Resolution No. 4.—Proposed by Mr. Macgregor, and seconded by Mr. Spence:

"That, attached to the medical practitioner's residence, there should be a dispensary, with a properly qualified person to compound and issue medicines during the doctor's absence."—Carried unanimously.

Resolution 5.—Proposed by Mr. Clarke, and seconded by Mr. Karslake:

"That the medical man be required to send in a half-yearly report to Government as to the health of the labourers in his district. Also, that the thanks of the meeting be accorded to Dr. Hirst, for his letter, and that his report as to the health of the labourers in the Kallibokka district during the past year, be forwarded to the Planters' Association, in connexion with these proceedings."—Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

The following letter was read:

MY DEAR MR. CLARKE,

You ask my opinion with regard to the health of the Kallibokka district.

The health of the coolies during the past year has been remarkably good. Choleraic diarrhœa has broken out upon several estates, but it was soon subdued. Dysentery has also been prevalent at times, but few have died from it. Altogether the death-rate, except amongst infants, has been less than amongst the same number of people at home. How far that is due to the Kankánies selecting healthy people on the Coast, and "shuck" coolies being sent there, I am not as yet able to judge.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ALBERT HIRST, L.R.C.P., &c.

Madulkelley, 18th April, 1872.

(5.)—Mátalé District.

5.—MÁTALÉ DISTRICT.

MINUTES of meeting held at Mátalé Rest-house, of Planters of Mátalé district, for the consideration of the proposed scheme of District Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Medical Practitioners, 20th April, 1872.

On the motion of Mr. A. Ross, seconded by Mr. J. Whiteford, Captain Williams was called to the chair.

Resolution 1.—District hospitals for groups of estates are not necessary.

Resolution 2.—That this Meeting, admitting the necessity for dispensaries and medical practitioners, record their belief that, were estates divided into medical districts or groups of estates of about twenty to thirty in each, according to accessibility, with the medical practitioner's house situated in a central part thereof, and near to it a small building containing from four to six beds, and where medicines from Government stores could be obtained at cost price, each estate agreeing to pay a rate to be agreed on towards the salary of the medical man, the recognized wants would be amply met.

Resolution 3.—That European medical men be selected by the Planters' Association, or their Agent, and only those possessing the qualification of surgeon, and holding the diploma of a British College, be eligible.

(Signed) GEO. LLOYD WILLIAMS.

The meeting consisted of nine Planters, and the Secretary held three proxies.—G. L. W.

(6.)—Medamahanuwara District.

6.—MEDAMAHANUWARA DISTRICT.

AT a meeting of the Members of Medamahanuwara district, held at Dodangalla on May 25th, 1872, the following resolutions with regard to the medical treatment of coolies, were passed:—

Present:—Messrs. J. B. Forsyth, W. Blacklaw, E. Forrest, B. Sparke, R. Burke, D. Mullen, W. Bisset, and S. Shelley.

Resolution 1.—"That a doctor is necessary."

Resolution 2.—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, one doctor would be sufficient for the three districts of Waegalla, Medamahanuwara, and Nitre Cave."

Resolution 3.—"That the doctor should reside in a bungalow built by Government, at some central point to be hereafter agreed upon by the residents in the districts interested."

Resolution 4.—"The doctor to be paid by assessing the estates in the districts; such assessment to be based on the returns of the number of labourers employed, furnished to Government quarterly."

Resolution 5.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, a dispensary attached to the doctor's residence is necessary. Medicines to be supplied by Government at cost prices.

(Signed) SPENCER SHELLEY.

7.—Morowak Kóralé.

Graven Estate, Morawaka, 8th April, 1872.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with your Circular of the 20th March, a meeting of the Morowak Kóralé Planters took place this day, particulars of which I send you at foot.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) S. Le Cocq.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

Minutes of a general meeting held at the Vihárehéna Rice Store, Morowak Kóralé, on the 8th April, 1872. In accordance with the wish expressed in a letter of the Planters' Association dated 20th March, the following were present:—

Messrs. Scovell,	Messrs. Milne,
Vanderstraaten,	Rettie,
Mackinnon,	Davidson,
Blackstone,	Le Cocq, proxy for W. W. Wynn, Esq.
Poett,	

Mr. Le Cocq was requested to take the chair; and having explained the object of the meeting, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Scovell, and seconded by Mr. Mackinnon:—"That this meeting is of opinion that there is necessity for increased medical attendance on our coolies, but submit that, owing to the smallness of the district, the expenses of salary to the medical practitioner and general cost of the establishment should be on a moderate scale, and that it be understood that the doctor will have to visit the coolies on the estates at stated intervals."—Carried by a large majority.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

8.—Ramboda.

(8.) - Ramboda.

Ramboda, 22nd April.

Sir,

At a meeting held at Ramboda on the 20th instant, composed of the following gentlemen:—

Messrs. W. Agar,	Messrs. F. G. Carey,
S. Noel,	J. H. Campbell,
J. Clarke,	and others;

It was resolved, that Government interference is unnecessary in procuring medical aid for this district, at all events till private exertion fail in procuring it.

Proposed that the districts of Pusselláwa, Ramboda, and Pundalu-oya unite in procuring a first-class medical man for these districts, and that this proposition should be circulated for their approval.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(Signed) John Clarke,
Chairman.

FOUR SCHEMES submitted to the Select Committee for providing further Medical aid to the Coffee Districts.

Four Schemes submitted to the Select Committee for providing further Medical aid to the Coffee Districts.

Scheme I.

Scheme I.

1. That the whole of the estates be divided into medical districts; each district to contain from twenty to forty estates, according to situation, &c.
2. That each of the present hospitals be the centre of a medical district.
3. That the Planters of any district be permitted to make their own arrangements for a medical man, hospitals, &c., without any Government interference or aid, beyond authority to enforce payment of assessments on estates for salaries of medical man, &c.
4. That any district not so provided by January, 1873, be brought under this scheme.
5. That the scheme to provide further medical aid be as follows:—
6. That each district, not provided as stipulated in clause 3, be provided with a medical man (European, Eurasian, or native), and a dispenser of medicines qualified to treat simple cases.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Scheme I.

7. That each district be provided with a residence for the medical man and the dispenser, and with a small building capable of affording accommodation for six to ten patients. The position of these buildings and size of hospital to be determined upon by the Planters of the district, who are also to elect whether a medical man of the first, second, or third class be appointed.

8. That each hospital should be so constructed as to permit of high and low-caste coolies being kept distinctly apart, and that there be a ward for women. That to each hospital should be attached at least one high-caste and one low-caste attendant.

9. That the medical practitioner be required to visit the estates in his district once in six months, and to send in a report to the Central Board.

10. That, beyond such half-yearly visits, he be not required to visit estates, except in cases of emergency.

11. That Government be asked to provide a moiety of cost of construction of the necessary buildings, cost of upkeep, and of the salaries of the medical practitioners and hospital staff.

12. That the other moiety be defrayed by the proprietors of estates, or proprietors of cultivated lands other than paddy lands, where Sinhalese or Tamil labourers are employed. Such lands to be assessed according to the acreage under cultivation, or according to the number of labourers annually employed, in whatever occupation

13. That the district, with the present hospitals as centres, be assessed at the average rate of assessment of other districts.

14. That such assessment shall be a first charge on all moveable property on such lands, excepting the property of the superintendent of such property, provided he be not proprietor as well; and if, after sale of such moveable property, a balance still remain due, such balance shall be a first charge on the estate, and be recoverable in the same manner as provided for under the Grant-in-aid Ordinance.

15. That to cover the cost of food, drugs, &c., each patient admitted into hospital, or receiving advice or treatment at the dispensary, under order of any proprietor or superintendent of an assessed property, be required to pay twenty-five cents per diem; and any fee or fees remaining unpaid beyond one month of their being due, be recovered in the same manner as provided for under clause 14, for the recovery of assessment. That every other patient pay a fee of fifty cents.

16. Should such fees, in the aggregate, during any one year exceed the cost of food and drugs, such surplus to be placed to the credit of the Planters' moiety; but should such fees be found insufficient, the deficiency to be added to the amount of Planters' moiety, required for repairs, salaries, etc.

17. That for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, a Central Board be appointed in Kandy, consisting of the Government Agent (as Chairman), the senior Medical Officer, the Chairman of the Planters' Association, and four other members two to be nominated by Government, and two by the Planters' Association. The Principal Medical Officer to be *ex-officio* a member of the Board. Three members to form a quorum.

18. That there shall be a paid secretary, and one or more clerks, as may be found necessary. The salaries of such secretary not less than — , and clerks be charged proportionally to each district, and included in the amount required for upkeep of buildings, &c.

19. The duties of such Central Board shall be to divide the estates into medical districts, due notice being given of such division, and such division not being finally settled till all objections have been heard; to make list of all properties to be assessed; to recover all assessments; to correspond with Government; and to exercise a general supervision over the medical districts and hospitals.

20. That the secretary shall also be registrar of births and deaths on estates; he shall collect returns of labourers employed—in short, carry out the provisions of Ordinance No. 17 of 1862. In consideration of such services, Government to pay a portion of his salary.

21. That, to assist the Central Board, there should be in each district a committee consisting of three members, to be elected annually by the Planters of the district, or, failing such election, to be nominated by the Central Board. The medical practitioner of each district to be *ex-officio* a member of the District Committee, and to act as secretary.

22. The duties of such committee shall be, in the first place, to ascertain the wish of the Planters of the district as to the class of medical man to be employed, the position and size of the hospital and other buildings, to see buildings constructed, to keep them in repair, to attend to complaints by patients and others, to correct list of properties to be assessed, and generally to act as a medium between the Planters of their respective districts and the Central Board

23. Each district shall send in, half-yearly, to the Central Board, a return of the number of patients admitted, number treated at the dispensary, number of deaths, nature of disease, &c.

(Signed) H. BYRDE.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

Estimate of Cost.

1ST CLASS District, with European Doctor.

Buildings.		*Salaries.*	
Hospital, with dispensary, six rooms, at Rs. 140	Rs. 840	Medical man	Rs. 4000
Doctor's residence, with furniture	2,000	Cooly	120
Dispenser's do.	500	Dispenser	480
Furniture for hospital	600	Two Cooks, at Rs. 12·50	300
		Two Attendants	300
		Repairs of buildings	300
	Rs. 3,940		Rs. 5,500

2ND CLASS District, with Eurasian Doctor.

Buildings.		*Salaries.*	
Hospital with dispensary	Rs. 840	Medical man	Rs. 1,500
Doctor's residence, including furniture	1,500	Cooly	120
Dispenser's residence	500	Dispenser.....	480
Furniture of hospital	600	Two cooks	300
		Two attendants	300
		Repairs of buildings	250
	Rs. 3,440		Rs. 2,950

3rd CLASS District, with Native Practitioner.

Buildings.		*Salaries.*	
Hospital with dispensary	Rs. 840	Medical practitioner	Rs. 1,000
Practitioner's residence	600	Cooly	120
Dispenser's residence	500	Dispenser.....	480
Furniture of hospital	600	Two cooks	300
		Two attendants	200
		Repairs of buildings	300
	Rs. 2,540		Rs 2,400

Total estates about 1,100, to be divided into districts 35
Less districts with present hospitals as centres, viz., Kandy, Gampola, Mátalé, Kurunégala and Badulla 5
Leaving to be provided for 30
Of these thirty districts, presume that 13 districts elect to have 1st class establishment.
Do. 12 do. 2nd do.
Do. 5 do. 3rd do.
We have then:

Cost of buildings.

13 districts, 1st class, at	Rs. 3,940	...	Rs. 51,220
12 do. 2nd do.	„ 3,440	...	„ 41,280
5 do. 3rd do.	„ 2,540	...	„ 12,700
			Rs. 105,200
Government moiety	Rs. 52,600		
Planters	„ 52,600		
		...	Rs. 105,200

Salaries.

13 districts, 1st class, at	Rs. 5,500	...	Rs. 71,500
12 do. 2nd do.	„ 2,950	...	„ 35,400
5 do. 3rd do.	„ 2,400	...	„ 12,000
			Rs. 118,900
Government moiety	Rs. 59,450		
Planters	„ 59,450		
		...	Rs. 118,900
Annual Government moiety	Rs. 59,450		
Less average assessment of five districts with present hospitals as centres, at ...	Rs. 9,040	...	Rs. 50,410
Planters' moiety, thirty districts ...		...	Rs. 59,884

Total acreage, thirty-six districts Rs. 200 000
Less acreage of five districts „ 28,570

Acres 171,430, at 35 cts. ... Rs. 59,884
(347)

Taking average acreage of each district as 5,714 acres,—
1st class establishment would cost 48 cents per acre.
2nd do. 25 do.
3rd do. 21 do.

(Signed) H. BYRDE.

Deyanella, 16th May.

AR SIR,
I ENCLOSE a letter addressed to me from our medical man, which may be of some use to the ect Committee on the Medical question, and will be obliged if you lay it before them.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HASTINGS A. CLARKE.

ptain H. Byrde,
Secretary, Planters' Association.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Scheme II.

SCHEME II.

MY DEAR MR. CLARKE, Maḍulkęlé, April, 1872.

I HAVE much pleasure in complying with your request, that I should give you my opinion in writing on the medical question. It is pretty evident to all who have watched the progress of affairs lately, that medical assistance will shortly have to be within a reasonable distance of every coffee estate. The Government, I believe, propose to establish a hospital in every district, with a medical man attached to it. I was over the Mátalé hospital the other day, along with the resident surgeon. The building and its connections are good; no expense seems to have been spared in the arrangement of the place; but from what I saw and heard, I was forced to come to the conclusion, that it was an entire failure, and that the money that had been spent in connection with it was in a great measure wasted. In this district, during the past twenty years, a medical man has constantly resided. Most estates have engaged him to attend to the superintendents and coolies; each estate paying him according to its cultivated acreage a yearly sum. The plan has answered well, but if each estate in the district had been compelled to subscribe, it would have answered much better. A much less extent of district would then have supported him, and he would have been able to perform his duties much more efficiently. In districts such as this, thirty estates would be sufficient for one medical man to attend to. In other places, such as Dumbula, forty or more might perhaps be attended. He should live as near the centre of his work as possible, and have a dispensary near to his residence with a qualified dispenser always on the spot to make up medicines, and attend to simple cases during the doctor's absence. A couple of rooms should also be set apart for cases of accidents, which are always best treated under the doctor's eye. If each estate had a small place built upon it for severe cases of sickness to be sent to, it would greatly facilitate matters, in each case letting the patient to be nursed and cooked for by his own relations or friends. Each estate ought to be compelled to keep always on hand a supply of quinine, chlorodyne, castor oil, and turpentine; also an enema, syringe, catheters, and male and female syringes. All other medicines should be supplied from the dispensary, no charge being made for them beyond the yearly subscription. If each estate subscribe at the rate of two shillings per cultivated acre per annum, that sum would, I believe, afford a fair salary for the medical man and his assistant, and pay the dispensary bills as well.

Let a general committee be appointed to inquire into the wants of each district, to arrange the estates into groups, and to appoint a medical man to each group, so that advice would be within reasonable distance of each estate; power should be given to the committee to compel each estate to subscribe, to collect the subscriptions, and arrange for the payment of the medical men and their assistants, and all other expenses connected with the work. The only thing that is required to be done by the Government is, to enforce the fulfilment of the existing law, which enacts that each employer of immigrant labour shall provide medical aid for his coolies. Each district or estate that at the end of twelve months from a certain date, was not provided with satisfactory medical aid, a law might be passed to force upon it whatever arrangement the Government might think fit, but districts in which matters are satisfactorily arranged ought not to be interfered with.

What arrangements have the Government made with regard to their coolies? I suppose that Captain Coxe employs more labour in this district than any of the estates. His coolies are frequently stopping me on the road, describing their ailments, and requesting my advice and assistance; but I am obliged to tell them that they must go to the Kandy hospital. They prefer to go to their lines and die, or linger on ailing for any length of time. A cooly does not like to walk eighteen miles when he is sick, even if he is able, especially to a place that he hates.

A large stone fell upon one of the road coolies the other day. Captain Coxe at once wrote for me to come to see him. I found both of his thigh bones broken. Had he been carried the eighteen miles to Kandy without his legs being put in splints, it would have been almost certain death, the fractured ends of the bones would have fearfully lacerated the soft parts. Yet Captain Coxe told me at the time that he supposed that he should have to pay the fee himself, as he was instructed to send all cases direct to the hospital.

Yours most sincerely,
(Signed) ALBERT HIRST, L.R.C.P., &c.

Lebanon Estate, 18th April, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

IT gives me much pleasure to inform you that, at the request of the majority of this district, I have been put upon the Sub-Committee of the Planters' Association appointed to consider district cooly medical treatment.

I understand that circulars have been forwarded to every superintendent, requesting answers to certain questions connected with this subject, and it has also been suggested that a district meeting might be summoned to further discuss the matter. If, however, these questions are fully replied to, I do not see the necessity for putting me to the trouble of any such attendance,—the more as I am already acquainted with the general opinion of the district.

Allow me to summarize what I consider to be the general view, and to request the favour of your signature thereto, if it should meet with your approval.

I further append, for consideration, a few suggestions and rules to consolidate the system which has now been carried on in this and the Kallaboka districts for many years. I shall be glad if these suggestions and rules will also have your signature and approval.

Any gentlemen having anything to alter or suggest, would oblige by communicating with me by letter.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. G. K. BORRON.

SCHEME III.

Summary.

1. That the system of cooly medical treatment carried on in this district has, on the whole, worked well, and been for all parties concerned a reasonably satisfactory one.
2. That while this system might perhaps with advantage undergo some slight modification, yet any unnecessary Government interference should be strongly deprecated.
3. That Government should have every opportunity of satisfying itself that our arrangements are good, and fairly carried out.
4. That power should be given to compel every estate in the district to submit to these arrangements, subject of course to an appeal to Government
5. That every district or group of estates, as may be determined, should be required to provide their coolies with sufficient skilled medical treatment.

Now that this subject has been again brought up for discussion, we object to its being shelved, or to nothing being done. We have ourselves for years paid an European medical man to attend our sick. Had other districts done as much, the probability is that there would have been no grounds for the present enquiry, and no risk of having any elaborate, expensive scheme, or troublesome Government interference thrust upon us.

At the same time, we think an opportunity should be afforded every district, not only to ascertain its individual requirements, but also to mature some private and voluntary scheme, subject to the approval of Government, for supplying its sick coolies with suitable and sufficient medical treatment. We believe, that if the appointment and acceptance of a private medical man were left to a district, and the system of working put under its control, that better, and generally in all respects more satisfactory results, would be obtained, than by the employment of Government medical men under some Government system.

Signatures to the preceding :—

James P. Willock,	F. C. Woods,
W. B. Jackson,	John Everay,
H. Kerr,	Jas. Morris,
H. R. Von Dadelszen,	L. P. Thomas,
Arthur H. Macartney,	W. Rollo,
W. B. Gade,	Jas. Brown,
Chas. B. Collingson,	A. G. K. Borron,
W. Smith,	

Suggested Rules and Modifications.

1. That a private European medical man be appointed and accepted by the district, selection going by majority.
2. That the doctor live in as central a spot as possible.
3. That he be paid by each estate according to its coffee acreage.
4. That either this rate should include medicines or else drugs should be supplied at cost price plus a moderate commission.
5. That a good substantial line should be built near the doctor's house or in the centre of the district, for the benefit of the coolies requiring daily attention
6. That it be supplied with all necessary requirements, kept clean, and put under a high-caste cook.
7. That a native dispenser be kept to issue medicines and generally attend to patients during the doctor's absence when visiting.
8. That the doctor should give his first attention to urgent calls, and when there are none such, carry out a system of periodical visiting.
9. That the practice should not extend, if possible, beyond the Knuckles and Kalabokka districts.
10. That each estate should employ an intelligent Kankani able to read and write, to go round the lines, reporting the sick and idlers, and giving medicine in the simple cases.
11. That the doctor should keep a record of his patients.
12. If the doctor's income exceed a certain figure, he should stand the cost not only of a dispenser, but also of the line hospitals, patients only paying for medicine, and, if supplied, food and attendance also.

Signatures to the preceding :—

James Willox,	W. Smith,
H. Kerr,	F. C. Woods,
Arthur H. Macartney,	Jas. Brown,
W. B. Gade,	A. G. K. Borron.

SCHEME IV.

Scheme IV.

1. Every district medical officer shall be an European, and unmarried.
2. He shall possess the double qualification of "Physician and Surgeon," or, preferably, a degree of M.D. or M.B. from any British University, excepting that of St. Andrew's.
3. He shall not exceed the age of 28 years, and be willing to enter into an agreement to serve three or four years.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Scheme IV.

4. That a free passage shall be granted to his district, and, in addition, a free bungalow, with the plain furniture of a dining and bed room, shall also be provided. The site of the bungalow should be in the most central part of the district.

5. That a small dispensary shall be attached to the medical officer's bungalow, with space for from four to six beds.

6. That a native dispenser shall be appointed to act as assistant and "orderly," and to reside on the premises. He shall act as interpreter.

7. That the salary of the medical officer shall begin at £200 and rise to £300,—the salary being guaranteed by Government, and collected either by the District Committee or as a rate by Government, and paid direct to the medical officers.

8. The medical officers shall not be entitled to pension, but a free passage home may be granted at the end of five years, if eligible by good and efficient service.

9. That the appointment of medical officers shall be in the hands of the Planters' Association, or its Agent in Great Britain—subject to the understanding that the medical men are legally qualified and registered.

10. That district medical officers shall be liable to be removed from one district to another, either on their application or upon other grounds, subject to the decision of the Planters' Association.

11. That a medical district shall consist of from twenty to forty estates, according to size and *accessibility*.

12. That the medicines, instruments, and medical appliances shall be supplied by Government from the Civil Medical Stores, at cost price; that the dispensary equipment and medical officer's furniture shall also be supplied from the Colonial Store, at cost price.

13. That the public medical duties of the district shall be entrusted to the district medical officers, such as post-mortem examinations at Coroners' inquests, vaccinations, Police attendance, Pioneers and Road officers—Government paying, as in Jamaica, from £100 to £150 per annum, in addition to the district salary.

14. Medical officers shall not be permitted to leave their districts without "Committee Leave," nor sleep out of their quarters.

15. They shall be prepared to prescribe for estate coolies daily, from 7 to 9 o'clock each morning, and at all other hours when called upon.

16. They should keep nominal lists of all coolies treated, their diseases, and the result, in an easy form for reference and statistics. They shall also keep a day book, with the medicines prescribed for each applicant.

17. Every estate cooly applying for relief must be provided with a bottle and cork, and a slip of paper, on which the medical officer shall write the manner of taking the medicines, and any other directions which may be necessary, for the guidance of the estate superintendent.

18. The cooly must present himself at the time specified by the medical officer. If the case is too serious to admit of out-door treatment, the patient shall be admitted to the dispensary, or the medical officer shall visit him from day to day on the estate,—cordial co-operation being afforded by the superintendent.

19. District medical officers shall attend free on Planters and their families, (with the exception of midwifery,) belonging to the district, but for this purpose a horse, or horse allowance, should be granted. It shall be distinctly understood, however, that the dispensary duties are of paramount importance.

20. That in each district a committee of three Planters shall be appointed to regulate all matters pertaining to the dispensary and its conduct, to investigate any complaints against the medical officer, and, in short, to act as medical arbitrators.

21. The medical officer shall act as "health officer" for his district, and shall at all times advise the Planters in matters concerning the health of the coolies, and the sanitation of the estates.

22. That an Inspector of estate hospitals shall be appointed by Government to inspect and direct the working of the different dispensaries. He shall visit every dispensary not less than twice every three months. He shall communicate the result of his inspections to the Planters' Association as well as to Government, and afford, at all times, every advice and information in his power to the Association.

To lessen the charge upon Government, the Colonial Surgeoncy of the Central Province should be suppressed on the death or retirement of the present incumbent. The duties of this office are *nil*, or nearly so. Any duties could be performed by the Inspector. The abolition of Colonial Surgeon would let £600 a year free to meet the salary and expenses of the Inspector, or the latter officer could be appointed assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and thus keep all medical duties under one responsible head.

23. The Inspector shall report direct to Government, and he shall not be permitted to engage in private practice.

ANALYSIS of the REPLIES received to Committee's Circular.

Districts.	Circulars issued.	In favour of: Medical Practitioner and Hospital.	In favour of: Medical Practitioner only.	Already provided.	No scheme required.	Average Rate of Mortality per 1,000.	Result of District Meetings.
Ambagamuwa ..	20	1	4	...	2	22	
Yakdessa .	8	...	2	...	...	25	
Badulla ...	36	5	...	6	1	20	
Madulsíma ...	9	.	2	...	1	20	
Dikoya ...	32	12	1	2	..	21	An efficient medical man to be employed and stationed in some central part of the Dikoya and Maskeliya districts.—No Government interference.
Maskeliya ..	10	2	...	..	...	33	
Dumbula .	82	24	3	...	1	22	
Doloshagé ...	40	...	8	2	3	22	
Dumbara ...	12	2	...	5	1	23	
Medamahanuwara ..	16	...	...	..	...	...	
Nitre Cave .	3	...	..	.	2	...	
Hantáne ..	28	1	...	4	2	17	
Nilemba .	18	2	3	...	1	13	
Haputalé ..	49	5	4	5	8	27	A medical man has been employed for some time. If Government force a scheme, recommended native practitioners.
Hewáheta Upper ..	11	1	...	...	3	19	An English medical man necessary. Estates not to be visited. A dispensary necessary. Estates to be assessed according to the numbers of coolies employed.
Do. Lower ...	23	2	5	...	...	...	
Kadugannáwa .	15	2	2	5	1	25	
Allagalla ..	10	...	...	...	...	..	
Kalubokka ..	18	2	3	...	...	32	District provided with a medical man. Government interference unnecessary. Every group of thirty or forty estates to be compelled to employ a medical man. A District Committee to be appointed to supervise. A dispensary with qualified compounder. Half-yearly reports by medical man.
Hunasgirya ..	24	1	...	3	...	24	
Kurunegala ..	19	1	3	1	2	35	
Kotmalé ...	29	5	3	2	2	17	
Knuckles ...	16	3	2	2	...	29	Recommended that European medical men be appointed by Planters. No Government interference. A small building near medical man's residence for hospital. Power required to enforce payment of assessment.
Rangalla ...	15	1	7	...	2	32	
Mátalé East ...	48	4	5	17	5	22	An European medical man, with diploma, should be employed. A small hospital and dispensary in centre of each medical district. Each district to contain thirty estates.
Do. West ..	32	1	4	..	2	..	
Maturata ..	16	1	3	2	6	21	
Udapussellawa ..	15	7	3	...	1	36	
Pussellawa ...	32	5	3	4	1	23	Government interference unnecessary. Proposed that Pussellawa, Ramboda, and Pundalu oya form one district, and secure the services of a first-class medical man.
Ramboda / Pundalu Oya ...	16	3	7	...	1	28 / 19	
Sabaragamuwa ...	24	...	1	...	3	29	Letter of D. Mitchell, that it is the unanimous opinion of the district that a system of medical practitioners and district hospitals is unnecessary.
Morowak Kóralé ..	10	5	...	..	1	19	A medical practitioner on small salary. Establishment to be on small scale. Doctor to visit estates.
TOTAL—	735	98	78	58	45	24	

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Select Committee, questions by.

DISTRICT DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS.

QUESTIONS by Select Committee.

(I.)—Is a system of District Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Medical practitioners necessary?

(II.)—If so, what plan would best suit the wants of your district?

(III.)—Give any information as to health of coolies, and average mortality during the past two years.

Answers by those in favour of a system of District Hospitals and Medical Practitioners.

AMBAGAMUWA.

(I.)—W.R. Waller, Esq., Binoya Estate.

ANSWERS by those in favour of a system of District Hospitals and Medical Practitioners.

Ambagamuwa District.

(I.)—W. R. WALLER, Esq., Binoya Estate.

1.—I certainly think that professional advice is very necessary for estate labour. Superintendents generally do all in their power; they have medicines and Dr. Thwaites' valuable book, and do a great deal of good and cure many patients, and would be able to cure many more, had they the professional knowledge of what was the matter with them. But I feel certain that many coolies are often suffering from diseases of the chest, liver, spleen, heart, lungs, and bowels, which the unprofessional man cannot know, and he may give medicines which, instead of curing, may be accelerating the disease. Then, it is necessary that a cooly should be under supervision when ill. He eats and drinks things in the lines which often counteract the effect of medicine and are doing harm; besides, they often are taking Fanal doctors' medicines, and following their directions without your knowing of it. I cannot agree with you in thinking "that no necessity has been shewn for forced legislation on the part of Government." I think that a district professional doctor is necessary, as also a hospital; whether one district hospital, or each estate to have its own hospital, under the district doctor, and visited by him at least once a week, should be decided by a majority of those in the district. I think myself that the latter is a better plan and most convenient for the superintendents, and would be much preferred by the coolies, and would be under supervision of the superintendent as well as the doctor. Not interfering in anything professional, but to hear any complaints against the doctor for inattention, or against superintendents for not keeping their hospitals in order, or following the directions of the doctor about them, or, if the district preferred a district hospital, they should hear complaints against people for not sending patients to the hospital, &c.; and this committee should be empowered to decide these cases, and reprimand *at first* those who have been found guilty of neglect; and in the case of this not being attended to the offender should be reported to Government, and the party fined. The system of hospitals and doctors *must be compulsory*, for Planters would never properly attend to it or agree, and it should be *in all* districts—even where there is already medical aid, it should be put on the same system. The committee should have the local management, subject of course to appeal. The estate hospitals should be erected at expense of the estate. The dispensary, medicines and doctor's salary should be paid—a moiety by Government, a moiety by the estates, assessed by *labour employed*, as proved by check roll, native proprietors being assessed the same, and as if a system for estate purposes. No one unconnected with estates should be entitled to claim the services of doctor or medicines, except by paying for it, as they would in any other place, such payments to go to the credit of the account. I see no reason why a local committee, as suggested, should not work well. There is a general impression I think out here, in the minds of the Government, that the Planters cannot be trusted to do anything, that they would be partial or prejudiced. This, to say nothing of the insult of denying to us what is given to uneducated natives by the Gansabhawas, is an injustice to the numerous and intelligent body of Planters—many highly educated, and who, in the same position at home, would be on the Bench of Magistrates. Government should be glad of such assistance. "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom."

2.—This district is so divided, that what would suit one party would not suit the other. The valley from the Ginigathéna Gap to Dikoya, comprising Agrawatta, Trafalgar, and Inchyra, Wattewelle, Rozel, Templestowe, Woodlands, Coldstream, and Shannon Estates, would require a different doctor, &c., than the rest of Ambagamuwa, which begins from Galboda and ends at Nawalaptiya. The former could be well incorporated and worked with Dikoya. I think a committee should be formed in each district of resident proprietors, if possible, or those authorized to act for the proprietors, and they should work with the doctor for the good of the district.

3.—The health of the coolies is good and nobody can deny that their health and constitution is much improved by their work on coffee estates. They come from their coast thin, half-starved and diseased; generally arriving during the wet monsoon, with the seeds of disease already in them, and many of them die shortly afterwards, and this is what raises the rate of mortality. Take any old estate coolies who have been in the Island six, seven, and ten years, without going to their country; they are equal in work to two or three new coolies, and much better able to stand against disease when it does attack them.

They have been well housed, well fed, and have had regular habits of work. Putting aside infants born, dead, and dying shortly afterwards, I think the mortality has not exceeded the rate of two per cent. per annum.

Badulla District.

(2.)—J. P. ROSS, Esq., Gonakelle Estate.

1. I am very far from thinking so. I consider that the old system could be made to answer our purpose very well, were Government to provide different hospital wards for each of the different castes, (which are not, after all, very much multiplied,) and engage high-caste coolies to attend on the patients.

Under the existing arrangements, I never venture to order a high-caste cooly to be taken to hospital, when suffering from disease beyond my control, for the simple reason that I know he would refuse to go; and if I applied force, he would, in nine cases out of ten, abscond to some other estate, as soon as he regained sufficient strength to enable him to do so. But this is not the worst of the matter: his kankani and other friends (if the kankani can be called his friend) would take mortal umbrage at the course adopted, and would very soon shew master that there are other estates in Ceylon on which work and more considerate treatment could be obtained.

The coolies' caste prejudices are as yet unconquerable, and that I am sure Dr. Charsley would become convinced of, could he only be prevailed on to exchange places with me for twelve months. I throw out the suggestion for his most serious consideration. When any of my high-caste coolies are suffering from severe illness, I send them to my coffee store in the town of Badulla, where they are medically treated by the Government Civil doctor at the station, who charges a very moderate fee for each patient. My low-caste coolies, when sick, seldom object to go to hospital, and I usually send them there to receive medical attention.

2. ....

3. Having been only a few months here, I cannot of course give any information as regards the health of the coolies during the past two years. I may, however, take the opportunity of stating that, for a period of twelve or eighteen months previous to my leaving Carmaverelle, I do not think that one single death occurred amongst the coolies on that estate. In fact, I do not remember of there having been more than two or three cases of serious illness during that time, out of an average check roll of 120 or 140 names. Allowance will, however, have to be made for one or two children who died shortly after birth. The mortality amongst newly-born children is sometimes very great, and I am inclined, from this circumstance, to suspect that infanticide prevails amongst the cooly women to an extent scarcely to be conceived. To those who are thoroughly acquainted with the social habits of the Malabar coolies, this is not a matter of wonder, however much it may be of regret. The ordinary form of marriage observed amongst them, whilst in this country, is one almost entirely of a temporary character. When asked by his master about his family arrangements, "Ramasamy" will in most cases reply, that his spouse *de facto* is on the coast, and that the "Carpaie" who has the honor of cooking his "shore" on the estate, is his "better half" only *pro tem.*

(3.)—THOMAS WOOD, Esq., Nahawelle Estate.

(3.)—Thomas Wood, Esq., Nahawelle Estate.

1. An improvement in, and some addition to, the existing establishment seems to me all that is required in this district.

2. In my opinion, all the interference on the part of Government required in this district, ought to be better organization and supervision of the Medical department, and an adaptation of the existing public hospital for persons whom prejudices of caste, &c., deter from desiring to seek European medical aid therein. The appointment of an assistant or efficient medical dispenser, capable of undertaking the duties of his superior during sickness, or under other emergencies, would also be a great improvement; and all medical officers should be strictly instructed, instead of putting obstacles in the way of patients reluctant to resort to the hospital, to offer them every inducement to do so by means of kindness, attention, and the common humanity which it is their duty to exercise in their treatment of the meanest cooly, equally as if those whose means admit of remunerating medical attendants for their services. A general re-organization of the Medical department seems to me to be essentially required, and besides an increase of the number of medical officers, remuneration suitable to men who have acquired a knowledge of the profession at considerable cost, ought to be accorded, so as to encourage superior men to join so important a department, and to continue with satisfaction in it, enjoying the status in society to which respectable members of an honorable profession are entitled. Reforms of such a nature would, in my humble opinion, tend more to the benefit of this district than any attempt by legislation to enforce obnoxious sanitary measures, and thus might natives generally, as well as Tamil coolies, be led to rely more in European medical practice, feeling that they were otherwise treated than is too much the case with pauper patients in a public hospital. If, at the same time, some classification of wards could be effected, to suit persons of strong caste prejudices, a higher rate of charge might be levied, to induce such persons to avail themselves of efficient medical aid.

N.B.—Unless the Medical department co-operates with the Planters, and some pains be taken by both, the coolies must continue to prefer death in their lines to treatment in a public hospital.

3. The health of coolies on this estate has been generally good, and the average mortality by no means great.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(4.)—James Tindal, Esq., Ravenswood.

(4.)—James Tindal, Esq., Ravenswood.

1. Badulla district is already tolerably well provided with hospital, dispensary, and medical practitioners, all of which are absolutely necessary.

2. The existing plan answers very well in many respects, but is defective. The hospital in Badulla should be divided so as to suit the different castes of coolies. As it is at present arranged, it is all but impossible to get a high-caste cooly to go to the hospital. There is only one medical man in Badulla, he having sole charge of the hospital, besides attending to the large surrounding district. He ought to have an assistant (professional) and a few attendants of a higher caste than those at present employed.

3. The health of the coolies in this district is very good, and the average mortality must be very small, although I cannot state it. On this estate, where I have not resided quite a year, there have been only two deaths during that time.

(5.)—J. D. Stevenson, Esq., Fankerton and Uva, Estates.

(5.)—J. D. Stevenson, Esq., Fankerton and Uva Estates.

1. I consider it necessary, and think that Dikoya and Dimbula should join to have a hospital, dispensary, and a doctor, seeing from this that the distance to Gampola is about 45 miles.

2. I think Craigie Lea estate would be the best site for hospital, &c., &c., being central.

3. Health good, only a few have sores on their legs.

(6.)—C. S. Agar, Esq., Batgoda Estate.

(6.)—C. S. Agar, Esq., Batgoda Estate.

1. I certainly think so. Every district should have a resident medical man, paid at a certain rate, to attend to serious cases and accidents, principally for the sake of Europeans.

2. We have a resident medical man (Dr. Moss) to whom we pay so much per acre, and no district should be without one I think.

Dikoya District.

(7.)—Frank Carey, Esq., Glencairn Estate.

Dikoya District. (7.)—Frank Carey, Esq., Glencairn Estate.

1. A system of district hospitals is most decidedly necessary for Dikoya. The health of coolies is generally good, except that of coolies new from the coast; but there are always a few cases requiring treatment on every estate, to say nothing of accidents, fractures, &c., which would keep a doctor fully employed. It is a question whether one doctor would be sufficient for Dikoya and Maskelya. In my opinion, I think one would suffice for two or three years, till Maskeliya is more opened up and estates are older.

2. The plan proposed by Dr. Charsley would, I am sure, be opposed by almost every Planter. It would never do for Government to interfere with superintendents and their labourers. Fifty native hospital dressers let loose all over the Island, would be of no use; what is required is, a good European doctor, or a native who has been in Europe and obtained his diploma there. A hospital should be proposed in a district, and if two-thirds of the proprietors require it, every estate should be required to join, and a subscription of say £6 to £12 per annum, according to size, be made binding law on each estate, to prevent, in the event of an estate changing hands, a new proprietor refusing to pay, as has been done in the Gampola district in connection with the chaplain's subscription.

3. Health of coolies is very good in Dikoya, and, as I remarked before, the coolies newly come in from the coast are those who die. They come into the estates, in many instances, emaciated, and with dysentery. Some never recover, but those who do seldom or ever die after they have been in the country a year. The average mortality on Glencairn for the two last years is, I should say, about one or two per cent.

(8.)—A. Burchardt, Esq., Elbedde Estate.

(8.)—A. Burchardt, Esq., Elbedde Estate.

1. Yes.

2. Have a doctor engaged on account of the estates, and near his bungalow a small line for sick coolies as hospital erected. The doctor should be well paid, and be under control of a committee elected by the Planters.

3. Most healthy; only new coolies from the coast are suffering the first year from fever and diarrhœa. Mortality of adults 1½ per cent.; children more.

(9.) William Mackenzie, Esq., Blair Athol, &c., Estates.

(9.)—WM. MACKENZIE, Esq., Blair Athol, &c., Estates.

1. Perhaps not in the old districts situated within fifteen miles of Kandy, Gampola, or Mátalé, where hospitals have already been built; but certainly in Dikoya and Maskeliya, where estates are from thirty-five to fifty miles from Gampola. I don't think it is a question for the Planting community as a body, but for Planters in far-away districts. Another Government having granted hospitals in the centres of the older districts, I don't see why such centres as Craigie Lea and Dikoya should not have a similar privilege granted them.

2. For Dikoya and Maskeliya a hospital should be built, either at Dikoya or Glencairn, on the system established by Government at Mátalé and Gampola. Should Government not think those districts entitled to a hospital from the general revenue, let a moiety be granted and the estates be assessed for a moiety; but, rather than not have a hospital, let the estates be assessed for all, but let Government provide a medical practitioner, with dispensary, as at Gampola, the cost to be covered by a charge of 9*d.* per diem for coolies sent to hospital. Should this not be sufficient to cover expenses, let estates be assessed for the balance. If a hospital, with dispensary and medical man, could be had without Government interference, so much the better; but experience shews that anything requiring even an approach to *unanimity* cannot be secured among Planters unless by Government pressure.

3. Except among new arrivals, the average mortality on eight estates of which I have had the management during the last fifteen months, in Dikoya and Maskeliya, is not over one per cent.; including new arrivals, about two per cent.

A hospital is required more for *casualties* or accidents than for coolies *sick* in the common acceptation of the term. I had one man with a broken leg, another with a broken arm, several with severe contusions and cuts from falls when working on rough, new clearings. One Sinhalese man was killed by the fall of a tree in Maskeliya lately, and another got his arm broken, besides being seriously bruised all over the body; one or two cases have occurred of coolies being blown up when blasting.

Among the pilgrims passing to the Peak, one often sees an infirm old lady, whose religious enthusiasm has made her go for perhaps the fortieth time to Adam's Peak, carried along on her way home by two or three of her party, *dying of dysentery*, or sometimes left to lag behind with no one to take care of her.

To send a cooly forty or fifty miles to Gampola, with a leg or arm broken, is a cruel necessity, besides costing twelve to fifteen rupees in bearer's pay and batta, to say nothing of his keep for six or eight weeks in the hospital. In fact, among the many thousands of coolies in Dikoya and Maskeliya, cases occur daily which, if attended to within a few hours by a medical man, would prove easy of cure, but which, when the patient is left to the care of a Planter without any pretensions to medical skill, or sent forty miles to a hospital, either end fatally or involve weeks of cruel suffering and expensive treatment.

(10.) G. F. Walker, Esq., Del Rey Estate.

(10.)—G. F. WALKER, Esq., Del Rey Estate.

1. A system is certainly necessary. Deaths frequently occur from the want of skilled medical attention, and illnesses are prolonged from the same cause. The commoner forms of fever, diarrhœa, etc., are easily treated by a superintendent, but more complicated or persistent forms require medical advice. Venereal is one of the commonest diseases on most estates, and I do not think it can be properly treated except by a doctor, as a non-professional person is unable to decide whether the disease is really eradicated or whether the patient is merely cured sufficiently for himself, and wishes to be left alone until compelled again to come for advice. Furthermore, a system in a district would naturally create systems on estates,—a great need, for coolies often are neglected, not from apathy or indifference, but from the variety of works on an estate, which prevents a superintendent from giving sufficient thought to those coolies who are absent in the lines.

2. The most suitable plan would, I think, be

I.—That a district should consist of a certain number of estates, or of a certain acreage of cultivated land. The latter would be preferable, and due regard should be had to the probable acreage likely to be opened within a certain number of years in new districts.

II.—Each district should have a hospital and a doctor.

III.—The control of these should be under a Government inspector.

IV.—The doctor should be appointed by or with the consent of the inspector.

V.—The hospital should be built in some central spot chosen by the residents of the district, subject always to the approval of the inspector.

The hospital (exclusive of the doctor's bungalow) should consist of at least two separate wards of sufficient size, the one for the lower-caste coolies, the other for those castes which refuse to eat beef, &c. There should be both a high and a low-caste cook. Severe cases only should be sent to the hospital, and the doctor should make periodical visits to every estate, for treating and advising upon the milder forms of disease. Infectious diseases would have to be attended to on the estate, or the patient sent to the existing large hospitals—on no pretence should they be admitted into a district hospital. This, or some similar plan, seems to me the most necessary and suitable. I think that the system ought strictly to be a Government one, for no other would remain on such a firm and durable basis. I think that the application of the Grant-in-aid system would be the best and fairest.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(10.)—G.F.Walker, Esq., Del Rey Estate.

Thus, any district (or portion of one) could apply to be made into a medical district, and assessments would be made for the Planters' moiety to be paid up at once. The hospital would be built on a selected spot, the doctor appointed, and the work begun. In districts where a majority of two-thirds of the residents would not vote for the application of the system, the inspector should have power to visit and report on the condition of coolies on the estates in such districts; and I think that in any case where a second unfavourable report was sent in, the application of the system should be made compulsory by Government. The secondary matter of cost of buildings, doctor's salary, &c., I do not touch on; it is unnecessary to do so until some system has been decided upon.

(11.)—C. Mortimer, Esq., West Elbedde.

(11.)—C. MORTIMER, Esq., West Elbedde.

1. Yes.

2. A dispensary with one medical practitioner (on the Grant-in-aid system) is all that is wanted.

3. Not one per cent. Health of coolies very good.

(12.)—J. Skene, Esq., Parrangalla Estate.

(12.)—J. SKENE, Esq., Parrangalla Estate.

1. Hospitals, dispensaries, and European medical practitioners are necessary.

2. A hospital in some central position for Dimbula, Dikoya, Maskeliya, and part of Ambagamuwa. A dispensary in this district. A European medical practitioner for Dikoya, Maskeliya, and Ambagamuwa, and another for Dimbulla. The medical practitioner's residence and the dispensary to be in some central part of the district, and in a position to benefit Maskeliya and Ambagamuwa.

3. During my residence in Dikoya (one year), I have not had one serious case of illness. The coolies are extremely healthy, and cases which require medical attendance are generally those arising from accidents.

N.B.—This estate is quite young, and does not, consequently, give employment to many coolies.

(13.)—P. C. Christian, Esq., Lunuwille Estate.

(13.)—P. C. CHRISTIAN, Esq., Lunuwille Estate.

1. It is thirty-five miles from this estate to Gampola; hence the difficulties in sending coolies when dangerously ill, are great. A small hospital would be very handy, but might be considered expensive or useless afterwards, as the district is extremely healthy for both Europeans and natives, and consequently, when a cooly takes ill, it is generally beyond the superintendent's skill, the complaints being generally more than fever or dysentery. Siphalese sometimes get bad bruises when felling, and even a doctor at hand with the needful would by them, I should think, be esteemed a great boon.

2. A small place at Dikoya bazaar, where medicine, &c., would be kept. A European medical man of good abilities could manage Dikoya, Maskeliya, and a part of Ambagamuwa, were he properly paid for it.

3. I have been here one year and nine months; there has not been a dozen deaths all the time. There are from 150 to 200 coolies.

(14.)—George Johnstone, Esq., Maskeliya Estate.

(14.)—GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esq., Maskeliya Estate.

1. I consider it would be advisable to have a medical practitioner—say for the two districts of Maskeliya and Dikoya. The managers of estates are always provided with the necessary medicine for ordinary cases, but I consider it would be a good thing to have a doctor, who might make occasional visits, and would be ready at hand for any serious case that might happen.

2. The medical man might live somewhere near the Bagawantalawa Post Office, which would be a central position; there should also be attached to his dwelling a small hospital, where cases requiring constant attention from the doctor might be treated. The opened extent of the estates in the two districts should be assessed for the upkeep of the hospital and the pay of the practitioner, the same way as we are assessed for the upkeep of the road.

3. I have only been here for one year, but as yet I have not had a single cooly die, and I suppose £3 would cover all the medicines I have used. The district is particularly healthy, notwithstanding that this is quite a young district, and the coolies have occasionally to "rough it" a good deal. The number of coolies I have vary from 50 to 200 men.

(15.)—DUNCAN W. H. SKRINE, Esq., Warleigh Estate.

(15.)—Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq., Warleigh Estate.

1. A hospital within a short journey, say ten miles of a district, would perhaps be of benefit, as it would shorten the distance sick coolies have to be carried to the existing hospitals. But some provision would have to be made for overcoming the caste prejudices, which make most so dislike the idea of going to hospital, that they would rather conceal their illness altogether or hide themselves, than be sent there. By the aid of a medical book any planter should be able to treat 99 out of a 100 cases successfully. Coolies who will come regularly for medicines very rarely go uncured. A medical practitioner would only be necessary at the hospital. It is impossible to visit the coolies regularly on the separate estates.

2. A small hospital in some central spot is sufficient for the wants of Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya,—separate wards and cooking places to be built for some of the different castes.

3. About ten coolies have died on this estate in the past two years, which comes to nearly three per cent. per annum. Neglected dysentery is the chief cause. The master hears nothing of the case till all the native medicines have been tried without effect; the man is then brought up, when past hope of recovery. Child murder is probably common, but is difficult to detect, as neglect for a short time would cause death in a young infant. Coolies, as a rule, are very healthy here; after they once get over the effects of their journey from the coast, very few fall ill.

Dimbula District.

DIMBULA DISTRICT.

(16.)—GEO. W. GOODEVE, Esq., Oddington, Estate.

(16.)—George H. Goodeve, Esq., Oddington Estate.

1. My idea is, that if we had one hospital in the district it would be quite enough, to which coolies who were suffering under serious illness might be sent.

2. A hospital situated somewhere in the centre of the district (say somewhere near St. Clair.)

3. I have been on this estate for the last year and-a-half, and there has been an average number of about seventy coolies here during that period. The health, on the whole, has been good. There were two deaths about four months ago, both I believe from dysentery.

(17.)—W. B. PATTERSON, Esq., Deyenella Estate.

(17.)—W. B. Patterson, Esq., Deyenella Estate.

1. Yes.
2. A modified form of the Government scheme.
3. As near as I know, about two per cent.

(18.)—H. G. MACKENZIE, Esq., Combwood, &c., Estates.

(18.)—H. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Combwood, &c., Estates.

1. Yes.

2. I think that the plan for us will be to have several small hospitals, to contain say twenty patients, with room set apart for the dispenser and dispensary,—one for every ten thousand acres of cultivated land in the district. This would give for our district three hospitals; in each of these we could have a dispenser capable of dealing with most ordinary cases of illness. Over and above these, we require a thoroughly qualified medical man, whose duty it will be to visit each hospital daily for a certain number of hours In this way our serious cases would have daily attention in hospital. The doctor's hours of attendance at said dispensaries being known, we could send those of the out-door patients whom we wished him to see, and in this way do away with the doctor's attendance at the estate, excepting in the case of a sudden and severe illness which it might not be expedient to remove at once to the hospital. A scheme somewhat after the above would I think meet our requirements, and is one which I think we can fairly ask the aid of Government to attain; our district is so very large, and has so many inhabitants other than our estate labourers, who would also benefit by the doctor, hospitals, and dispensaries; and estates should pay say half expenditure with the Government. I think that the share to the estates would come to about 1*s* (one shilling) per cooly per annum.

3. At the break of the south-west monsoon each year, I have had a great many cases of , and combined with jungle fever. I found myself almost powerless in those cases. In May and June last year I had ten deaths from the above causes. During the rest of the year coolies are pretty healthy. I am sorry that for 1870 and 1871 I have not all the deaths marked down, but I am certain that the average mortality is not under five per cent.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(19.)—G. A. Talbot, Esq., Rathnillokelly Estate.

(19.)—G. A. Talbot, Esq., Rathnillokelly Estate.

1. Yes.

2. I think the best plan would be to have a small set of lines, say of four rooms or six rooms, at the end of one of the cooly lines, set apart on every estate as an estate sanatarium. These rooms should of course be white-washed, well drained, ventilated, &c. A high-caste cooly woman could cook rice for and attend on the sick coolies in the sanatarium. Owing to the number of estates in the district, the doctor would be unable to attend all these hospitals daily, but he might go round the district by a certain route, and any superintendent having a serious case on his estate might send a letter to meet him on the road, desiring his attendance.

3. The average mortality on this estate for the past year has been six per cent.

(20.)—T. W. Byrde, Esq., Katukella Estate.

(20.)—T. W. Byrde, Esq., Katukella Estate.

1. I consider it necessary that there should be a hospital within easy reach, where such cases as are beyond the knowledge or skill of the superintendent could be sent for treatment by a properly qualified medical practitioner; I consider dispensaries unnecessary, as, besides the difficulty of getting coolies to go any distance for treatment, the majority of superintendents are able and willing to treat the ordinary diseases incident to them, and such cases as require more skilled medical treatment could be sent to the hospital.

2. Though the district is very large, I think one hospital, for the accommodation of twenty-four or thirty patients, would be quite sufficient, if it were situated near the centre of the district—on Tallawakelle or St. Clair—with a well qualified medical man residing near, so that he could give his attention to the patients there, and be within reach in case of serious accidents or any sudden emergency for which he might be called away. Any system of regular estate visiting would, I think, be absurd, and entirely defeat the object in view, as in case of necessity it would be impossible to know where to find the medical man, when time may be of the utmost importance. He should of course be provided with a small stock of the rarer medicines and surgical instruments not usually found on estates

3. The health of the coolies is in general exceedingly good. On arrival from the coast, after bad and insufficient food on the journey, they gorge themselves and bring on attacks of fever and dysentery, and sudden changes of weather and wet produce the same, often with coughs; but beyond these, which are easily cured if precaution be taken in time, the superintendent has little to care for, except venereal diseases, which are, I conclude, as common in one district as another. Low as I believe the rate of mortality to be, it might be reduced considerably by enforcing cleanliness in and about the lines, where the congregation of filth and the stench proceeding from it is enough to account for any amount of fever and dysentery. The visits of a Sanitary Inspector, who had power to enforce a proper system of draining and clearing away of decaying heaps of rubbish and filth, would, I think, have a most salutary effect in all coffee districts. During the three years I have been on this estate there has been an average of about fifty or sixty coolies—during the last year many more than that—and in the whole time I have only had one death, caused ultimately by dropsy, in a patient who came to the estate suffering badly from disease of the heart. It is such cases which require skilful medical treatment and constant attention, which can only be given in a hospital.

(21.)—J. W. Holt, Esq., Rosita Estate.

(21.)—J. W. Holt, Esq., Rosita Estate.

1. I think so. Although the mortality in this particular district is very small, it is my belief that we frequently allow coolies to die from sheer ignorance on our part of the nature of their disease.

2. I am in favour of the plan of two district hospitals and dispensaries—one to be at Craigie Lea or Devon, and the other near the Lindula bridge, with one thoroughly well qualified doctor and a good assistant. It is impossible for a private medical man to attend to the wants of a district like this, without either hospitals or dispensaries, and who may or may not be in the district at a time of most urgent need. During the last two years, in Rosita and Denistow estates (with an average of about eighty working coolies) there have not been more than eight deaths.

(22.)—John Buchanan, Esq., Harrington Estate.

(22.)—John Buchanan, Esq.; Harrington Estate.

1. Most decidedly, as the present hospital at Gampola is much too far off, and coolies frequently die while being conveyed thither. The medical practitioner should be a College man; and if estates are to pay his income, it should be understood that medical attendance should be afforded to the manager or his family, when required.

2. For a large district like this two hospitals are indispensable, and the medical practitioner could have an assistant to look after one, which he himself should visit periodically—say three times a week. Medicines should also be provided where it is unnecessary to send the patient to the hospitals.

3. The health of coolies varies very much during the year. In the dry weather fever is more prevalent, and during the rainy season dysentery and diarrhœa; epidemics very rare.

(23.)—G. L. Hynd, Esq., Lindula Estate.

(23.)—G. L. Hynd, Esq., Lindula Estate.

1. I do not consider that a system of district hospitals, dispensaries, and medical practitioners is absolutely necessary in such a climate as Dimbula; still I consider that it would be a step in the right direction to have them.

2. What I consider would be the most suited for coolies in this district, would be a large set of lines built in a healthy and airy locality, and kept clean by certain sanitary regulations, having a dispensary and resident medical man. Under this system our coolies would have no objection to go and live there, as they would have a line of their own to live in, and take their friends to attend to them; they would then be visited every day by the doctor, and have the necessary medicine given to them.

3. During the last two years the rate of mortality has not been more than two per cent. in adults, though much more of course with children, as a great many of them die from starvation, being refused milk by the mothers. On the whole, the coolies have been very healthy here for the last two years.

These remarks may apply also to

Conon Estate	Keenagastalawe Estate
Llan Thomas Estate	Uvah-Kellie "
Lorne "	Lindula "

the places I have charge of.

(24.)—A. S. Sackville, Esq., Drayton Estate.

(24.)—A. S. Sackville, Esq., Drayton Estate.

1. As regards this district, I consider that all three are required. Owing to the large amount of new clearings, and bad water arising from decayed vegetation, it is not surprising that fever, and dysentery are frequent. In any case of broken limbs, or serious illness beyond the skill of the superintendent to cure, the patient would have to be sent to Gampola, the nearest hospital

2. A subscription collected annually, and raised in proportion to acres in cultivation, is required, for

1st.—A good doctor, European if possible, on a liberal salary.

2nd.—A central hospital under the charge of the doctor and of a resident apothecary or dresser, to be inspected periodically by a member of the district.

3rd.—Two branch hospitals at which the doctor would call every day or so, at stated hours, and at which out-patients could attend without the necessity of sleeping away from the estates.

3. The number of coolies employed by me for the last two years has varied so much from time to time, that I can give no information as to average mortality. In the three months ending April 1—

Total coolies..... 461
Deaths 3

In 1870-71 I lost many coolies from their feeding on "cálen," a species of fungus found on decayed trees. As a rule, there is little difficulty in curing common sicknesses, if brought to the superintendent's attention *in time*.

Drayton Estate	Lochiel Estate
Nuillefield Estate	Cameron's Land Estate.

(25.)—A. Cross, Esq., Fassifern Estate.

(25.)—A. Cross, Esq., Fassifern Estate.

1. I do not think an elaborate and expensive system of district hospitals, dispensaries, and medical practitioners is at all necessary. It would be simply saddling proprietors with expenses which they can ill afford to bear, besides being entirely useless for all practical purposes.

2. The plan that appears to me would best suit the wants of a district, such as Dimbula for instance, would be to have a dispensary and doctor (Burgher or native) at some central spot in the district, where medicine could be obtained of all sorts, *fresh* and *good*, and prescriptions made up, and to which cases of sickness, beyond the knowledge of the superintendent to cure, could be sent for advice. In place of hospitals, I would make it imperative on estate proprietors to erect on every estate a small building to be used as a hospital, where bad cases of fever and dysentery, &c., could be sent and properly treated by the superintendent; such a building to be not far from the bungalow, so that the superintendent could visit it regularly and see that the patients are properly treated.

3. Coolies in these high districts seem to be uncommonly healthy, compared with the low-lying districts. Cases of fever are comparatively rare. New coolies from the coast are liable to take dysentery, owing to the change to so cold a climate, but, if prompt measures are used, they soon get better.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(26.)—A. Heelis, Esq., Langdale Estate.

(26.)—A. HEELIS, Esq., Langdale Estate.

1. I certainly think so. Here there is a very large acreage opened, and a prospect of much more. I would be most happy to be able to consult a medical man from time to time, as coolies won't come to the bungalow until all that a superintendent can do is of little avail, and illness thus sets in for some time—sometimes weeks.

2. We ought to have a district hospital instead of sending to Gampola or Nuwara Eliya, these being too far away, besides the objection our coolies have of going to Nuwara Eliya; they say the hospital is very dirty and they are poorly attended to. We also require a good surgeon and doctor. A Dimbula hospital and an experienced man in charge is what we want.

3. The health of the coolies during the hot season, 1871 and 1872, has been fairly good, but owing to the great drought for so long in this part of Dimbula, we have had more fever than one ought to expect, and the deaths the last few months have been over the average. In the last two years we have lost six coolies from illness, and one killed by the falling of a tree, and one infant died the day after birth. We have about 130 men and 30 women on the estate at present; that is my return to Government up to end of March, 1872.

(27.)—H. V. Margary, Esq., Louisa Estate.

(27.)—H. V. MARGARY, Esq., Louisa Estate.

1. Yes.

Reason.—As there is only one Burgher doctor, who attends estates when called upon, and charges exorbitantly, and appears not to know much about his profession. A properly qualified man ought to be appointed—if European, all the better.

2. A small hospital where the doctor could attend to *out-door* patients. Coolies object very much to living in a hospital, but should be forced into hospital when the malady is serious. The out-door system should be carried out as far as practicable, the doctor to visit estates when required.

3. The health on this estate has been remarkably good for the last two years, with the exception of last month, when chicken-pox broke out; four coolies have died, owing, I believe, to their bathing too soon after being attacked; four others died of bowel complaints. There are 225 coolies on this estate.

(28.)—Charles Wilson, Esq., Stony Cliff Estate.

(28.)—CHARLES WILSON, Esq., Stony Cliff Estate.

1. I am of opinion that some ready means of obtaining medical aid should be provided for the above district. There is now a large and increasing population, both European and Tamil, entirely without skilled medical aid, and the distance we should have to send in cases of emergency is so great, that a patient might be dead long ere any assistance reached him. It has been said "that superintendents are generally quite able to treat the simpler cases brought under their notice." No doubt this is true, but we must also remember that he cannot pay that attention to a patient which we know does as much to effect a cure as any medicine. He may prescribe the proper kind and quantity of medicine, but the cooly may go to the lines, or, if there unable to walk, counteract the effects of the medicine by eating improper food, or by taking native medicines. Thus in many cases the giving medicine at all is useless. I believe, if the amount spent by each estate for medicine were given to support a hospital, it would be of much more benefit to all concerned.

2. To render these establishments effective, nothing but a thoroughly qualified doctor, a cheap and conveniently situated hospital, will meet the wants of this district. I am not able, however, to give details of any comprehensive plan, but suggest that a Committee of Planters, jointly with Government, should discuss the matter.

3. The coolies on this estate are, as a rule, exceptionally healthy: during the past two years the average death-rate does not exceed 6 per cent., and these chiefly infants.

(29.)—W. Raikes, Esq., Wallegoda Estate.

(29.)—W. RAIKES, Esq., Wallegoda Estate.

1. Both medical practitioners and dispensaries are necessary.

2. I think, that if a good line was set apart on each estate for sick coolies, a doctor within calling distance, stationed at Craigie Lea say, and a store for procuring all necessary medicines at a moderate charge, it would answer the purpose; at present, we have to send to Náwalapitiya or Kandy, or pay very dearly at Craigie Lea for them.

3. Having only just arrived in the district, I cannot answer the above question.

(30.)—Robert Connon, Esq., St Andrew's Estate.

(30.)—ROBERT CONNON, Esq., St. Andrew's Estate.

1. By all means have European medical doctors and cooly hospitals in each district, without Government interference.

2. By erecting a hospital and employing a European medical doctor, defraying expenses by tithes upon the inhabitants and proprietors.

3. Wonderfully healthy—easily curedduring my experience of eighteen months in Ceylon.

(31.)—C. J. SCOTT, Esq., Mayfield Estate.

(31.)—C. J. Scott, Esq., Mayfield Estate.

1. Yes.

2. That there should be a dispensary at which coolies, if possible, should attend; but that the doctor should visit such coolies on the estate as, through various causes, cannot attend at the dispensary. In this district we certainly require more than one doctor; I should prefer a good Burgher to a European, as the former understands the habits and diseases of the coolies. All estates should be assessed according to the number of coolies employed, *that Government should have no other say in the matter.*

3. The rate of mortality on this estate has for the last eighteen months been a little over 2½ per cent. per annum; all the coolies who died, with the exception of one, were sick when they arrived on the estate from the coast.

(32.)—W. H. CASE, Esq., Queenwood Estate.

(32.)—W. H. Case, Esq., Queenwood Estate.

1. I think so.

2. I would suggest that a district hospital, like that in Gampola, should be built in some central situation in Dimbula, and that it be placed under the charge of a qualified medical practitioner. I do not apprehend that there would be any difficulty in raising the funds required for the erection of the hospital, and payment of the salary of the resident medical man, by voluntary subscription, particularly if the Government would promise to help us on the grant-in-aid principle. From what I know of the generally healthy condition of the coolies in this district, I do not think there would be any necessity to appoint medical men to visit groups of estates regularly. Serious cases could be sent to the hospital, or the hospital doctor could be called in if the illness were of such a nature as to render removal improper.

3. As far as my knowledge goes, the health of coolies in Dimbula has been very good, and the mortality low.

(33.)—P. H. MAITLAND, Esq., Melton Estate.

(33.)—P. H. Maitland, Esq., Melton Estate.

1. I should say no. Coolies are, and have always been, provided for when sick by the superintendent of the estate they are on.

2. The only thing that is wanted is a hospital in each district for accidents and serious cases, such as a planter could not cure himself. A dispensary should be at each hospital, so that if a cooly did not like to go to the hospital, he could receive medicine and treatment from the medical man there. A cooly would prefer staying on the estate, rather than going to the hospital to be cured; so I think, if there was a dispensary, a cooly could be sent to be examined by the medical man there, who could tell the planter what medicine to give him. I propose that Government builds hospitals in each district, and we will find our own doctors and medicines. If this cannot be done, let everything be under Government, and those who send coolies to the hospital pay so much per day for each cooly sent.

3. I have been in this district since June, 1868, and have only had one death during that time, and I do not think I have spent more than three pounds in medicine. I would therefore look on a tax of £10 a year as a heavy and useless burden, quite uncalled for, and unnecessary.

(34.)—E. WIGGEN, Esq., Bambrakelly Estate.

(34.)—E. Wiggin, Esq., Bambrakelly Estate.

1. Hospitals, and one or two medical men, I should say are most certainly necessary for this district.

2. One hospital at Craigie Lea, and a medical man and a dispensary.

3. Since I have been in the district I have only had one or two deaths on my estate, which were—one man who died of old age, and a boy who came from the Coast with dysentery on him, looking very emaciated on his arrival, and I think nothing could have saved him.

(35.)—A. F. HARPER, Esq., Eildon Hall Estate.

(35.)—A. F. Harper, Esq., Eildon Hall Estate.

1. To this I say no. Coolies are, and have always been, provided for when sick. No planter for his own interest could long neglect to do this. Various expensive attempts have been made to provide a medical man for the coolies and others in a district, but they never have been found to answer. I mean, after the estate has subscribed for years heavy sums—say from £10 to £20—it has always been found that the coolies were no better cared for than they were before, when they had only their employer to look to for medical aid. This could be easily explained and made apparent, but it would occupy too much space to do so here. I am of opinion that no such

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(35.)—A. F. Harper, Esq., Eildon Hall Estate.

plan would ever benefit the coolies; and as to Europeans, they can always go to Kandy when they are so seriously ill as to require medical aid. At all events, there is so little to do for a medical man, that to support one in a district would cost far more to each individual than if it were certain that every person in a district had to be once every year laid up in Kandy for a week.

2. The only thing that is wanted is a hospital in each district, where the superintendent could send a cooly, when seriously ill, or for accidents. I would also have a dispensary at each hospital, where coolies could receive medicines, and treatment, without going into hospital; also that the superintendent could send a cooly to be examined by the medical man at the hospital, who would state the nature of the complaint, and give directions to the superintendent how to treat the case, so that a cooly could be treated on the estate and remain amongst his friends. There are various reasons why coolies are so averse to leaving the estate and going to hospital. In some cases they should be forced to go. But if we consider that a man may have to leave his wife amongst a lot of bachelor friends, when he goes to hospital, we need not travel far to find a very sufficient reason why coolies are so averse to be sent to hospital. The same applies to the women. I very strongly deprecate any legislation for the purpose. It would not benefit the coolies, as any such regulations could be easily evaded, thus only giving trouble to the Government, and entailing a heavy burden on estates without any corresponding benefit. Employers of labour must attend to the little ailments of the coolies themselves. If a superintendent cannot take the trouble to inform himself sufficiently to administer a dose of salts or castor oil, he is not fitted for the situation, and should be instantly dismissed. That Planters cannot find time to attend to their sick coolies, is simply absurd. Great numbers of them can find time for sports of very doubtful expediency, or rather, I should say, of very pernicious effects to the health and welfare of the superintendent himself. I propose therefore, that the Government erect hospitals in each district, at its sole expense, and charging for patients from estates the full amount such medical attendance and medicines cost—or, at all events, one shilling per day instead of sixpence. If this cannot be done, then let the Government pay one-half, the estates the other, for the erection of hospitals; the charge for patients to be one shilling per day or more,—this to prevent all those estates who may refuse to subscribe to be benefited at the expense of their neighbours. No fresh legislation will be necessary to do this. If the hospitals are not self-supporting, I would have the Government to pay one half of the deficiency, and the subscribers to the hospital the other. A qualified medical man should be in charge of each hospital, who would be at liberty to practice in the neighbourhood, what he received for such services to be part of his remuneration or salary. I have an estate in Kadugannáwa, six miles from the hospital in Gampola, to which any sick coolies can be sent, either for treatment or to be kept in hospital. Nothing further is wanted but that such a hospital for serious cases should be within easy reach of every estate. A hospital and residence for the medical man should not cost more than say £1,000; this would not be much from estates in a district. Every estate that does not subscribe to the hospital should be charged double for the sick sent to hospitals, or at all events the full cost of such medical attendance and medicines, &c. Estates in a district should be able to apply to Government to erect a hospital, much in the same way as they apply for the construction of a road; the machinery necessary for the Government to carry out such a plan they can best deem themselves.

3. I have been in this district ever since December, 1868. No coolies have died during that time, and I do not think I have spent more than two pounds in medicines. The number of coolies on the estate was from forty to ninety. I would therefore look upon a tax of £10 a year as a heavy and useless burden, quite uncalled for, and unnecessary.

Dumbara District.

DUMBARA DISTRICT.

(36.)—John Ward, Esq., Hare Park Estate.

(36.)—JOHN WARD, Esq., Hare Park Estate.

1. Yes. I consider an establishment of this sort is greatly needed in the district, and would be the greatest boon, in my opinion, that can be sent to us, being so far out of the reach of proper medical aid.

2. A plan similar to the hospital accommodation at Kandy, on a smaller scale, supervised by a first-class doctor.

3. The health of coolies is generally very good; an epidemic, in any form, rarely occurs. About six deaths have occurred on this estate during the past two years.

(37.)—James Wight, Esq., Kundasáli Estate.

(37.)—JAMES WIGHT, Esq., Kundasáli Estate.

1. Yes. It would be the means of saving much suffering and many lives. A superintendent can give medicine in simple cases where the symptoms cannot be mistaken, but when complications arise he must do as much harm as good, often in ignorance of the disease to be treated and of the medicines necessary to effect a cure. It is a lucky chance if the patient recover in these severe cases, and most Tamils on estates near Siphalese villages prefer calling in the aid of native quacks, devil-dancers, &c., to lingering on under the *Durai's* treatment. Superintendents also, when at a distance from towns, or when pressed with work, often allow apparently slight attacks of disease to become serious or incurable, thinking that it is useless to go so far and consult a doctor when they themselves effect a cure. There is no doubt that a well-considered system of doctors and dispensaries (hospitals not so urgently required) would be a great boon to both superintendents and coolies in the coffee districts of Ceylon.

(37.)—James Wight, Esq., Kundasáli Estate.

2. This district being small and near Kandy, would be sufficiently supplied by a visit—say fortnightly—from some medical practitioner, European or Native, giving prescription and advice in serious cases; the necessary medicines when not at hand could be easily procured from Kandy.

3. The health of the coolies in this district has been remarkably good for the last two years. Only two deaths have occurred at Kundasáli during that period, one of which was the case of a man thoroughly knocked up on some distant estate, crawling here to die amongst his friends; him nothing could have saved, the man sank under a disease complicated by old venereal disease, that resisted all endeavours to cure him. When cases of venereal occur they keep silence to the subject, and trust to the village doctors curing them, often to the ruin of both purses and constitution. On Dodangalla, also under my charge, four or five deaths took place a year ago, from a disease resembling choleraic diarrhœa, but in none of the cases did it yield to the usual medicines, and the patient died. These people might have been saved by a single visit from a doctor, who would have likely recognised the disease at once and known the proper treatment. Including these deaths, the death-rate here has not been more for the past two years than two per cent. per annum;—adults 3 per cent., including children still-born and those who died shortly after birth.

(38.)—J. V. H. Owen, Esq., Mahaberiatenna Estate.

(38.)—J. V. H. Owen, Esq; Mahaberiatenna Estate.

1. In cases of emergency, doubtless a regulated system, whereby the coolies might be benefited when sick, would be of great advantage; but, speaking as regards this district (Dumbara), hospitals, &c., would scarcely be of much use to us, as Kandy is within a short distance. As regards medical practitioners, one perhaps might be supported in connection with the Modamahanuwara district as well. He could reside in Teldeniya, it being a central position as regards the two districts.

2. .....

3. As far as I can ascertain, the health of the coolies has been exceptionally good during the last two years. I can speak confidently, however, of the last eight months; during this time there have only been two or three deaths, and these not from any epidemic, but from either old age or starvation (one case.) I should say, that during the last two years not more than three per cent. have died, out of a force of some three hundred or four hundred.

Haputalé District.

HAPUTALÉ DISTRICT.

(39.)—Boyd Moss, Esq., Beauvais Estate.

(39.)—Boyd Moss, Esq., Beauvais Estate.

1. District hospitals would undoubtedly be very convenient for the reception of such cases as cannot possibly be treated on estates in cooly lines, such as fractures of the thigh occasioned by accidents, when the constant attendance of a nurse is *indispensable*. They would therefore require the presence of a *properly qualified* medical man; and considering that at a large outstation like Ratnapura, with a very good and expensively built hospital, there was lately in the case of an European no means of saving a life, where a good surgeon and appliances could probably have done so. I don't see what chance there is of finding the medical officers for the numerous hospitals now talked of.

2. All I can say in answer to this question is, that, at present, I visit professionally most of the estates here, and that I should be very glad to be relieved of the necessity of doing so by the institution of a hospital, under a medical man capable of attending to all the cooly practice. The hospital should be at Haldummulla village, as most central.

3. I have not had a death on the estate for some years. Any further information, in the event of further steps being taken, I should be happy to give.

(40.)—E. Jackson, Esq., Malvern Estate.

(40.)—E. Jackson, Esq., Malvern Estate.

1. In most districts I think small permanent buildings as dispensaries, with two rooms attached for a Burgher practitioner, and a small hospital for coolies suffering from acute diseases, would be beneficial, though not necessary. I should say the more the system assimilated to the one at present in operation for the pioneers, the better.

2. I should say an establishment at Haldummulla would best suit this district.

3. The health of the coolies on Malvern, during the last two years, has been very good,—only *one* death, within say an average of some thirty coolies residing on the estate.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(41.)—A. Mackenzie, Esq., Nayabedde Estate.

(41.)—A. Mackenzie, Esq., Nayabedde Estate.

1. If there be a Government hospital in the district, it is ample. Coolies have a decided objection to go to hospital, as they prefer being attended to on the estate among their friends. A European doctor has visited this estate for nearly two years; he has treated nearly all cases brought under his notice with castor oil and quinine. I have been in the habit of sending troublesome cases to the District Government hospital. I consider Government interference utterly uncalled for.

2. Should a dispensary be established where medicines could be obtained cheaply, the medical man in charge would require to have a small hospital near his residence for *urgent* cases. Simple cases could be much better treated on the estate. I would consider it the practitioner's duty to examine every new cooly from the coast, as the most of coolies' ailments are engendered before the patient sees Ceylon. The greater number of coolies who die in the Island suffer from syphilis in one form or other. Starvation on the coast makes new men gorge themselves on their arrival upon the estate; they get dysentery, which, helped by a rotten constitution, carries them off.

3. Coolies who have been settled any time on the estate, seldom or ever need nursing. During the past two years, the mortality has not exceeded two per cent, and, with the exception of either one or two cases, the deaths have all occurred among decrepit, half-starved spectres, who should have been provided with hospital room upon the coast before they came to the Island.

(42.)—George Anderson, Esq., Cabragalla Estate.

(42.)—George Anderson, Esq., Cabragalla Estate.

1. A system of district hospitals, &c., if not absolutely necessary, would tend to improve the sanitary condition of cooly labourers on coffee estates, provided such a system was suited to the wants of the coolies, and kept in good working order.

2. A hospital with dispensary would be required for each district. The medical practitioner would have to inspect the cooly lines in his district at stated intervals, to prescribe medicines for sick coolies, and to make suggestions about any sanitary improvements he might think necessary to be made. Reports of all such inspections to be drawn up by the medical practitioner, and copies of the same to be duly handed to the superintendent of the estate on which the inspection was made.

3. The health of the coolies in this district for the past two years has been generally good. The average mortality I believe to be about three or four per cent. per annum.

(43.)—R. P. Master, Esq., Catton Estate.

(43.)—R. P. Master, Esq., Catton Estate.

1. Yes; I think so.

2. A hospital ought to be built in a central position, with dispensary, and a medical practitioner to supervise the same. Every estate to be assessed at the rate of about £5 for every 100 acres of cultivated land; there are 12,000 acres in this district; that would give an income of £600 per annum.

3. The past two years on the whole have been healthy, but a good many coolies have been sent into the Badulla hospital (a distance of twenty-four and thirty-four miles) from accidents, &c.

Hantané District.

Hantané District.

(44.)—George Payne, Esq., Augusta Estate.

(44.)—G. Payne, Esq., Augusta Estate.

1. As I am so near Kandy, I think the Kandy hospital might serve this place, but further off I believe the above system quite necessary.

2. Near Hantané or Ooduwella estate the hospital or dispensary should be, as it is near the centre of the district.

3. The coolies on the estate in my charge have been very healthy; I have only had four deaths in four years, and very little sickness.

Hewaheta District.

Hewáheta District.

(45.)—C. B. Phipson, Esq., Mooloya Estate.

(45.)—C. B. Phipson, Esq., Mooloya Estate.

1. It is certainly advisable, in my opinion, to have a skilled practitioner resident in a district so large as is this and Lower Hewáheta; and in connection with the doctor's residence it would be decidedly advantageous to have a small hospital and dispensary, as with these his power of attending to the health of his patients would be largely increased.

(45.)—C B. Phipson, Esq., Mooloya Estate.

2. The plan best suited to the wants of this district is, in my opinion, the one recommended at a meeting of the District Association, the minutes of which will already have been forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee of the Planters' Association.

3. On both this estate and Nouga Candura, the coolies are remarkably healthy, and during the last two years I have only heard of the death of one cooly. Indeed, as far as these estates alone are concerned, had the services of a medical practitioner been available during the past two years, they would not have been required. Not however having much confidence in my own knowledge of medicine, and considering that any day some case of vital importance may occur, I deem it unjust to the coolies to let their lives, in these occasional cases, depend upon the little medical skill I possess.

(46.)—R. A. Bosanquet, Esq., Pattiagamme Estate.

(46.)—R. A. Bosanquet, Esq, Pattiagamme Estate.

1. A *good* medical practitioner is decidedly necessary, and a small hospital for bad cases would be found very useful. A dispensary is a want that has been felt for a long time.

2. A *first-rate* medical man, having a

1st.—Bungalow, situated as central as can possibly be found, with a small hospital for bad cases attached or close to the bungalow, and under the direct care of the doctor, with a high-caste Tamil cook, would, I think, be the best possible plan.

2nd.—A dispensary with drugs supplied by Government, and of really good quality. All drugs and medicines ought to be supplied at cost price, so as to prevent the doctor from supplying inferior stuffs at an exorbitant rate, as is the usual way in Ceylon.

3rd.—That the salary of the medical man be paid by the estates in the *Medical District*; the cost of keeping and feeding coolies in hospital be charged to the estate from which the cooly comes, at say 8*d.* or 9*d.* a head per diem, or even higher if found necessary.

3. The coolies on this estate are very healthy, and the rate of mortality is about three to six per annum,—total number of coolies being about 245.

(47.)—J. S. Laidlaw, Esq., Kirrimettie Estate.

(47.)—J S. Laidlaw, Esq, Kirrimettie Estate.

1. I believe such a system to be suitable in out-lying districts, but certainly not in a district such as this, where we can, in the event of medical aid being required, so easily obtain it, with such certainty, from Kandy.

2. .....

3. The coolies here have always enjoyed the best of health, and cases of death are almost unknown. Four years I have been in charge of this estate, and not once have I found it necessary to call in medical aid; such cases as dysentery and fever I have always found it easy to deal with when taken in time, and coolies, as a rule, come for medicine as soon as attacked. Most of the cases of dysentery are those of new coolies, who generally arrive from their country in a wretchedly weak condition, who in most cases state that they have been ill for months previously to their leaving their country; good living and a little attention speedily puts more life into them, and they give many reasons for the belief that they are better attended to here than they were at home. The death-rate is almost nominal, not more than about one and-a-half per cent. per annum. Should we require medical aid in cases of women in labour, or when accidents happen, we can better rely on aid from Kandy than to a doctor in the centre of the district, who might be away at the far end of his charge when called for.

Kadugannawa District.

KADUGANNAWA DISTRICT

(48.)—T. Farr, Esq., Ulunakanda Estate.

(48.)—T Farr, Esq., Ulunakanda Estate.

1. A system of district medical practitioners is *decidedly necessary* to the health of coolies, and to the interests of employers—but with one 'proviso,' that men of *merit and experience* be appointed in preference to second class surgeons or Burghers; and to obviate the necessity for the doctor and the superintendent to hunt about amongst dark and smokey rooms in the lines, I would suggest the following plan.

2. 1st.—A district medical man, *well paid* and *fully qualified.*

2nd.—A small and airy building of four rooms, for four castes, (at £5 per room building it,) erected upon each estate in a district near the superintendent's bungalow, which could be frequently visited by the master and friends of the patients.

3rd.—That a Burgher assistant be employed in a dispensary, centrally situated, and that all *out-patients* could receive prescriptions from the doctor to be prepared by the assistant, who could then give directions to patients with greater fluency in Tamil than could the doctor.

4th.—That the doctor appointed should visit each estate twice, and, if needed urgently, three or four times *a week.*

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(49.)—T. Farr, Esq., Ulunakanda Estate.

3. Judging from my experience, I should say that health amongst coolies is uniformly good. I have known more deaths from general debility and wasting away than any other cause, but I am inclined to believe that new-born children disappear in a most mysterious and questionable way. As near as I can remember, I have known of the deaths of eight or nine coolies, during the last two years, on different estates where I have resided.

(50.)—C. Tissera, Esq., Allagalla Estate.

(50.)—C. Tissera, Esq., Allagalla Estate.

1. Hospital, dispensary, and medical practitioner are very much required in the Kadugannáwa district.

2. It would be desirable to have a hospital built at the junction of the roads leading to the Kadugannáwa district and the main roads. A central site would enable all the neighbouring estates to avail themselves of the benefit of such an institution.

3. On my own estate I can report but two deaths from dropsy and dysentery, and many deaths of infants from cold and fever, which I attribute principally to the want of proper medical treatment. Although the rate of mortality has been limited, yet sickness exists in the district to such an extent as to make the appointment of a medical practitioner highly desirable.

KALLABOKKA DISTRICT.

(51.)—L. P. Thomas, Esq., Udagoda Estate.

Kallabokka District.

(51.)—L. P. Thomas, Esq., Udagoda Estate.

DEAR SIR,

As I shall probably be leaving this district, I prefer, instead of confining myself to one particular district, to take a more general and extended view of the case. I now enclose my remarks, hoping they may prove of some little service.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) L. P. THOMAS.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

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1. In remote districts at a distance from existing hospitals, such as Dimbula, Dikoya, Máskelıya, Haputalé, Uda Pusselláwa, &c., highly necessary and indispensable; also resident medical practitioners; the latter to be amenable to Government or the Principal Medical Officer.

2. With due precaution on the part of superintendents, existing hospitals sufficient and practicable within a radius of twenty to twenty-five miles. If I proposed any addition or amendment, it would be for an extra assistant or practitioner at the Kandy hospital, to be ready at a moment's notice to visit estates, a good horse being provided in case of severe accidents or sudden epidemic. I do not approve of private medical practitioners, with probably fifty estates or more to attend to, as I consider it impossible for men to visit frequently and pay proper attention to sick coolies, and often, when their presence may be urgently required, there would probably be some other call from a *Duraiy* or *Duraisiy* to attend to; consequently coolies would be neglected. This could not be the case in an hospital with a resident humane doctor. Without doubt, Government would allow the planters to build their own hospitals, provided they agreed to erect suitable ones, and this they would willingly do as well as pay the doctor. It was only recently that in one of the above mentioned districts, circulars were sent round canvassing for names for the purpose of securing a medical man. One hospital for Dimbula, Dikoya and Máskelıya, and one in Haputalé, Uda Pusselláwa, &c., would prove sufficient, at all events the experiment might be tried. Remote districts should be attended to first, and in the course of time, if found necessary, hospitals could be extended to other districts.

3. The average mortality on this estate has scarcely averaged two per cent. during the past two years. As far as my experience extends, the last two seasons have been unexceptionally healthy ones, and, in addition, which must constitute greatly to health, coolies are improving as far as cleanliness goes. I attribute this improvement partly to the number of old hands remaining on estates, who set a good example to new comers, in keeping their lines clean and frequently cow-dunged, also the increase of dhobies on estates of late. Clean clothes and clean lines must add very materially to the healthiness of the former and the salubrity of the latter, and tend in no small way to diminish the death-roll, and should therefore be encouraged by all practicable means.

The above are a few impartial and unselfish remarks; should any one deem them otherwise, all I can say is, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" Some may consider twenty to twenty-five miles too great a distance to be from a hospital, but, with proper care on the part of superintendents, and due attention to the "Medical Hints" (these hints may be judiciously augmented) at their disposal, I think not, and I believe I have the welfare of the Malabars at heart, and have always endeavoured to treat them humanely. My antecedents will prove this, as well as the testimony of old hands under my charge. High-caste cooks and separate rooms for high-caste coolies will tend in no small degree to remove the prejudice now existing among coolies against hospitals. It is possible the Malabars might be brought to contribute towards hospitals and medical men. Except perhaps in a few instances, I consider the Malabars far better cared for than are the natives, and receive better attention during sickness than they do in their own country, and probably the mortality is greater there than it is in Ceylon.

(52.)—JAMES FRASER, Esq., Ulunakanda Estate.

(52.)—James Fraser, Esq., Ulunakanda Estate.

1. Yes, I think so. There should be a hospital, &c., within fifteen miles of an estate. A *good doctor* is necessary at each hospital, and a second-rate one to remain *always there*, to attend to cases when the principal doctor is called away on urgent and dangerous cases.

2. As yet I have managed to send all who have been very sick, etc., to Mátalé hospital or to the doctor at Madolkelé; so on this side a hospital is not required.

3. My coolies for the past two years have been very healthy; only a few have died from venereal disease and dysentery.

(53.)—PETER MOIR, Esq., Waggalla Estate.

(53.)—Peter Moir, Esq., Waggalla Estate.

1. I think it desirable that medical practitioners should be located within a radius of say three miles. A small hospital, not after the style of the palatial edifices we possess at Matalé, Gampola, &c., but something after the fashion of common English village hospitals, with a dispensary attached, would be useful, close to the medical practitioner's residence, where accidents and severe cases of illness could be treated—simple cases being treated as at present.

2. The wants of this district are amply met by the hospital at Mátalé, and the service of a European medical practitioner, as employed for the last eighteen years. I much prefer voluntary taxation to any system of Government assessment and consequent interference on estates. The coolies on this property have been as healthy as could be desired, the only cases of sickness being simple fever and a little bowel complaint. No epidemic of any sort has occurred. The average rate of mortality has been, during the last two years, under three per cent.

Kotmalé District.

KOTMALÉ DISTRICT.

(54.)—HENRY DERBY, Esq., Bowhill Estate.

(54.)—Henry Derby, Esq., Bowhill Estate.

1. I think most decidedly it is wanted in all outlying districts, as the coolies are generally unwilling to go to the present hospitals, as they are so far away from their friends, and also complain of the diet generally given in the hospitals.

2. I think there should be a small house built in a central part of the district, containing about four or five rooms fitted up for the reception of patients with serious complaints; and to superintend this, there should be a competent native doctor on a good salary; and to every three or four of these institutions where the districts are adjoining, and not too large, there should be a good European doctor to visit about two or three times a week, and give instructions to the native doctor, and to see to all the serious cases. Out-patients could easily be treated under this system, as they would be within easy reach of the establishment they belonged to in most cases, and at a certain hour appointed by the doctor could go to these hospitals and obtain the necessary medical advice and medicines. The estates should be assessed by Government to pay for the hospitals, not according to the acreage of the estate or by each estate paying a certain sum, as that would be unfair to small estates, but by the number of coolies working on the estate, which could be easily ascertained from the cooly returns now in use, and should be assessed every quarter.

3. The coolies are generally healthy, except those who came over from the coast in a weak condition, and arrived during the rainy season, when they were attacked by fever and diarrhœa, and several died from the effects. Out of 350 coolies there have been fourteen deaths,—viz. one from suicide by hanging, one from small-pox, two from general break up of the constitution, owing to venereal and other causes, and ten from fever and dysentery combined, chiefly by coolies coming from the coast, and contracted previous to their arrival.

(55.)—A. FORSYTH, Esq., Hunukotuwa Estate.

(55.)—A. Forsyth, Esq., Hunukotuwa Estate.

1. Yes.

2. In my opinion, a doctor and dispensary, placed somewhere in Dimbula, say *Craigie Lea*, would suit best. I consider there are not sufficient estates in this district to support a doctor. I would suggest that the doctor be required to visit the estate once every fortnight; this I think would be quite sufficient. He being so near, could easily be called if any serious case occurred.

3. For the last two years the health of the coolies has been exceedingly good, the death-rate is about two and-a-half per cent. I never have had more than one serious case, in which an experienced person was indispensable. This could only be got by sending to Gampola at a very great expense.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(56.)—Robert, Morrison, Esq., Dombegastenna Estate.

(56.)—ROBERT MORRISON, Esq., Dombegastenna Estate.

1. Rate of mortality on Dombegastenna estate for the last two years, very low. For one year back not more than three or four deaths have occurred. Government Civil Hospital, Gampola, of great advantage in serious cases, but distance too great. I believe a hospital for the district would be a great boon, and that managers would largely avail themselves of it. I think a system of district hospitals, dispensaries, and medical practitioners at least very desirable.

2. I have never found coolies very averse to remaining in hospital for treatment; and as a hospital at hand would enable friends to visit them when there, I think, that with wards for the different castes, nearly all objections on the part of the coolies would be done away with. The plan therefore of the Government hospitals, with their resident medical men, seems to me to be the most suitable.

3. General health of coolies very good. Of the four deaths mentioned above, one was caused by child-birth; the others either from dysentery, consumption, or venereal; one death at least was caused by the latter, through native medicine having been given.

(57.)—A. B. Haden, Esq., Greenwood Estate.

(57.)—A. B. HADEN, Esq., Greenwood Estate.

1. I should certainly advocate district hospitals being established in far off districts, such as Dimbula and Dikoya, and worked upon Mr. Corbet's plan; this would be preferable to establishing a medical practitioner.

2. This district I consider to be well provided for, having Messrs. d'Esterre, Neate & Co., in Náwalapitiya for urgent cases, and the Government hospital in Gampola.

3. The coolies are, as far as my experience goes, exceedingly healthy. Had not my pocket-book been mislaid, I should have been able to have given you the average mortality during the last two years, which, to the best of my recollection, was very low indeed.

(58.)—C. J. Moir, Esq., Baharundrah Estate.

(58.)—C. J. MOIR, Esq., Baharundrah Estate.

1. If there was a good medical man and a small hospital within an easy distance, many lives might be saved.

2. A private medical man, and a small hospital so situated as to suit Dimbula also, then a small sum per annum from so many estates would enable us to get a good man, who would be expected to visit any estate for severe cases, when it might not be safe to remove the patient.

3. Twenty-five average—say 4 per cent. Fifteen grown-up coolies and ten children have died, most of the men from dysentery, brought on from exposure to wet, or low-caste from unwholesome food. There has been an average of 300 coolies on the estate. There are always a certain proportion of half-starved new coolies, who die shortly after coming from the Coast. The Ceylon climate cannot be blamed for that.

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.

(59.)—P. M. Gabriel, Esq., Woodslee Estate.

Kurunégala District.

(59.)—P. M. GABRIEL, Esq., Woodslee Estate.

1. It is essentially necessary. From my own knowledge, I could make mention of very many lives having been lost for the want of professional medical aid in time. It is also dangerous to allow a superintendent to meddle in intricate cases of sickness, which a hard-working Malabar cooly is subject to; the result in such interference, as is often the case, does more harm than good.

2. Hospital, dispensary, and medical practitioner should be stationed at a reasonable distance from the estate—say in the centre of the district—so that coolies taken ill may be conveniently removed at once to the hospital, where they should have a cook, a high-caste Malabar man; or if the distance to the hospital is short, their food may be cooked and taken to them by their friends on the estate. I am unable to give information as to the health of the coolies on this estate for the last two years, having come to the district only recently; but cases of fever, dysentery, etc., have been constantly brought to my notice, and during the last six months that I have been here four deaths have taken place.

3. Included above.

KNUCKLES AND RANGALLA DISTRICTS.

(60.)—A. G. K. Borron, Esq., Lebanon Estate.

Knuckles and Rangala Districts.

(60.)—A. G. K. BORRON, Esq., Lebanon Estate.

1. Yes; with certain qualifications.
2. See District Document.
3. .....

(61.)—JAMES C. WILLOX, Esq., Lunugala Estate.

(61.)—James C. Willox, Esq., Lunugala Estate.

1. Dispensaries and medical practitioners are necessary, hospitals not so much so; a small one near doctor's house would be of service.

2. The existing plan answers very well in this district. The doctor visits the estates about twice a month, and oftener if required, sees sick coolies, prescribes for them, and explains the nature of the case to the superintendent; this in my opinion is all that is required.

3. Coolies are very healthy on this side. Average mortality about 2 per cent. Something ought to be done to stop Tamils and Siṇhalese from treating coolies, and average mortality on estates will be less than it now is.

(62.)—JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq., Cottaganga Estate.

(62).—James Davidson, Esq., Cottaganga Estate.

1. Decidedly some arrangement of the kind is necessary; and the first step should be to secure the services of a "properly qualified medical man," either for one or more districts, according to the size and situation. Dispensaries are likewise necessary, and have all along existed on most estates, although on a rather small scale. Every estate should have a good supply of all medicines likely to be required, and a memorandum of those could be obtained from the doctor. Next, as to hospitals, my opinion is, and has been, that each estate should have a small building set apart specially for the reception of sick coolies, and on each visit of the doctor to the *estate hospital* directions could be obtained and written down as to treatment of the different cases, and carried out by the manager, with the assistance of an intelligent cooly or kankani. An arrangement of this kind would meet the wants and wishes of the sick and of their relations, and would in the end be a great saving to the estate; labour would be attracted, and, when once secured, easily retained.

2. The present arrangement on this estate is as follows:—We pay a subscription and are thereby entitled to the services of the Madolkelé doctor. He comes here periodically, and when sent for in the event of a serious case; the sick coolies are all called or brought up to the bungalow on his arrival, and his opinion on each case, with directions for treatment, obtained and noted down, and all the coolies who are able come regularly for their medicine till they find themselves well enough to do without it. It would be a *great* convenience, and a benefit both to master and servant, having a nice clean little building for the accommodation of the sick, who are unable to walk to the bungalow.

3. From what I can learn of the state of the coolies, as regards health, during the last two years, there has not been much sickness, and very little indeed of a serious kind; and the mortality has been small, considering the large number of coolies who have been employed on this property. I think some stringent law should be made (if one does not at present exist) to put a stop to the treatment of sick coolies by those sneaky blackguard natives, who sponge about in the lines, as I am convinced that many hundred simple cases have been made complicated and dangerous by their treatment. They pretend to be able to cure all sorts of diseases, and some they certainly do eradicate; but, at the same time, if they do not *kill* they utterly ruin the health of the victim (which matters not to them so long as their extortionate demands are satisfied); and the scoundrel, after he has wrought the mischief, quietly recommends a *trip to the coast*, but the poor cooly's funds are all exhausted, and to recruit them he bolts to another estate, and easily induces some kankani to advance him a few rupees, as anything in the shape of *crimping* would make a kankani risk his very life! The kankani not long after finds that he has made a bad bargain, and the cooly becomes known to master as a "hopeless case of complicated disease," and if not sent to the hospital to die, very likely some unfortunate assistant gets the credit of having helped poor Ramaswamy, to "shuffle off this mortal coil." The villian, or so called *native doctor* (?) at whose door the death really lies, goes on poisoning and cheating the poor coolies who believe in him to the last, and who keep the knowledge of his doings from master's ears. I write of what I have seen, and I know a case where the coolies and kankanies subscribed to keep a man of the sort on the estate, and, as a matter of course, any case that he found was hopeless, or that he had brought to that stage, was "pawned off" on master. Is there no law to punish these dangerous "quacks?" The coolies are too ignorant to protect themselves.

(63.)—A. H. MACARTNEY, Esq., Leangala Estate.

(63.)—A. H. Macartney, Esq., Leangala Estate.

1. I am of opinion that some such system is necessary, but I think that the best possible arrangements can be made by proprietors, agents, and superintendents, without Government interference. It is well known that coolies are reluctant to go any distance from their friends when ill, besides the aversion high-caste coolies have to entering hospitals, owing to a dread of being thrown in contact with lower-caste men. Kankanies also often use their influence to prevent men in any way indebted to them leaving the estate, from fear of losing them, and this is natural, knowing as they do how utterly ungrateful and untrustworthy they are.

2. At present this district is so far suitably provided for, but I consider Dr. Brumwell (or, as at present, his Deputy alone) is not equal to the task of attendance entirely to the sick on his estates, having as he has, Kunckles, Kallibokka, Hunasgeria, part of Mátalé, and often having to go into Rangalla. All this often necessitates his being absent from his own house for two or more days together, and letters and sick coolies, though often requiring immediate attention, have to

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(63.)—A. H. Macartney, Esq., Leangala Estate.

await his return. The above difficulties would be best remedied by having small hospitals in each district, in the most central position, in charge of a native qualified to attend to ordinary cases, and issue medicines, &c., &c. The doctor could thus give his attention to the more serious cases, and supervise things generally. I consider that on each estate there should be a line with three or four rooms conveniently near the superintendent's bungalow in charge of a high-caste woman, who could attend to and cook for all, and in this line sick coolies should be made to live (I mean in cases not serious enough to be sent to the district hospital.) By this arrangement superintendents could attend better to the sick, could see them get their medicine regularly, and could see that they were fed properly. Whereas at present many are without proper food, and either from inability to attend at the bungalow to get their medicines, or laziness, protract their illness or lose their lives. Kankanies too should, I consider, be liable to severe punishment for neglecting to inform the superintendent of any of his coolies requiring medical aid.

3. The health of coolies on this estate seems to me to be wonderfully good, more so when I consider the utter disregard many of them have for health. Many prefer lying about the lines all day, getting just enough here and there to keep them alive to working, and among this class are deaths most frequent. Others it is impossible for superintendents to treat with any chance of success, from the difficulty they experience in getting coolies to apply for medicine *at once*, instead of when their illness is far advanced. Again, others won't come regularly for their medicine; and again, others will take medicine from the superintendent and at the same time medicines from some native quack.

MÁTALÉ DISTRICT.

(64.)—Robert Morrison, Esq., Warriapolla Estate.

Mátalé District.

(64.)—ROBERT MORRISON, Esq., Warriapolla Estate.

1. There is a splendid hospital in this district, and I think it is just what is wanted, and should be had in every district. I am within half a mile of the Mátalé hospital, and I find it very convenient when any accident happens among the coolies or when any of them gets sick.

2. I think the plan we have here at present suits us very well, and don't think that any improvement could be made upon it.

3. I came from home in August, 1870, and have been here since then. During crop time that year upwards of thirty coolies died, principally from fever and dysentery. During the whole of the year 1871 about ten deaths occurred, and this year, up to now, I have not had a death; the coolies are all very healthy. There are about 150 to 170 coolies on this estate.

(65.)—Henry Whitham, Esq., Sellegamma Estate.

(65.)—HENRY WHITHAM, Esq., Sellegamma Estate.

1. Something of the kind is, in my opinion, necessary in districts far removed from all medical aid and Government hospitals; but unless there be a sufficient number of estates within a certain radius, I don't see how such a system can be matured without the proprietors being grievously taxed to support it. A Government scheme is to be deprecated, for the reasons given in the 8th paragraph of the letter (a copy of which is before me) addressed to Government by the Committee of the Planters' Association; it would be to expect from the former a separate scheme for each district, in accordance with its extent, value, and requirements.

2. In this part of West Mátalé estates are so few and far between, that no plan of medical relief hitherto mooted could do much good. It would be simply impossible for a dispensary and medical man to be supported by the six or seven estates, which alone he could be able to attend at all regularly. A patient could almost as well, and in nearly as short a time, be conveyed to the Mátalé hospital, as he could be to any central part appointed for the dispensary, and on emergency the doctor could be brought up from Mátalé probably as soon, as there would be always a likelihood of the district dispenser being away on his rounds when his help was needed at a particular place.

3. I can speak as to the health of the coolies only during the year ending March 31st, 1872. I find no data of the former year, but, on enquiring, I learn that the mortality was low, and always has been on this estate. Last year there were three deaths out of an average of two hundred and ten coolies, and very little sickness.

(66.)—George Burnett, Esq., Suduganga Estate

(66.)—GEORGE BURNETT, Esq., Suduganga Estate.

1. Yes; and *not* on a scale similar to that adopted by Government in those hospitals, which they have already supplied.

2. There is already a splendid hospital in Mátalé, more than sufficient for all the wants of the neighbourhood.

3. There have been four deaths since October, 1871; the books for the period before that are not in my possession. Sickness, with the exception of a casual attack of fever, has been utterly unknown on the estate since I have been on it from January, 1871.

P. S.—This return may be considered as embracing "Crystal Hill" also.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(67.)—Stewart Jolly, Esq., Mausagala Estate.

1. It is highly desirable to have a district hospital not more than twelve to fifteen miles off at the furthest, and a medical practitioner (who also dispenses medicines) within easy reach—not more than seven or eight miles off.

2. I consider that the wants of at least this portion of this district are suitably supplied for all who choose to avail themselves of the facilities afforded. We have a medical practitioner at Madolkelé, to whom I and many others pay a quarterly salary, who dispenses medicines and visits patients when required, and for more serious cases the hospitals of Mátalé and Kandy are available. I find coolies generally ready to avail themselves of the advice and medicines of the doctor; but they have the greatest repugnance to go to hospital. In case of serious injury I have got individuals to go willingly, with one of their friends to stay by them, but most coolies would prefer to die rather than go to a hospital.

3. For the last two years the health of my coolies has been extremely good. Barring the mortality amongst newly-born infants, not more than eight out of 1000. That new-born infants do die to a frightful extent, is a fact. This is in spite of the strong parental desire of their fathers and mothers that they should live, and I believe chiefly in consequence of the most unnatural treatment they are subjected to by immemorial custom, with the least intentions, but the most fatal results. That some children are got rid of, or allowed to die, by unmarried mothers of the better castes, I believe to be true, but these I feel confident form but a very small proportion of infant loss on the whole.

(67.)—Stewart Jolly, Esq., Mausagala Estate.

(68.)—J. G. Toussaint, Esq., Beredewelle Estate.

1. It is, but not within six miles from any town where there is a Government hospital.

2. As the estate I am on now is so close to town, I cannot suggest any plan; but should it be in a far away district, as I have been hitherto, I would suggest that hospitals be opened within ten miles of each estate.

3. From the last two years I had been eighteen months on Lagalla, and have no deaths to report, but since I came to this estate a kankani died with dysentery, who refused to take medicine from me, and also to go to the Government hospital at Mátalé (a low-caste man called Chakaluka.)

(68.)—J. G. Toussaint, Esq., Beredewelle Estate.

Maturata District.

(69.)—G. M. Ballardie, Esq., Allecolla Estate.

1. No; I do not consider that in this district any such necessity exists. The coolies are exceptionally healthy, and in cases of broken limbs, etc., the proximity to Nuwara Eliya, where a Government officer is always located, offers every facility for procuring prompt and efficient medical attendance.

2. I consider that a Government hospital on the same principle as those in Gampola, Kandy, etc., situated in Nuwara Eliya, would meet all possible wants of the districts (Maturata, Udapusselláwa, Wilson's Bungalow, Dimbula, etc.,) which surround that station. It is only in exceptional cases that special medical advice is requisite, and that could be procured at each centre.

Maturata District.

(69.)—G. M. Ballardie, Esq., Allecolla Estate.

Maskeliya District.

(70.)—W. Jardine, Esq., Peria Maskeliya Estate.

1. In some districts yes; in others no; but certainly yes in this.

2. This district being young, and employing comparatively few coolies as yet, a hospital in some central place in Dikoya would suit us for the present. I do not approve of periodical visits from a doctor: they do no good. Let the doctor's attention be confined to looking after the hospital patients, and only visit estates when he is asked to do so, to prescribe for any serious cases of sickness. I would suggest that a Committee be formed in the district, of say six Planters, whose duty it would be to visit the hospital occasionally, and listen and enquire into any complaints that the coolies may have to make. My belief is, that the nurses provided are, as a rule, thoroughly unfit for their work, and careless in a great degree, and that the main reason that coolies have against going to hospital is the knowledge that they will be neglected so soon as the doctor's back is turned; if more supervision were exercised in this matter, I do not doubt but that in time (for it will require time to restore the lost confidence of the cooly) coolies would go readily enough to the hospital. No one expects the nurses to do anything for love: it is well known they will shirk their duty if they can; therefore they must be worked upon by fear of dismissal. This is certainly true, but it is a pity it is so.

3. The health of coolies on this estate and "Adam's Peak" has been generally very good; one notable exception was in July, 1871, when I lost two Tamils and seven Sinhalese from Pneumonia. I attribute this entirely to the excessive wet in that month, and to the proximity of two large waterfalls, which must have saturated the atmosphere with moisture. Average mortality during fifteen months on Peria Maskeliya, 6 per cent; average mortality during eight months on "Adam's Peak," ¾ per cent.

Maskeliya District.

(70.)—W. Jardine, Esq., Peria Maskeliya Estate.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(71.)—Sidney Unwin, Esq., Mocha Estate.

(71.)—SIDNEY UNWIN, Esq., Mocha Estate.

1. As regards this district, I say, certainly yes.

2. I think a hospital and dispensary within *reasonable distance*, which would meet the requirements of both "out" and "in" patients, is the first thing, and something is certainly needed in the management or otherwise of the hospital, to overcome the prejudice of coolies against hospitals generally. Then, I think a doctor should be available to visit estates, if applied for in any emergency, but I should strongly disapprove of Government interference on the estate, when unasked.

3. Having been only on the estate since August last, I can only speak for eight months, and during that time I consider that the *general* health of coolies has been fair, though the mortality is rather heavy, being four deaths out of a hundred coolies. These happened in August and September, 1871: two being in cases of extreme old age and debility, and one of which I believe to have been a case of sun-stroke.

I may further add, that these are a new class of Tamil coolies, and only recently come to the country.

MOROWAK KORALE DISTRICT

(72.)—G. Vanderstraaten, Esq., Kurulugala Estate.

Morowak Kóralé District.

(72.)—G. VANDERSTRAATEN, Esq., Kurulugala Estate.

1. Yes.

2. With Government aid and on a moderate scale.

3. The coolies are in fair health, but venereal disease is common with almost every one. There were five deaths since two years: two adults and three infants under a month old.

(73.) — Henry Poett, Esq., Belligalena Estate.

(73.)—HENRY POETT, Esq., Belligalena Estate.

1. As far as this district is concerned, I have no hesitation in saying it is most certainly necessary. The nearest Government hospital is situated at Galle, some sixty miles from this, and this distance, in a large majority of cases, renders it impossible to receive advice or skilled treatment.

2. A doctor, doctor's assistant, hospital and dispensary, would meet our requirements. The bottom of the Viharehena estate would be a convenient spot for the hospital, &c. I think the doctor should be resident, and only visit estates officially when called on in cases of emergency. Whatever sum had to be found by the estates, should, in my opinion, be collected by an assessment of acreage under cultivation. There have been six deaths from sickness during the past two years amongst my coolies; two died on the estate, two on the way to Galle hospital, and two in hospital. A very great deal of sickness, which, although not ending fatally, causes much suffering, would be avoided or more speedily overcome if treated under proper medical advice, and not experimented upon by well-meaning but incapable dispensers.

3. On an average, I have had one hundred coolies in my lines during the past two years. I have had six deaths of adults, and two infants have died soon after birth. On an average, I have had four coolies sick every day during the past two years, chiefly from fever and dysentery.

(74.)—A. T. Rettie, Esq., Narragala Estate

(74.)—A. T. RETTIE, Esq., Narragala Estate.

1. In my opinion they are necessary.

2. This district being a small one, things would have to be done on a very moderate scale. What I would propose is, that there be a small hospital erected in a healthy situation, of say five or six rooms, at a cost of say from £7 to £8 per room, and also a bungalow for the doctor at a cost of say £100; that a native doctor be appointed (if need be) subject to the approval of Government, at a salary of £100 per annum; that the doctor be bound to visit every estate in the district (numbering nineteen) say twice a month; that the estates supply their own medicines as a rule, but that the doctor have a small supply of medicines at his bungalow, in case of any emergency, and that such medicines be ordered subject to the approval of a Committee of the Planters in the district. I would also propose that the proprietors of estates in the district meet Government half way in the cost and upkeep of the above establishment.

3. As I have only been in charge of this property for the last two months, I cannot give you the information required under this head so fully as I could otherwise wished to have done. From the estate's books I find that, out of a monthly average of one hundred and seventeen during 1870, only one cooly is recorded as having died; while in 1871, out of a monthly average of two hundred and three, seven deaths are recorded. At present the health on the estate is very satisfactory.

(75.)—A. E. Scovell, Esq., Vihárahéna Estate.

1. In my opinion, a system of district hospital, dispensary, and medical practitioner is necessary for this district.

2. I would gladly forward the wishes of Government in this important subject, but would submit that this district being a comparatively small one, as well as being a young one, and consequently employing a comparatively small number of Tamil labourers, the cost of salary to the medical practitioner and the general expenses of the establishment be on a moderate scale. An experienced native practitioner would, I consider, amply meet our wants.

3. Of the estates under my charge, *Vihárahéna Lower* returns shew an average mortality of eight out of a total of two hundred during the past two years, or two per cent per annum. Of these eight, two died in the Galle General Hospital, and one on his way to the hospital. The general health of the coolies on the estate is most satisfactory.

"*Vihárahéna Upper*" returns shew an average mortality of two out of a total of fifty coolies during the past two years, or half per cent. per annum.

"*Ashton*" returns shew an average mortality of five out of a total of one hundred and fifty coolies during the past two years, or one and two-thirds per cent. per annum. Of these five, one died in the Galle hospital, one on his way to the hospital, and one from the effects of an accident. The general health of the coolies on the estate is very good.

(75.)—A. E. Scovell, Esq., Vihárahéna Estate.

(76.)—S. LeCocq, Esq., Craven Estate.

1. Yes.

2. A native Tamil doctor; the district is small, and so could not afford a large salary. This man might be provided for us by Government, or our choice subject to their approval. He should have a small bungalow in some central part of the district, like an estate conductor's bungalow, and and near this two or three rooms in the place of lines to serve as hospital. A small dispensary would be of course necessary. The doctor should be obliged to make visits to the estate coolies at stated intervals, and come directly when sent for on any emergency arising. The Assistant Government Agent might well provide the bungalow for the doctor and the hospital on a small scale like this.

3. Average health has been good. In 1870 the total average of coolies on estate was sixty, and one death. In 1871 total average was one hundred and fifteen, and one death.

(76.)—S. LeCocq, Esq., Craven Estate.

Nilambe District.

(77.)—E. Grigson, Esq., Nilambe Estate.

1. I think with many others, that coolies, although most carefully attended to in cases of sickness by the superintendent, are nevertheless *justly* entitled to medical advice and aid; whatever may be said to the contrary, it is a fact but too well known, that many coolies are carried off by diseases imperfectly understood by the Planter, and which would doubtless succumb to the careful treatment of professional men.

2. I myself have been in the habit of employing a native doctor, and have every confidence in his ability. The Kandy hospital is sufficiently near to be availed of, but until such time as caste prejudices are completely eradicated, there is very little chance of any scheme which recognises no distinction proving successful. District hospitals and dispensaries are open to many objections, but none I think insurmountable. If *caste* were recognised, I should be inclined to advocate a system of this kind.

3. For the last two years coolies have been singularly healthy. Cholera and small-pox have almost been unknown, and the rate of mortality has consequently been much less than in previous years. Dropsical symptoms after fever or dysentery are very common, and prove fatal in many cases. This disease requires of course great care, and I believe few, if any, superintendents understand the case sufficiently to undertake the responsibility of such a patient; this disease has carried off two of my coolies during the past year.

NILAMBE DISTRICT.

(77.)—E. Grigson, Esq., Nilambe Estate.

(78.)—John Henderson, Esq., Waringalla Estate.

1. Yes.

2. It seems to me that the only plan, to be really beneficial, will be on *each* estate a small hospital, to be visited two, if not three, times every week by a medical man. To build hospitals in what may be called central positions would prove as great a failure as the present system, for the same objection would hold,—the strong hatred coolies have to be removed from amongst their friends when sick; unless such removal can be avoided, no scheme will succeed.

3. The years 1870 and 1871 were about the two healthiest I can remember during a long residence in Ceylon. In 1870 the deaths were three, and one of these delirium tremens. In 1871 there were four, and two of these young children. The average number of coolies on the roll being about 270. With such years of health continuing, I should not think any extra medical aid necessary, but we cannot expect to go on so comfortably. Following a dry hot north-east wind such as this year, there is sure to be a time of sickness after the first rains, and it is then chiefly that we require medical assistance.

(78.)—John Henderson, Esq., Waringalla Estate.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUSSELLÁWA DISTRICT.

79)—A. S. Reeves, Esq., Peacock Hill Estate.

Pusselláwa District.

(79.)—A. S. REEVES, Esq., Peacock Hill Estate.

1. It would be advisable if there was a small district hospital within ten miles of every estate, or, failing a hospital, a visiting medical officer. I think the wards, if possible, should be built as sets of lines, like those the patients were accustomed to on the estate, and where one relation or friend might live with them.

2. For this estate (being within ten miles of Gampola) another hospital is not necessary, but if a hospital were erected for the whole of Pusselláwa district in the Pusselláwa town, the sick coolies would be sent to it in preference to the hospital at Gampola.

3. Among from 150 to 200 coolies which have been on this estate during the last two years, to the best of my belief there have been the deaths mentioned below; there have been other deaths of coolies from this estate in the Gampola hospital, but chiefly sick and weak coolies, who were sent there soon after their arrival from India, and who, I consider, died more from the effects of the journey than from any special disease.

(1.) A boy died from a complaint in the eyes, after having been treated in hospital from the 10th September to 7th October, 1871, and after his return to the estate.

(2.) A child, soon after its birth.

(3.) Two fatal cases of choleraic diarrhœa, during the wet weather of April, 1871.

(80.)—John Martin, Esq., Melfort Estate.

(80.)—JOHN MARTIN, Esq., Melfort Estate.

1. The present state of inconvenience and, in many cases, impossibility of securing medical aid for coolies, when wanted, is without doubt unsatisfactory, superintendents of estates being almost helpless when serious cases of illness occur; consequently, if measures could be adopted, whereby the services of good medical men might be made available, nothing could be more desirable. The great bar to the usefulness of hospitals is the well-known one of the prejudice of coolies against entering them, even when at the point of death. However, if Government is willing to incur the outlay, let us by all means have doctors, hospitals, and dispensaries. Estates can ill bear more than a small subsidiary part of doctors' salaries.

2. To have a small hospital and doctor's residence in the centre of a district containing from twenty-five to thirty estates,—the doctor to be ready and willing to visit estates in urgent cases.

3. District healthy; occasional cases of bowel complaints, and outbreaks of small-pox and chicken-pox. The average deaths for the last two years has been about 2 per cent. per annum.

(81.)—Henry F. Shave, Esq., North Delta Estate.

(81.)—HENRY F. SHAVE, Esq., North Delta Estate.

1. Yes.

2. We have a doctor in charge of the six divisions of Delta; he is supposed to visit each division four times a month, and, if there are any serious cases, to come twice a day if necessary. We have found it to work very satisfactorily.

3. Coolies were very unhealthy on this division during 1870, the average number of deaths being nearly 7 per cent. for the year; but since then we have built two sets of new lines, and the average for 1871 is not more than 1·83 for the year.

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(82)—W. J. Scott, Esq., Dorragalla, &c., Estates.

(82.)—W. J. SCOTT, Esq., Dorragalla, etc., Estates.

1. Not actually necessary.

3. Should this system be approved of by a majority, I think that only first-class European doctors should be employed, who would visit estates weekly, and have a small hospital near their own bungalow, where coolies requiring more than ordinary attention could be sent. The idea of employing Native or Burgher medical men is, I think, out of the question, as neither Planters nor coolies have any faith in their skill.

3. The health of the coolies on these estates is very good, a few isolated cases of fever and dysentery occur occasionally; the death-rate for the past two years has been about 1½ per cent. per annum.

RAMBODA DISTRICT.

(83)—J. Nietner, Esq., Fernlands Estate.

Ramboda District.

(83.)—J. NIETNER, Esq., Fernlands Estate.

1. It is desirable, but not necessary. The district is healthy and coolies very well off in the above respects, if they would only avail themselves of all that is placed at their disposal. If hospitals *are* established by order of the Government, let them be under the supervision of *native doctors* at all events.

2. To be efficiently worked, there should be a doctor in a hospital to every 300 or 400 coolies *at least*.

3. The deaths are about 6 per cent. per annum, many of them occurring amongst men who have arrived sick, and amongst infants. The births are about equal to the deaths.

P. S.—Instead of asking the Planters (who, as a body, I am convinced are doing their best for their coolies) whether they want hospitals, or waiting until *they ask* for them, it might be better to ask *the coolies themselves*, and *whether they want them*. This would be the most satisfactory plan to adopt, I think.

(83.)—J. Nietner, Esq., Fernlands Estate.

(84.)—VICTOR PERERA, Esq., Choisy Estate.

(84.)—Victor Perera, Esq., Choisy Estate.

1. Yes.
2. A medical man in the district with a stock of medicines, and a good trustworthy compounder, will, I think, well suit this district.
3. The health of coolies generally good—2 per cent. average deaths.

(85.)—H. GRAY, Esq., Karagastalawa Estate.

(85.)—H. Gray, Esq., Karagastalawa Estate.

1. I think they are necessary in very unhealthy districts. Certainly not in Ramboda.
2. .....
3. Rate of mortality about 1 per cent. per annum.

Uda Pussellawa District.

UDA PUSSELLÁWA DISTRICT.

(86.)—From G. A. DICK, Esq., Gampaha Estate.

(86.)—G. A. Dick, Esq., Gampaha Estates.

SIR,

IN reply to your circular of the 20th March, I consider that this district is peculiarly situated, and requires hospital and medical accommodation for itself.

1st.—I would propose that a hospital should be built in the centre of the district, at a total cost of say £400.

2nd.—That a doctor should be engaged on a salary of £300 per annum, increasing £50 annually, until it reaches £400 per annum.

3rd.—That the hospital should be supervised by a Committee of the leading Planters in the district, and be inspected yearly by a Government officer.

4th.—That the annual cost should be raised by an assessment on the cultivated acreage, and that an Ordinance to legalize the assessment should be asked from Government.

I regret that a press of work prevents my putting in writing the reasons which have led me to the conclusions above detailed.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(87.)—A. M. BROWN, Esq., Kirklees Estate.

(87.)—A. M. Brown, Esq., Kirklees Estate.

1. It is my opinion that a system of district hospitals, dispensaries, and medical practitioners is quite necessary. The coolies on the estate under my charge, in number 120, enjoy excellent health. The average rate of mortality is 4 per cent. With attention on the part of superintendents to the wants of sick coolies in trifling cases, and with care that serious ones are sent in time to hospital, I cannot see that there is any need of hospitals, further than those already existing in the Island. Health of the coolies excellent. A case of ordinary fever occurs now and again, easily cured with Epsom salts followed by quinine. The people are willing to apply for medicine when attacked by fever, diarrhœa, or when troubled with sores. I have not had occasion to send any one to hospital, but have no doubt that the men would go if they saw that it was my wish that they should, and that it was for their own good.

(88.)—CHARLES DICK, Esq., Tulloes Estate.

(88.)—Charles Dick, Esq., Tulloes Estate.

1. Yes; something of the kind, I think, is necessary. This district is one of the healthiest in the Island, but in the cases that do occur a medical man is often necessary.
2. The district is so small that a hospital would be too expensive. The best plan would, I think, be to get a Tamil medical practitioner (who could go to an estate in a case of emergency) to reside about the centre of it. Such men are trained in the missionary hospitals on the Coast, being, I think, sent to Madras to finish their medical education. They are quite able to perform an operation. They might at the same time dispense medicine.
3. The average mortality on the estate has been very small sometimes,—a whole quarter passing without a death; indeed the men themselves admit that they are twice as healthy here as in their own country. I have nothing to go upon to make even a guess at the mortality, no copies of the returns to the Government Agent having been kept; but I am certain that it is lower than any Indian or Singhalese village. The only disease which is fatal to any extent is dysentery, fever being unknown.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(89.)—John Findlay, Esq., Rappahannock Estate.

(89.)—JOHN FINDLAY, Esq., Rappahannock Estate.

1. A medical practitioner and dispensary I think very necessary, but not a hospital.

2. A resident good medical man, with a dispensary under his charge, in the most central part of our district—one whom a European could trust, and for which I have no doubt he would be paid, independent of his salary for coolies.

3. The general health of the coolies is excellent This estate employs on an average 150 coolies. In the last two years there have been nineteen deaths; of these, in one month—August, 1870—nine died of cholera. I did my best with them, but probably some might have been saved if a medical man had been on the spot. Of the remaining ten, three were infants, two old people, one syphilis, and the others bowel diseases.

(90.)—T. H. Moorhouse, Esq., Gomalia, etc., Estates.

(90.)—T. H. MOORHOUSE, Esq., Gomalia, etc., Estates.

1. In my opinion very desirable.

2. Our best plan would be to have a suitable building erected on the most central estate (to be determined by consult), the primary cost to be borne by all the estates in proportion to their acreage, or, fairer still, in proportion to their bearing powers. In the same way the general upkeep, salary of medical man, medicines, etc., should be obtained, and then I consider we might easily manage without a very great strain on our resources. It would be preferable to have a medical man for the district *only*, as we are isolated and could not well join any other, and again we should prefer a European doctor if possible.

3. This district, I may say, is generally very healthy. On these estates (Gomalia and Waldemar) I have only had four deaths in eighteen months, and all these from dysentery, except one which was from cholera. The men who died from dysentery had it when they arrived from the Coast, and were hopeless cases from their first arrival. As I have only been connected with these places for eighteen months, I cannot speak positively further back I have, on an average, from 180 to 200 coolies on the places,—at times more. In wet weather we have sometimes fever, but I know of no fatal case from this cause; and dysentery (except when coolies have it on arrival) is almost unknown.

(91.)—William Allan, Esq., St. Margaret's Estate.

(91.)—WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq., St. Margaret's Estate.

1. Most certainly it is in this district, as coolies meeting with severe accidents possibly may die before they reach a hospital, which is about sixteen to twenty-five miles from this part, and over a road very difficult for transport.

2. In my opinion, a good and commodious kind of building, not too expensive, would answer every purpose for sick coolies, about central in the district, with a competent practitioner who can reside near his seat of duty, and understands fully the different diseases, etc., of the Indian immigrant. For the hospital, doctor, and medicines, let each estate pay so much per acre, as the acreage might be in coffee, for the expense of building, salary to doctor, cost of medicines, for the first year—afterwards Government to share half the yearly disbursements made with the different estates in the district.

3. Since I have had charge of this estate, eight months, all the coolies have enjoyed good health, and little money has been spent on medicines.

Answers by those in favour of Medical Practitioners only.

AMBEGAMUWA DISTRICT

(1.)—John White, Esq., Coldstream Estate.

ANSWERS by those in favour of Medical Practitioners only.

Ambegamuwa District.

(1.)—JOHN WHITE, Esq., Coldstream Estate.

1. District hospitals quite unnecessary and most unsuitable. I mean those in connexion with Government. To allow such an absurd burden to be put on us, would be a mill-stone about our necks for ever.

2. I consider (and I know the greater proportion of gentlemen in any district do the same,) that a really first-class medical doctor appointed by and supported entirely by the district—subject to a committee to be named at a meeting—on a fixed salary, and entirely for that district, would most efficiently supply the wants of our district. Medicines charged separately and at a fixed rate, allowing a small bonus over London prices.

3. The health on this estate generally has been remarkably good, and I do not estimate too low when I say that not 3 per cent of coolies have succumbed through sickness. My own experience during the last two years is under that mark. I should regret any attempt to provide hospitals, as coolies will not go to receive treatment, and would rather hide any illness, and die, than go to them. During the eleven years I have had as a superintendent, I have found the system most injurious and vexatious, and have lost many coolies in consequence of trying to force them to go to be treated. I protest most strongly against any Government interference.

(2.)—F. T. HAWKE, Esq., Mastuawatta Estate.

(2.)—F. T Hawke, Esq., Mastuawatta Estate.

1. Certainly not a hospital or dispensary; an energetic medical practitioner might be of use.
2. .....
3. Health of coolies on the property I have just left in Kadugannáwa was very good indeed, and average mortality for the past two years about 1½ per cent.

(3.)—JOHN H. DELANY, Esq., Koliagalla Estate.

(3.)—John H. Delany, Esq., Koliagalla Estate.

1. Not for Lower Ambegamuwa. I cannot say anything for Upper Ambegamuwa.
2. In my opinion a medical man who could visit each estate, say once a fortnight, would meet all requirements; in the meantime his residence should be in the district, so that he could be called on in an urgent case.
3. Health in general very good. I only had four deaths during the last two years.

(4.)—C. J. JONES, Esq., Wattewelle Estate.

(4.)—C. J. Jones, Esq., Wattewelle Estate.

1. No; a scheme far too expensive, and the hospital being in the district will not tend in any way to remove the objection coolies have to be parted from their friends during sickness.
2. Let a general practitioner be appointed by the Government for the district, to visit estates in rotation, and to call at any time the superintendent may write for him, and to prescribe for the superintendent and coolies of the estate, for which the estate to be assessed at per acre under cultivation; the estate paying extra for all medicines he may prescribe, the superintendent having the option of letting the doctor dispense them or getting them made up at an apothecary's. Every estate to have built a hut (size according to the requirements of the estate) to serve as a hospital, to which, if the doctor thought necessary, a patient could be removed for extra attention. The doctor might also keep the "returns" of births and deaths now required by the Government.
3. Cannot give any, as I have only been on this estate nine months, but during that time, employing about one hundred labourers, have no case of illness requiring a doctor's attendance.

Dikoya District.

DIKOYA DISTRICT.

(5.)—T. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Battalgalla Estate.

(5.)—T. C Anderson, Esq., Battalgalla Estate.

1. District hospitals in my opinion are not necessary or desirable, but in such large districts as Dimbula, Dikoya, and the Maskeliya, there certainly should be a doctor, whose services could be available in cases of sickness both for European and coolies.
2. ....
3. The health of the coolies on Battalgalla and five or six other young estates under my charge has been unexceptionably good for the last three years, and the average of deaths during the year has not exceeded *two* per cent. The same remarks apply to "Hatton" estate, with the exception of the rate of mortality, which has been considerably higher, owing, in my opinion, to the cooly lines being situated in unhealthy spots.

Dimbula District.

DIMBULA DISTRICT.

(6.)—JOHN TILLY, Esq., Galkandewatta Estate.

(6.)—John Tilly, Esq., Galkandewatta Estate.

1. I do not think a compulsory system of district hospitals, &c., is necessary. It seems to be generally acknowledged that, in practice, hospitals are almost useless, for when a sick cooly's case baffles the skill and experience of a Planter he prefers dying on the estate to going to the hospital. I do not see then in what way district hospitals will remedy the evil complained of. The cooly will still have the same aversion to the hospital, whether it is close to him or not. Planters are, as a rule, very attentive to their sick coolies, and are able to cure most of the cases which come under their notice.
2. Should Government determine to interfere in this matter, the best plan I have yet heard of is, to have a Jaffna Tamil who understands dispensing and midwifery, to visit daily in their lines the sick coolies on a group of estates (the number of estates would vary according to their position with regard to each other.) A number of these men should be under the supervision of a properly qualified medical man, who should visit all the estates in his district regularly, in addition to coming to any particular case when called by his assistant. The dispenser to keep a stock of good medicines at his own house. I do not think the sick cooly would be better attended to than he is at present. It is no doubt a great benefit to have a properly qualified medical man within reach, who can be called when there is occasion for his services; many districts are thus happily situated. In Dimbula we are unfortunate in this respect, as there is no doctor nearer than Gampola or Kandy.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(6.) John Tilly, Esq., Galkandewatta Estate.

There is certainly a doctor in Nuwara Eliya, but he cannot leave his duties there for such a length of time as a journey to Dimbula necessitates. Meetings have been held here to endeavour to procure a medical man for the district, and every one seemed willing to join in any feasible scheme. A list was sent round, and signed by many proprietors when I saw it, agreeing to pay a rate (I think not more than 9*d.* per acre in cultivation) towards the doctor's salary; since then this Government agitation has taken place; whether this has had any effect in stopping the proposed scheme here, or not, I cannot say, but I have heard nothing more of it since.

3. Last year I had sixty-seven coolies, and one death. Since the beginning of this year out of seventy coolies I have had two deaths; both were new coolies who were at death's door when they came to the estate. The first case this year I attended to myself; the second was attended to by Mr. Ebert, who now practises in Dimbula, and who used to be an Assistant Colonial Surgeon, or at any rate in the Government medical service. Coolies are generally very healthy in this district; they sometimes get dysentery or fever on their arrival from the Coast, which usually occurs about the beginning of the wet season. As I was not here the year before last, I cannot give you any information as to the health of coolies and average mortality during 1870.

(7.)—Walter Church, Esq., South Medakumbura.

(7.)—WALTER CHURCH, Esq., South Medakumbura.

1. District hospitals seem to me unnecessary, because from the general healthy state of the coolies they are seldom required, and also because the coolies have such an objection to them. In cases of serious illness or infectious diseases, a temporary hospital on an estate would, I think, be more serviceable than a district hospital, more especially as it would tend less to the spread of disease. Dispensaries, where medicines might be procured cheaply and of good quality, together with the services of a medical practitioner who could visit every estate periodically, and any estate in cases of emergency, seem most desirable.

2. To establish a doctor somewhere in the neighbourhood of Devon or Craigie Lea at a fixed salary, either a Native or European, and a dispensary.

3. Since I have been here the coolies have been generally healthy, and suffered only from fever and sores. There have been three deaths, two of which were old men. This would represent about one per cent., and I should consider it not a very high per-centage for either the estate or the district.

(8.)—James Ryan, Esq., St. Clair Estate.

(8.)—JAMES RYAN, Esq., St. Clair Estate.

1. I think the building of district hospitals would be throwing money away. If something similar to the plan sketched below be adopted, a dispensary might be added to the establishment of the Principal Medical Officer, where those assessed could get medicines at prime cost, and prescriptions made up on the same terms by a salaried apothecary.

2. By the last census Dimbula had a population of nearly 10,000 souls, and, according to Ferguson's Directory, 18,740 acres of coffee, which this year it is said will be increased to about 26,000 acres. Without doubt in a very few years the acreage and population will each exceed 30,000. From a rough calculation, judging by the map, I think Upper and Lower Dimbula have an area of about 100 square miles, of which about 60 square miles are suitable for coffee. I am not prepared to say how many medical men would be required for such a district and population, but that can be ascertained. I would propose that a first-rate man be put at the head of the establishment, with the requisite number of assistants to visit the estates periodically, and to be available in cases of emergency. I would have no Government interference further than passing a law making it compulsory for all estates to pay for the upkeep of the establishment, as in the case of the road assessment—with this exception that only cultivated lands be assessed, and all the residents in the district, such as boutique, toll, and rest-house keepers, &c., be made to pay their quota, as they do for Police. The rate-payers to have a voice in the election of the medical men; Government, if it chooses, may inspect and report on the working of this scheme, but at its own cost.

3. I have only had charge of St. Clair since July last, but my brother gives the number of births and deaths since it was opened in December, 1862, and I add those since July. I may remark, that of the four men who died lately, three died within the last month. The first died about two months ago; he was in the Gampola hospital 130 days, and I have got a bill for £3 5*s.* 0*d.* from that establishment for him. He was discharged cured, came to the estate, and died in less than a week after his return. His disease was syphilis. All four were new coolies, and one was only on it about a week. From December, 1862, to July, 1871, the average number of coolies employed was about 120; at present there are about 200, and I will require 300 for crop. The health of the coolies, in my opinion, is as good on this estate as any similar body of men, women, and children in any part of the world.

Name.		Sex.		Disease.
Pathathe	...	Woman	...	Fever
Velletchie	...	do.	...	Small-pox
Velletchie's child	...	Girl	..	do.
Sevan	...	Man	...	do.
Sadan	...	do.	...	Old age
Selembren	...	Man	...	Dysentery
Amamee	...	Woman	...	Heart disease
Manken	...	Man	...	Dysentery
Carpic's child	...	Girl	...	Syphilis

(8.)—James Ryan, Esq., St Clair Estate.

The above is the list of deaths on St. Clair from December, 1862, to 30th June, 1871, during which period fifteen children were born, of whom thirteen are alive, and as to the correctness of the above I am prepared to make affidavit.

Name.		Sex.		Disease.
Narinen	...	Man	...	Syphilis
Aoopoo	...	do.	...	Cholera
Carupen	...	do.	...	do.
Manuel	...	do.	...	Lung disease

Since July last five children, two boys and three girls, have been born on St. Clair.

Dolosbâgé District.

DOLOSBÂGÉ DISTRICT.

(9.)—JOHN MILNE, Esq., Havilland, &c., Estates.

(9.)—John Milne, Esq., Havilland, &c., Estates.

1. Yes; a dispensary and a medical practitioner.

2. I would strongly suggest a dispensary being near in the district, and in a position most suitable for the neighbouring estates; also a medical practitioner to visit the estates twice a month. I have only been on this estate two months, and I therefore do not know much concerning their health for the last two years here; but for my short experience here they appear very healthy, and the climate not severe for them. Hospitals, as a rule, coolies object to go to, and very few severe cases of illness would occur if a medical practitioner visited in time and looked after his patients properly.

(10.)—A. R. WIGGIN, Esq., Berrewelle Estate.

(10.)—A. R. Wiggin, Esq., Berrewelle Estate.

1. A district medical practitioner would decidedly be a great boon, provided the said medical practitioner be a European, and *really* qualified to treat both superintendents and coolies. Unless a really practical man can be provided, the above-mentioned would be, in my opinion, unwanted.

2. .....

3. ·002.

(11.)—J. A. BELL, Esq., Hillside Estate.

(11.)—J. A. Bell, Esq., Hillside Estate.

1. I do not consider Government interference either called for or necessary, but should those in authority differ from me in this opinion, I for one will co-operate with them in any scheme that will tend to promote the health and comfort of the Tamil coolies.

2. It is difficult to suggest what would work best; but, if it be determined to force upon us this at present unpopular system,—namely, the establishment of district hospitals and Government medical men, and for the introduction of which they have no good or substantial grounds,—I am in favour of Mr. Buchanan's proposal, which is, as I understand it, the formation of a Board, composed of the medical officer (who should be an English gentleman) and two or three of the leading Planters in each district. If it will want Government interference, I think those districts at present unprovided with medical men should come forward at once and provide them; but in any case the most of the doctoring will continue, as at present, to be done by the superintendents, and only in cases of accident or complaints of an unusual character will the medical gentleman's presence amongst us contribute to benefit the cooly.

3. This is one of the healthiest estates in the Central Province. I have only lately returned to reside here after an absence of eighteen months, but, on enquiring, I find the mortality has been, in a force of 160 coolies, two deaths in two years—one an old man of seventy.

(12.)—WALTER R. TRINGHAM, Esq., Mossville, &c., Estates.

(12.)—Walter R. Tringham, Esq., Mossville, &c., Estates.

1. It is a duty of the Government to see that every district has a medical practitioner, not only within a few miles, but paid to visit each estate separately at regular intervals. It is absurd and inhuman to expect superintendents of estates to form a correct diagnosis of one-tenth the diseases current amongst Tamil coolies. Guides published by doctors are a mere fallacy; not one case in a hundred corresponds with the symptoms as given. That the mortality amongst Tamil coolies is high in this district I deny, but that the lives of nearly 300 coolies, as there often are on this estate, should be left to the medical charge of a person so thoroughly ignorant of the

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(12.)—Walter R. Tringham, Esq., Mossville, &c., Estates.

effects of medicine as myself, is disgraceful. Any person who may argue to the contrary I shall be most happy to treat the next time they are suffering from severe illness Any one must admit advantages. What then is the objection? Why the question? Surely not thousands of human lives in the balance with a few pounds or rupees and cents.

2. Of this I am not so certain, but would suggest that one doctor would suffice for this and several other adjacent districts. A central hospital would be required at a short distance from the doctor's residence for urgent cases to be visited daily Once a week, or once in ten days, would be sufficient for estate visiting (each estate being visited three or four times a month.) This would still leave quite as much responsibility on the estate superintendent's hands, seeing to the medicines being taken and doctor's directions generally carried out as they should be. Planters who think themselves doctors should be allowed to take a degree, or at least encouraged to pass an examination (public) before competent medical men; it would shew the mere veterinary treatment the very best are capable of.

3. Health of coolies generally good,—mortality greatest amongst babes. Few estates give anything in the way of maintenance to cooly women during confinement (or at any other time more than their mere pay *earned;*) consequently the women are half-starved, and children exposed to the inclemencies of the weather when a few days old. Dysentery carries off the greater number of the "deaths in adults." If the cooly is in debt to the kankani or a relation, he stands far better chances of recovery. The kankani calls the attention of the managers to it in either case: "That man owes me a lot of money; if he dies, I shall be a great loser; do, master, please try and save him." If none of the above causes interest the kankani in him, it often is "he is unwell," lazy, or something very trivial, till the superintendent is surprised by the request of a couple of mamoties to bury him. About 5 per cent I think is the average mortality—greatest from June to September. With regard to the mortality amongst coolies, it has been grossly exaggerated in the papers lately; the average that I have found is about 2 per cent. per annum of coolies suffering from diseases brought in by them far less than the usual average amongst European soldiers and seamen.

(13.)- R. Middleton, Esq., Kellie Estate.

(13.)—R. MIDDLETON, Esq., Kellie Estate.

The plan or system best adapted to the requirements of this district, in my opinion, is this:—a duly qualified medical man, to be quartered as near the centre of the district as practicable, to be paid a *good salary* by an assessment of all estates on acreage of planted coffee; no district hospitals; coolies to be treated in their own lines, as they will be better nursed and attended to by their friends. Coolies, as a rule, do not like going to hospital nor being removed from their friends in time of sickness; it is the superintendent's interest to get his patients well as soon as possible, and how better can it be done than when under his own charge. Simple medicines to be kept by estate, of which there is, or ought to be, a fair supply on every estate; other medicines, or those not on hand, to be supplied by a private dispensary kept by the medical man, issued and charged at a fair and remunerative price. Medical man to either voluntarily establish himself, or be engaged by a Committee of the district—a private affair entirely, no connection with Government—or should he in course of time be found incompetent or negligent in the discharge of his duties, the Committee who elected would, on due representation, have the power of dismissing him. Plenty of duly qualified men would be only too glad of a situation in the jungle, if the inducement held out were promising and permanent; an advertisement in the "*Times*" (London) or "*Lancet*" would send out any number.

3. There is not, as far as I can see, the slightest necessity for legislation or Government interference in the matter. Once however committed to it, and you have the "old man of the mountain" on your shoulders. Were there any great mortality amongst our coolies, our interests would at once take alarm, and we should be petitioning Government for medical aid; as it is, statistics will prove the general healthiness of estates, and consequently the uncalled-for attention that has been drawn to this subject. For the interests of all concerned, and considering there are numbers of inexperienced young men who are totally incapable of coping with sickness in any form, it behoves proprietors and agents to institute a system of private medical attendance on their estates; this would satisfy the Indian Government, and we should hear no more on the subject. I can only give you information of mortality on this estate for the last fifteen months, the time I have had charge,—viz., one woman, two young children (aged respectively eight and ten years), and two new-born infants.

(14.)—John Drummond, Esq., Kelvin Estate.

(14.)—JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq., Kelvin Estate.

1. So far.

2. The Gampola hospital quite suffices our purpose. The only want, I consider, of the district is that of a well-qualified European medical practitioner to visit each estate about once a week in crop time, (when more sickness prevails during the monsoon.) and once in two weeks or so out of crop, resident near the middle of the district, to be within easy reach in cases of emergency.

3. The general health of the coolies is very good. About four out of 150 coolies die in the course of a year.

(15.)—F. T. HIPPISLEY, Esq., Stow Easton Estate.

(15.)—F. T. Hippisley, Esq., Stow Easton Estate.

1. Yes; I consider that medical practitioners and dispensaries are necessary, but doubt the usefulness of a district hospital, on account of the unwillingness of Malabar coolies to go to hospital.

2. I think that a medical practitioner of suitable attainments should have a suitable number of districts under his control, and dispensaries built at convenient places in the different districts.

3. The health of the coolies in my portion of the district is good, very few coolies having died to my knowledge; I should think about one or two per cent., about the average. Altogether the health of the coolies is generally good; the general sickness being diarrhœa, dysentery, and intermittent fever, sores, and accidental wounds; the only deaths on my estate being an old woman, and two children soon after birth.

(16.)—C. LIGHTFOOT, Esq, Allagalla, &c., Estates.

(16.)—C. Lightfoot, Esq, Allagalla, &c., Estates.

1. I am of opinion that hospital accommodation in Gampola is ample for the whole of this district, &c. I think, if we had a doctor to visit the estates once a month, would be all we require, and in extreme cases to call him in at any time.

2. A doctor stationed in Náwalapitiya or Gampola.

3. The mortality amongst my coolies for the last two years has been less than one per cent. On the whole, they have been very healthy. One man died from long continued fever and diarrhœa (aged about sixty,) and one child six days old. A stock of medicine is always kept on the estate, and carefully administered in all cases that came under a Planter's treatment.

Haputalé District.

(17.)—G. W. MURRAY, Esq., Macaldenia Estate.

HAPUTALÉ DISTRICT

(17.)—G. W. Murray, Esq., Macaldenia Estate.

1. I do not think a district hospital at all necessary. From my own experience of the Tamils I know they would not go into it except on compulsion, and then one or two of the sick man's friends must accompany him. I believe they consider themselves very well cared for on the estate; but I do think it very desirable to have an efficient medical man stationed in the district.

2. I believe the wants of this district would be met by a medical man being stationed in it with a small dispensary at his command. The medical man to visit each estate once a month and when specially sent for; his visits to be confined to his district only. A moiety towards the salary of the said medical man to be paid by the estates, according to the number of coolies employed on each. Further, I feel certain, if there was a dispensary and an efficient medical man in the district, that natives and others would resort to him, provided medicine and advice could be had cheap; it must be observed that many of the diseases which coolies are subject to have their origin in the villages surrounding the estates.

3. This estate has the reputation of being a healthy one; the deaths during the year 1870 being two males, and in 1871 two males, one female, and one infant. In urging the necessity of having a medical man in the district, I do so for humanity sake. There are exceptional cases that come before the Planter, the nature of which he only finds out as the disease progresses, when perhaps it is too late; now, if medical aid was at hand, the disease might be checked in its infancy, and a good constitution saved from wreck. I cannot conclude these remarks without mentioning that I have not seen a vaccinator on this estate for upwards of twelve months.

(18.)—G. A. CRUWELL, Esq., Laymas Estate.

(18.)—G. A. Cruwell, Esq, Laymas Estate.

DEAR SIR,

I THINK a medical practitioner in each district very desirable, judging from the experience I have had with a medical man in the "Knuckles" and one in "Haputalé." I treat ordinary cases of sickness myself, and extraordinary ones I send to our doctor, who, although he has no hospital, no building going under that name so objectionable to coolies, affords coolies accommodation, food and medicine, and the coolies willingly go to him. I found the absence of a medical man in a district such as Dikoya, which I visited lately, very much complained of, since the Planters there had to send their sick coolies to Gampola, which, as you know, is a long journey. If the Planters in such a district as Dikoya would imitate the "Knuckles" and "Haputalé," I am sure all would derive advantage from such a step.

The mortality on my estate in Haputalé has been very low in the last three years, so low that it almost looks incredible if I mention that I lost only a few old decrepit coolies, who in the course of nature had to die. To give you an instance of the desirableness of the presence of a doctor, the other day a cooly came to me with his face all swollen, and one of his eyes in a dreadful state. I did not know what to do with him, nor even the name of the disease from which he suffered. I sent him to the doctor, and he returned in two days perfectly cured. I would not have believed it. I heard he was afflicted with "erysipelas." Hospitals such as are built for the Pioneers, or even

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(18.)—G. A. Cruwell, Esq., Laymas Estate.

better built ones, are eschewed and disliked by coolies; and let them come to the house of the doctor, even if he puts them into an empty pig-sty, they will take his medicine and the food he will give them, for which of course he is paid extra. Our doctor visits the estates every three months, but he comes when called for in urgent cases. I find this arrangement, and I believe the coolies do so too, perfectly satisfactory.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) G. A. CRUWELL.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(19.)—E. J. Browne, Esq., Kelburne Estate.

(19.)—E. J. BROWNE, Esq., Kelburne Estate.

1. I am of opinion that district dispensaries (not hospitals) and medical practitioners is desirable, if not absolutely necessary.

2. "Treatment on the estate" appears to me to be the most efficacious method of dealing with disease among the Tamil estate labourers, and, were sufficient encouragement given to estate managers to erect hospitals on their plantations, and provide medical treatment, medicines, &c., for their coolies, I feel sure there would be little need for the expensive and effete Government hospitals now existing. The best means of attaining the above end would be, I think, the adoption of the following plan.

In each district a Government dispensary should be established, at which drugs could be procured at cost price, and medical advice given in any case sent to the dispensary. This dispensary should be managed by a well-educated native medical practitioner and his assistant, and should be opened on certain days of the week only.

That all managers of estates erecting hospitals upon some simple and inexpensive plan to be supplied by Government, and satisfying certain conditions regarding the management of the same, should, on payment of a certain annual sum, receive a certificate entitling them to the following concessions and assistance from Government, viz.:—

(1.) Drugs from the district dispensary at cost or less than cost price.
(2.) Regular monthly visits from the medical practitioner.
(3.) The attendance of the medical practitioner on the estate in any urgent case where a patient could not bear removal to the dispensary.

The dispensary should be open on certain days of the week for the issue of drugs, and for advice in urgent cases. Upon other days the medical practitioner should itinerate among the estates, which he should take in rotation, a book being supplied in which managers should be required to certify to the visits having been duly made

The above plan would only of course meet with the requirements of those Planters who elected to place their estates under Government medical supervision, and satisfy the required conditions. Those who should not elect so to do could have medical advice, drugs from the dispensary, &c., upon payment of certain fixed fees. A Medical Government inspector should be appointed to visit and report upon the state of the dispensaries, efficiency of the medical practitioners, &c.

3. The mortality on the Kelburne estate during the past two years has been considerable, exceeding 7 per cent of the average labour force employed. Kelburne, however, may be considered the least healthy estate in the Haputalé district. A considerable improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the cooly lines, &c., has led to a marked decrease in the number of deaths, and a considerable improvement in the general health of the labourers.

(20.)—T. J. Grigg, Esq., Ettrick Estate.

(20.)—T. J. GRIGG, Esq., Ettrick Estate.

1. Yes. District hospitals coolies will not go to; dispensaries may be of use. A visiting practitioner for a certain number of estates of such districts would tend more to the saving of the life of the cooly and be the cheapest, with a sick ward on every estate, away from the lines, in a healthy part of the estate.

2. A medical practitioner.

3. The quarter ending March 31st, two deaths from fever. More attention first to the sanitary condition of the cooly would be an improvement.

(21.)—James Taylor, Esq., Lúlkandura Estate.

(21.)—JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., Lúlkandura Estate.

1. Not a "system" perhaps; but I consider that skilled medical attendance ought to be available on all estates, and that this should be made compulsory. Our coolies are so free and self-reliant, and have all their own native means of treatment mostly at command so much, that any rigid system of Government interference is entirely out of place. It would no more be tolerated than such interference would be in their own native villages in India. All that can be done with any advantage or success is to supply the means of skilled medical attendance, and let it win its way with a little considerate pressure. We cannot afford to frighten away our coolies from the place, even for very desirable objects, and they are free to leave at any time.

(21.)—James Taylor, Esq., Lúlkandura Estate.

2. A thoroughly trained doctor, capable of treating bad cases, and of treating the European superintendents as well as coolies. He should not have to make regular rounds, or visits, nor interfere too much in forcing his medicines on coolies, who prefer their own native doctors. He should stop at his place of residence and be always ready to go where called. He should have a small hospital beside his residence, where such cases as cannot be successfully treated on estates could be attended to by him. He should supply medicines at cost price. He should look to successful practise for gaining the confidence of the coolies. They have lots of native doctors among them, who often cure seemingly bad cases. Their physic they will take often, and the worst results might occur from forcing European physic on them in addition to this. A doctor in close attendance on a few estates, interfering in all their cases of illness, with authority to enforce his treatment, would not, I believe, be tolerated by the coolies.

3. The health of coolies varies very greatly. Often it may be good on an estate, with few deaths for a long time; then unhealthiness will set in, and the number of deaths be alarming for a time. For myself I do not hear of more than half the deaths on this place directly, and at the time I get notice of them through the list kept by the conductor It would seem as if the coolies often objected to toll of a death almost; but I suppose it is simply that they will not take the trouble. I do my best for them when they turn up sick, and often find sick coolies about the lines, whom I send to the bungalow for medicine, or send medicine and money to buy anything they want, or send a fowl, &c., to them; still half the cases of sickness in the lines are not reported to me. Were I to interfere more, they would just take the more care to hide cases of illness often. But usually it is perhaps laziness or apathy on their own part and that of their freinds, or the other coolies and kankanies, that keeps them from telling me of cases of illness, where they do not object to taking my physic. In simple cases they often come and ask for certain physics. But there seem to be certain sorts of disorders they prefer their own treatment for, and would only throw away my physic if given, or take their own physics along with it. Some coolies seem to have greater objection to taking physic from me than others; some will scarcely take it in any case. All sick coolies who are known to me to have been ill over a week get half allowance of rice free at the estate's expense, the first week they get it put to their account. I am convinced, that till lately, when I made the conductor begin to keep a regular list, I never heard of many of the deaths; I should not have thought that possible. I believe that there are many more deaths than are reported on estates, and much more sickness than is known of. Those Planters who insist that their coolies scarcely ever get ill or die, ought to have an Inspector quartered for a year on the place, not to interfere or give physic, or even to report the cases to the superintendents, but just to take notes and make out a full report at the end of the time. It should be considered that coolies are not in charge scarcely of managers on estates, they are constantly changing, running away, and new coolies coming to very great extent, and any or all may leave at any time by giving a month's notice. They are mostly led by their kankanies, and do as they like. We have considerable influence, but no power over them. Any power the law gives us it can seldom enforce for us, and coolies do not care for it. It costs too much to bother with them in Courts also. Twelve coolies on this estate died in the quarter ending 31st December last, and five have died during the quarter ending 31st March (ultimo) out of a force, in the latter case, of 250 on the roll, or say perhaps about 350 actually stopping on the estate. Before that I forget the numbers, but I have no faith in their correctness before that; neither have I faith in the numbers given me for "Still" and "Waloya" from the kanakapillais even now.

(22.)—G. W. HOWIE, Esq., Gallantenna Estate.

(22.)—G. W Howie, Esq, Gallantenna Estate.

1. I do not see any necessity for district hospitals, as coolies have such a dislike to go to one. There was one in the district some years ago, but coolies would not go to it. The only good I can see in a dispensary is, that we might have medicines cheaper, but that is of very little consequence, as the saving to estates would be very trifling. As to a medical practitioner, I consider that *there should be one in every district*: although we can treat our own coolies for simple ailments, there are often cases that only a doctor can understand, and I have no doubt that there are lives lost that might be saved if there were a doctor near, and coolies have such an aversion to go to the hospital in Kandy, that it is only by force they will go. The doctor in Kandy will not come such a distance (thirteen miles,) so that we have no means of getting medical aid for our coolies or ourselves. In this respect we are worse off than any other class, a state of things that should not be.

2. A competent (medical) resident doctor (European.)

3. My monthly average of coolies for 1870 is 3,372, out of which there were five deaths, two adults and three children. In 1871 my monthly average was 2,941; in this year there were twelve deaths—three of them were children, and two old men who did not work. The last two years have been much more healthy than preceding years.

(23.)—S. NORTHWAY, Esq., Bellwood Estate.

(23.)—S. Northway, Esq., Belwood Estate.

1. I do not think district hospitals and dispensaries necessary, but consider medical practitioners very necessary.

2. The plan that would best suit my district I believe, would be for a skilful European doctor to be stationed as central as possible in the district, to enable him to visit each estate regularly once a week, or come as often as sent for in cases of very great emergency.

3. The health of coolies has been pretty good the past two years, average mortality being six out of a force of 100 men.

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(24.)—D. MacMaster, Esq., Naranghéna Estate.

(24.)—D. MacMaster, Esq., Naranghéna Estate.

1. For estates beyond a radius of ten miles from the Government central hospital, a thoroughly qualified doctor with an English diploma is, in my opinion, necessary. Superintendents of estates, as a rule, are capable of curing simple cases of sickness among coolies, and it is only in extreme cases that the services of a doctor are required, and in such cases a first-rate medical man is absolutely necessary.

2. The doctor's house, with a dispensary attached, should be built in the most central position. The site to be chosen by the Planters of the district at a meeting to be held for the purpose. Expensive hospitals are not, in my opinion, necessary, as, with a doctor at hand to advise us, but few cases would require his immediate and constant supervision. Coolies as a rule prefer being treated in their lines when they are near their friends and relations, to being sent to hospital.

3. For the last two years on this estate coolies have been singularly healthy; five adults (working coolies) died in each year—1870 and 1871—from an average of 300 souls employed. Accidents, however, occurred from falling from trees, and stones rolling on them, etc.

(25.)—E. P. Eastwood, Esq., Little Valley Estate.

(25.)—E. P. Eastwood, Esq., Little Valley Estate.

1. Speaking with reference to this district (Lower Hewáheta) I think that it is certainly advisable to have a duly qualified man, as cases often arise in which his advice would be of the greatest service, and might be the means of saving life that would otherwise be lost. I would also recommend a dispensary, but not a hospital, as the coolies have such a strong objection to go to one, and most of the estates in this district are within reasonable distance of the one in Kandy, should cases occur absolutely requiring hospital treatment.

2. I would suggest that the doctor reside near the centre of the group of estates in his charge, that the dispensary be at or near his bungalow; also that it is not requisite for him to visit the estates unless requested to do so. With the exception of rare cases, the cooly can either be sent to the doctor or a letter describing the symptoms of the case would enable him to prescribe and send medicine; while, if the doctor is in the habit of visiting the estates, he must necessarily be often away, and the uncertainty of finding him at home would most seriously detract from the advantage to the coolies of having a medical man in the district. I would propose that medicines be issued from the dispensary at cost price, and that it be under the charge of the doctor, who would have a general supervision of it.

3. During the last two years the coolies on this estate have been wonderfully healthy, and during the last eighteen months, with the exception of three or four infants, who died at or soon after birth, only one death, that of an old woman (who had shortly before returned from the Coast) has occurred. The mortality during the last two years has certainly not been more than two per cent. per annum.

KADUGANNÁWA DISTRICT.

(26.)—J. H. W. Mayow, Esq., Bukanda Estate.

Kadugannáwa District.

(26.)—J. H. W. Mayow, Esq., Bukanda Estate.

1. I think medical practitioners are necessary, but not district hospitals; and I would suggest that Planters should be allowed in each district to appoint their own medical practitioners.

2. This district has both a hospital and medical practitioner.

3. The average death-rate has been about two per cent. per annum.

(27.)—James Murdoch, Esq., Gona Adika Estate.

(27.)—James Murdoch, Esq., Gona Adika Estate.

1. No; but having an English doctor to consult in serious cases, is a great advantage.

2. .....

3. During the last year ten coolies have died on Gona Adika; of these, five were children less than twelve days old. At one season of the year we have from 600 to 700 labourers on the estate.

KALLABOKKA DISTRICT.

(28.)—D. J. MacGregor, Esq., Gallaheria Estate.

Kallabokka District.

(28.)—D. J. MacGregor, Esq., Gallaheria Estate.

1. I do not think that a system of district hospitals is necessary; but medical practitioners are most decidedly so. It is a well-known fact that coolies have a *horror* of going to Government hospitals for medical treatment; and I believe it would be almost as difficult to persuade them to go to those provided for them in the district. It would be a drawback should Government interfere in the matter. Let us have our own doctors, supported entirely by the estates; and should this system fail, then let Government step in.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(28.)—D. J. MacGregor, Esq., Gallaheria Estate.

2. Each district or group of estates, say thirty to forty, should have its own doctor, a first-class man, with one or two assistants; Jaffna men such as are attached to the Pioneer division would for obvious reasons be the most suitable. The assistants could visit each estate once or twice a week, and in any serious case the doctor would be called in. Each estate should have its own hospital, a small building of four rooms; one for each caste would do. The hospital should be built near the bungalow, to enable the superintendent to visit it frequently. The doctor or his assistant would then know exactly where to go to treat the sick coolies, instead of being obliged to hunt them up in the lines. Coolies, when first taken ill, almost invariably use native medicines; when these fail, as they generally do, the patient is brought to master, very often too over gone, for his medicines to be of any effect. The head kankani, or some other person appointed for the purpose, should report any case of illness at the morning muster, and any one seriously ill should be at once removed to the hospital.

3. The health of the coolies under my charge during the last two years has been very satisfactory, and the average number of deaths has been about three per cent. per annum. The prevalence of a certain disease amongst the coolies, originating in licentiousness is, in my opinion, very much exaggerated. For each cooly that dies from this disease, twenty are carried off by dysentery or diarrhœa.

(29.)—H. A. CLARKE, Esq., Deyenilla Estate.

(29.) — H. A. Clarke, Esq, Deyenilla Estate.

1. District hospitals I do not consider necessary. Medical aid and a dispensary I think are necessary for the coolies.

2. The present system, existing in this district for the last ten years, has worked well; that is, the estate employs a European medical man who visits the sick when necessary; but I think, in connection with the medical man, we would be the better off if a dispenser to issue medicine during the doctor's absence were appointed, but these ideas are clearly laid down in the proceedings of a district meeting held yesterday.

3. On this estate, since September, 1869, to this date, only one adult has died; but this is an exception to the rule; average number of coolies on estate during this period 150. I should consider three or four deaths occur as a rule on estates out of every 100 labourers per annum, but this district is far more healthy now than it used to be some seven or eight years ago.

(30.)—J. A. SPENCE, Esq., Madulkeliya Estate.

(30.) — J. A. Spence, Esq., Madulkeliya Estate.

1. I am of opinion that district hospitals are unnecessary, and, at least in this district, would never be availed of by the coolies, owing as much to the strong caste prejudices which exist as to the general objection on the part of coolies to enter a hospital. On the other hand, dispensaries and medical practitioners, where they have been tried, have proved to be of much benefit to the coolies.

2. I consider the wants of this district would be met by the following arrangements, viz.: an European doctor with two native assistants, (one of them being a dispenser,) the latter to attend at the lines of sick coolies daily, and report all cases brought under their notice to the European doctor daily, who would, unless called in emergency, attend such cases once a week. The European doctor would thereby have time to be of service to Planters who required his services. In cases where Planters are married, I would suggest that fees be levied according to the number of children. The doctor and assistants to get fixed salaries, and no profit to be made on medicines, as at present.

3. The general health of the coolies on this estate is very good. The mortality during the past two years has been only about eight deaths.

Knuckles District.

KNUCKLES DISTRICT.

(31.)—W. B. Jackson, Esq., Goomera Estate.

(31.)—W. B. JACKSON, Esq., Goomera Estate.

1. I do not think a system of hospitals, etc., under Government is at all necessary for the medical requirements of this or any other district, or indeed that they would be by any means the best guarantee of sanitary reform. Coolies as a rule have quite an aversion to go to hospitals or under the medical hands of strangers If, however, the plan suggested below were adopted, the visits of the district doctor to the estates would gradually cause him to be known to coolies, and the objection of being attended to by a stranger be removed. In ordinary cases the superintendent of the estate is quite competent to prescribe, but there are cases beyond his experience or knowledge, and hence the necessity of a doctor at all.

2. My opinion is, that a number of estates should join in engaging a thoroughly competent medical man, and that he should have a neat bungalow and surgery, with limited accommodation of some kind attached for any patient requiring constant, personal, experienced attendance. The buildings to be erected at the joint expense of Government and proprietors of the estates forming what might be called a medical district. The "Planters' Association" should describe what districts should form together a medical district, and Government should pass an Ordinance making

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

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(31.)—W. B. Jackson, Esq., Goomera Estate.

it compulsory for each estate to pay their share of cost of medical attendance. The position of the medical man should be fully worth from £600 to £1,000 a year, in order to secure really good men with first-class degrees.

3. The health of the coolies has been very good for the last two years. The average deaths have been about four per annum in from 200 to 280 coolies. A few infants have also died, but the births far exceed the deaths, and there are no less than fifteen children on the estate at present who have been born within the last two years. Some were taken to the Coast a month ago. I believe, in the generality of cases where a cooly dies, it is either in consequence of previous undermining of constitution by a filthy indulgence, by first trying Tamil medicines, or through their case not being known to the superintendents sooner.

P. S.—In considering the salary of the doctor for each district, something might be allowed for profits he would make on medicines, and it might at the same time be advantageously arranged that he supplies *all* medicines, giving a guarantee to keep a good stock of best kinds on every estate, and make no extra charge for anything whatever. He could keep a much greater variety of medicines on the estates than is kept at present.

(32.)—H. Kerr, Esq., Katul Oya Estate.

(32.)—H. KERR, Esq., Katul Oya Estate.

1. In districts that are not already provided with practitioners, whether this occurs through want of unanimity of its inhabitants or otherwise, so long as the want can within reasonable circumstances be overcome, I should say that practical, well-trained European instructed medical practitioners should be provided, but in all cases, if *possible*, without Government interference, and further, that all estates in each district be compelled to contribute to his maintenance, either according to cultivated acreage, or number of its inhabitants.

2. Our district (Knuckles) already being provided for with such medical practitioners as stated in clause above, the question is thus met—with the exception that the estates that do not contribute or subscribe to his maintenance, should in some manner be forced to do so, in order that the benefits they derive in having medical aid when required within their reach, would cause the burthen to fall lighter on those who are the cause of his practising in our district.

3. The health of coolies on this estate (Katul Oya) during the past two years has been very satisfactory; the principal complaints being fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, a few cases of chicken-pox, ulcers, and such common complaints. There has only been two cases of sexual disease come within my knowledge during the past two years. The average of mortality in that time has been 2·04 per cent.

KURUNÉGALA DISTRICT.

(33.)—H. Fernando, Esq., Baragama Estate.

Kurunégala District.

33.)—H. FERNANDO, Esq., Baragama Estate.

1. A medical practitioner is necessary, but the hospitals and dispensaries not.
2. .....
3. Health of coolies generally good; only one cooly died during the last two years.

(34.)—Salmon Fonseka, Esq., Bokawella Estate.

(34.)—SALMON FONSEKA, Esq., Bokawella Estate.

1. A medical practitioner is necessary; but the hospitals and dispensaries not.
2. .....
3. Health of coolies extremely good. None died during the last two years, but at present two patients are suffering with fever.

(35.)—Don Geries Perera, Esq., Patireda Estate.

(35.)—DON GERIES PERERA, Esq., Patireda Estate.

1. A medical practitioner is necessary, but the hospitals and dispensaries not necessary.
2. .....
3. Health of coolies generally good; only four coolies died during the last two years.

KOTMALÉ DISTRICT.

(36.)—W. E. Master, Esq., Harrangolla Estate.

Kotmalé District.

(36.)—W. E. MASTER, Esq., Harrangolla Estate.

1. I should advocate the grouping of estates together, say twenty-five to thirty, over which to place an experienced medical man, a moiety of whose salary would be defrayed by Government, and the other moiety by the estates over which he had medical charge, and that each estate be visited twice in every month.

"Craigie Lea" I should recommend as being the most central place for this district for the residence of the medical practitioner. Should this plan be carried out, I think that "district hospitals" might be dispensed with, as every estate could keep a detached line for any cases of sickness that might break out, where the inmates could be visited by the district doctor.

3. The health of the coolies is certainly good, and for the last year the average mortality has been about ·50 per cent.

(36.) — W. E. Master, Esq., Harrangolla Estate.

(37.)—C. J. MOIR, Esq., Bahrundrah Estate.

(37.)—C. J. Moir, Esq., Bahrundrah Estate.

DEAR SIR,

IN reply to your circular of 20th March, I have to inform you that I will require sixteen forms for my side of the district. The meeting I think ought to be held as soon as possible. As far as I know at present, there is a very strong feeling against Government interference. My opinion is, that say Kotmalé and Dimbula should have a doctor of their own in some central position, where he could be sent for at any time, and at some distance from his house have a few comfortable rooms to which any cooly, when sufficiently recovered from any sickness or accident, could be sent. A small sum from each estate would give him a good salary; by such means I think a good man would be secured. Government could send any sort of a man, but we would not engage or pay a man who would not do his work. I will find out, as requested, the number of deaths, &c., and forward your enclosed form at an early date.

I remain, &c.,

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(Signed) C. J. MOIR.

(38.)—FRED. TAYLOR, Esq., Halgalla Estate.

(38.)—Fred Taylor, Esq., Halgalla Estate.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE misplaced the circular you forwarded; but as you wish to have the opinion of each Planter in the district regarding the question of medical help for coolies, I now write to you on the subject.

I am of opinion that it is very necessary indeed that a competent medical man should be stationed in the district in some central place, within easy reach of each estate, and I would suggest that connected with his residence a large room should be built with every accommodation for sick coolies, and in case of accidents and severe illness coolies could be removed there, where their own friends would accompany them and see to their ordinary requirements, while they would be under the doctor's hands as regards medical aid. I would also suggest that a set of lines be built near the hospital to accommodate the friends of sick coolies, and that the doctor should have in stock medicines to enable him to make up his own prescriptions. I would give my support to any scheme that would enable these arrangements to be carried out. I think, however, that Government aid or interference in the matter is unnecessary, and that the united proprietors of the district should supply the necessary funds.

Madulsima District.

MADULSI'MA DISTRICT.

39.)—G. H. HALL, Esq., Coodudoova Estate.

(39.)—G H. Hall, Esq., Coodudoova Estate.

1. From the little experience I have had in the district of Madulsima, I don't think a hospital is required, as the coolies are, generally speaking, very healthy. Six coolies have died within the last nine months on Coodudoova, but this was entirely owing to the very *cold* weather we had during the last months of 1871, and the coolies that suffered were those newly arrived from the Coast of India. Previous to this I find there were no deaths on Coodudoova, *i. e.*, within the last two years. I do not think the district is large enough to support a *good* medical practitioner. When I have a bad case, and there is sufficient time, I send my patients to the hospital in Badulla; but in the above six cases there was no time for this, as they were carried off in high fever within thirty hours after they first complained of being ill.

2. .....

3. .....

(40.)—R. W. JENKINS, Esq., Doomoo Estate.

(40.)—R W. Jenkins, Esq., Doomoo Estate.

1. For each separate district certainly not. As regards U'va, the Government hospital in the town of Badulla is all that is needed, *if only the coolies could be induced to enter it as in-patients*, but so strong is their prejudice against it, that none but those of the lowest caste and in the last extremity will consent to be taken there. This prejudice is shared alike by the Sinhalese,

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(40)—R. W. Jenkins, Esq., Doomoo Estate.

and arises more from fear than caste influences. Because of the frequent *deaths* here, and the length of time necessary to effect a cure, they lose all faith in its value as an institution for their good; and because it does not effect miraculous cures, they think there is no use in going in at all. There are also many coolies who believe all hospitals to be haunted by evil spirits, with power to prevent their recovery from illness. A cooly will also rather die than be separated from his friends, when ill. It is almost impossible to overcome these prejudices. *Multiplying hospitals all over the country will not do it.*

2. First, moderate fees for cooly cases by the resident Colonial Surgeon, or the appointment of a separate practitioner, on a fixed salary, to reside in Badulla, to whom coolies can be sent for consultation and treatment gratis, with permission to keep themselves and live where they like in the town. Coolies in this district so seldom die, or become seriously ill so suddenly, that such cases need not be provided for any more than for Europeans. It should be compulsory for all estates to keep a certain supply of medicines always on hand.

3. The coolies in this district have for the last two years been very healthy, and there have been but two deaths of adults among eighty coolies during that time; one was quite sudden (probably from heart disease) and the other from consumption, the boy being a mere skeleton on his arrival from the Coast. One or two infants have died soon after their birth. The prevalence of the venereal disease is the one great plague. For this they prefer to treat themselves or to be cured by Sinhalese quacks. They certainly would never go for treatment to any hospital.

MÁTALÉ DISTRICT.

(41)—Capt. G. L. Williams.

Mátalé District.

(41.)—Capt. G. L. WILLIAMS.

1. No; only in cases where accidents with broken bones occur could these hospitals be any alleviation, and these being such rare occurrences, provision for them is *quite unnecessary.*

2. The extension of the *Contagious Disease Act* to the entire rural population, and the enforcement of its provisions, would work a revolution of health in the Indian labourer, such as the most sanguine would be astonished at. During fifteen years residence in the coffee districts I have not had half a dozen deaths on my property of *my* work-people, but on several occasions outsiders have come and died about my cooly lines or been found dead. It was no one's duty to report these, consequently, Government officials have no knowledge of them. I have no method of arriving at a trustworthy per-centage, but the impression on my mind is that fully 90 per cent. of these are the effects of syphilis. Coolies, when incapacitated from work, begin wandering about from one estate to another, and at last, having undertaken a journey too great for their enfeebled powers, lie down and die, no one knowing anything about or what has become of them. I travel about a great deal, and I have often come on these poor fellows, moribund and unable to give their names. To give an instance of my own knowledge—about three years ago several of my labourers got ill, and there was no difficulty at arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to the cause. I wished the woman to go to hospital, she declined. I consulted the Government Agent, who told me the Contagious Disease Act did not extend to the Mátalé District. It eventuated in the whole of my (limited number) of coolies being infected; one man after another left the property, and I have only seen one of them since. I am confident one half of them are dead. I would suggest a medical practitioner visiting estates, armed with powers, to enforce which he must be assisted by estates, to send into hospital all affected with "contagious disease;" this proceeding would in a very short period stamp it out. If there was a little more consideration shewn to the Indian labourer by employing a high-caste man to cook and distribute food in hospital, and less neglect whilst confined as in-patients, their prejudice would very quickly be overcome. The Tamil labouring immigrant is inordinately fond of physic, and could their treatment be attended with a little less (I cannot find any other word to express it but the very and perhaps too strong one) brutality, we should very soon find dislike to entering the hospital a thing of the past. Cholera, measles, and dysentery claim about an equal number of victims; native medicines kill more than either of them; syphilis more than all combined, is the opinion of Geo Lloyd Williams.

3. Coolies, as a rule, suffer from two causes; first, their inordinate desire for native medicines making them take anything recommended by the most ignorant of their own race. Numbers of deaths are true cases of poisoning. The very violent nature of the medicines given, that although the taker does not die at once, he most certainly does so sooner or later. There is a most violent poison that grows on all estates, and is resorted to on all occasions. I forget its scientific name, but is a thick-leaved milky plant having purple flowers, and to which, I have on several occasions, been able to trace the death of the Indian labourer. Europeans are powerless to interfere in this matter, except by the diffusion of knowledge and better treatment of patients in hospital, so as to remove all causes of complaint. I fully believe, from my own enquiries, that their dislike to enter a Government hospital is not from any caste feeling beyond the cook—very little attention would remove this—but that they consider themselves neglected, and I fully believe they are.

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(42)—D. Watson, Esq. Carragahatenne Estate.

(42.)—D. WATSON, Esq., Carragahatenne Estate.

1. I do not think it is at all necessary to have doctors for districts. A native practitioner I consider is quite sufficient, and the practitioner to have a dispensary on the estate where he stays, so that prescriptions can be got made up close at hand instead of having to send a long distance for them. Hospitals I consider as quite unnecessary, as coolies detest the very name of them. Of course the native practitioner would have to visit estates when sent for in any serious cases.

2. .....

3. The health of the coolies here has been remarkably good; there has been no epidemics. Of the deaths, two have been infants; average mortality thirty-two per 1,000.

(43.)—D. R. IMRAY, Esq., Nagalle Estate.

(43.)—D. R. Imray, Esq., Nagalle Estate.

1. I do not think district hospitals and dispensaries would answer. I am of opinion that nothing could move better than the present system, if the Government would grant out-door relief, that is, to allow a patient to attend the hospital morning and evening for medical advice and medicine, the cooly finding his own lodging and food—the latter his master would allow him batta to procure; in extreme cases only ought he to be put in hospital. I would recommend that all hospital cooks be of the highest caste.

2. My experience of the treatment of coolies is, that no labourers under the sun are better housed or treated than the Ceylon estate coolies. Their master takes the best possible care of them, knowing that he is so dependent upon them.

3. The last two years have been particularly healthy; average mortality one per cent.

(44.)—J S. LUGG, Esq., Hengruwatta Estate.

(44.)—J. S. Lugg, Esq., Hengruwatta Estate.

1. To do any good it would cost more than the estate could afford to give, and, in fact, I do not think it at all necessary; the cases are so very few that require medical aid, and there is a hospital to send them to, which I think would be quite as easy to send them to as any district dispensary that could be got without a very great expense.

2. I think, if the hospitals would admit out-door patients, it would meet all the wants of this district I say out-door patients because high-caste coolies would not go to the hospital and live, when, if allowed to live outside, would go and get the doctor's advice and medicine.

3 On the estate that I have had charge of for the last two years I have had an average of ninety-three coolies, and I have lost four; and for the last four months I have had an average of 315, and have lost four; but the chances are that I might not lose another for the next year and-a-half, as I have been more than that time without losing a single cooly.

(45.)—PAUL MACRAE, Esq., Midlands, &c., Estates.

(45.)—Paul MacRae, Esq, Midlands, &c., Estates.

1. I don't think district hospitals would be any use, as the Mátalé one is near enough to send bad cases to, and coolies have a very great objection to go to hospital, however near an estate it may be. A medical practitioner visiting once a week, or even once a month, unless specially sent for, and a dispensary in a central part, would in my opinion be of great benefit to this district.

2. Mátalé East. I have answered this query above.

3. Coolies in this district are very healthy, severe dysentery and occasional cases of cholera being the most common diseases we have among them. The mortality for the last two years has been small on these estates—not more than 2 per cent. per annum.

(46.)—J. WHITEFORD, Esq., Rusiyagama Estate.

(46.)—J. Whiteford, Esq., Rusiyagama Estate.

1. A system of district hospitals, &c., further than what we have in this district, is in my opinion unnecessary, more especially as coolies have frequently a great objection to being sent to such hospitals. An experienced medical practitioner who can be called out to estates in cases of severe illness would be valuable; but for the most part superintendents are able to attend to any ordinary sicknesses to which coolies are subject. The principal sickness here has been diarrhœa and fever. Mortality, average rate during the past year about 2 per cent.

(47.)—JOHN R. GRANT, Esq., Yattiwatta Estate.

(47.)—John R. Grant, Esq, Yattiwatta Estate.

1. In so far as this district is concerned I fail to see there is the slightest necessity for either a "district hospital," "dispensary," or "medical practitioner." This being the most remote estate, no difficulty has ever been experienced in procuring aid, or in sending coolies to that magnificent and useful set of buildings lately erected at Mátalé, and known as "the hospital." The system of out-door relief, as at present afforded by all the general hospitals, obviates the necessity for a dispensary; and lastly, even supposing a medical man is merely necessary, *only a first-class "European"* on a liberal salary could possibly meet the requirements of this or *any other district*, as it must always be remembered that he (the medical person) would have in the first place to gain the confidence of the different managers, assistants, or others in charge of estates, to enable him in any way to get coolies to place any reliance upon his skill or in medicine. I do not think from the limited hospital practice afforded, and the paucity of other means (*i. e.*, lectures, &c.,) so necessary for duly qualifying, that any gentleman whose experience and practice has been only Oriental would be able to properly carry out such humane intentions as appears to be required. But, on the other hand, it is a moot point as to the necessity for any further medical aid, coolies as a rule being much bothered.

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(47.)—John R. Grant, Esq., Yattiwatta Estate.

2. Again, the mortality being as low as it is reasonable to expect, (all mankind being mortal,) is it not somewhat premature to suppose the medical assistance, &c., requisite, when it is borne in mind that the Government have or should have every means for finding out whether mortality has increased or not? And yet no increase has been shewn, to make the death-rate higher. If there has been no excess of sickness, either the medical care must have increased, or otherwise been made adequate (of which there can be no doubt) as more immigrants are required annually than in former years, or the health of the coolies would shew a marked increase in the number of non-effectives and deaths.

Yattiwatta Estate,
Mátalé, 5th April, 1872.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN BYRDE,

I CERTAINLY think that in districts so remote from aid as Dimbula, Dikoya, Maskeliya, Haputalé, and the like, where there are large groups of estates, a private district hospital should take the place *temporarily* of other buildings at some future time to be erected by the Government, and maintained by *them* in the same manner as those at Kandy, Mátalé, and Gampola. As I presume it is not unreasonable to suppose new towns will be formed as may be required, and would name Haldummulla as an instance, where, if they have not already a hospital, one should be built by Government; and I suppose some of these days we shall see a small town at or near Devon in Dimbula, and the convenient places in the adjoining valleys. I regret not having time to write more, but imagine you will understand this brief chit.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN R. GRANT.

P. S.—I don't think much can be saved on medicines by putting men on small salaries in charge of dispensaries, as there was a peculiar rumour one time about Friend-in-Need Society some years ago, which perhaps has been forgotten.

(48.)—J. Anton, Esq., Opalgalla Estate.

(48.)—J. ANTON, Esq., Opalgalla Estate.

1. As far as this district is concerned, not at all necessary. A medical practitioner would be very desirable if within say ten miles, but in most cases would only be called in in case of severe accidents or child-birth.

2. The plan adopted in Kallabokka and Knuckles districts for the last ten years, in my opinion, would answer the purpose of most districts.

3. The average mortality on this estate for the last two years has not been one per cent; two women died in child-bed, and three strangers came to the estate sick, and died while living with their relations. Only one healthy man died from the effects of rolling large stones, he being evidently weak in the lungs. With the exception of castor oil and salts, I have scarcely used any other medicine for the last two years.

(49.)—M. R. MacDonnell, Esq., Cabragalle Estate.

(49.)—M. R. MACDONNELL, Esq., Cabragalle Estate.

1. In my opinion district hospitals are not necessary, but medical practitioners are much required. I think the arrangements that exist this side of the country answer very well. This estate and nearly all others about here pay for the services of a doctor, who resides at Madolkelé, and who visits the estates once a month. In case of accident or sudden illness the doctor is always ready to come when sent for.

2. I consider existing arrangements require no change.

3. The coolies on this estate enjoy good health, the rate of mortality for the last two years not being over three in a hundred.

PUSSELLÁWA.

(50.) - John Palmer, Esq., Kalugala Estate.

Pusselláwa.

(50.)—JOHN PALMER, Esq., Kalugala Estate.

I think medical practitioners only are necessary as long as Gampola is not very far from Pusselláwa. The plan of having the practitioners would be thus: eight or ten estates in a circle to have a practitioner, whose residence should be in the centre of the above eight or ten estates, when his attendance could be very readily obtained by the Planters for their sick coolies, and there should be a small hospital put up by the residence of the practitioner at the expense of these estates, in order to receive such patients who will be required to be kept under strict care and treatment. All the required medicines supplied, and the practitioner paid with a fixed monthly stipend by these estates. The practitioner must be appointed by Government, and supervised by a superior officer at least once a month. Moreover, I think the plan of having the district hospital will not meet the exigencies of serious cases.

The general health of the coolies has been good, and the mortality for the last two years was at the rate of about one per cent. per annum.

(51.)—JOHN TYNDALL, Esq.

(51.) — John Tyndall, Esq.

A medical practitioner decidedly needed, and for whose salary and necessary medicines each individual estate in this district should contribute for acreage under cultivation. The medical man should be a duly qualified person, active and energetic, and willing to interest himself in what he undertakes. As regards district hospitals, such will not answer in my opinion. After an experience in Malabar coolies of fully twenty-five years, I have found that in cases of disease such as are ordinary on every estate, treatment on the spot is the best; but the superintendent is often puzzled as to the symptoms, and the necessary medicines wanted, besides absence and various other causes, frequently intervene. Coolies do not like the idea of the Government hospital, and the very idea of being taken away from their friends and relations militates greatly against their case, as they regard their removal as but a prelude to the grave. A good substantially-built line of about six rooms is, in my idea, the buildings which should be erected on every estate, kept well in repair, and in thorough cleanliness. As to the latter, I can give no reliable information, but I am undoubtedly of opinion that the health of coolies has considerably improved for the better since I have known the Island. A better system which has now existed for housing them, and a great regard to the cleanliness necessary about the lines, is in a great measure the cause. Upon the Medakumbura estate, during three years nearly, I had five deaths, of which two were by accident, and this out of a per-centage monthly averaging 800 coolies. This I ascribe wholly to pure air, good accommodation, and clean lines.

(52.)—H. TOWGOOD, Esq., Moneragalla Estate.

(52.) — H. Towgood, Esq., Moneragalla Estate.

In my opinion district hospital not quite necessary, and would be found to be perfectly useless. During twenty-two years I have not had occasion to send a cooly to hospital. A resident medical practitioner in each district, who would also keep a small dispensary, would answer all requirements. I took charge of this estate on 1st September, 1870, and during the nineteen months up to 31st of March last, there have been seven deaths; the average number of coolies on the estate during that period was 190. The deaths principally occurred among coolies soon after their arrival from the coast in a weak and sickly state. The coolies who have been any little time on an estate are, as a rule, extremely healthy, and their ailments are very easily treated and cured when they come for medicine on the first symptoms of illness; it is often difficult to make them do this, and would be still more so—if not impossible—to compel them to go to hospital; they would most likely leave the estate.

Pundalu Oya.

(53.)—J. W. GOSSETT, Esq., Dunsinane Estate.

PUNDALU OYA.

(53.)—J. W. Gosset, Esq., Dunsinane Estate.

Certainly some system of medical treatment of coolies is necessary, though I cannot see the use of district hospitals, dispensaries, and the like. As far as I can see, what we want is a sufficiency of active young native doctors thoroughly up to the work, and who are not above it. We do not want men who require every medicine under the sun, but we want men whose training has been confined to natives, and who will be satisfied with only a limited number of essential medicines—a young and active man, who should live in the centre of the district, and who should visit every estate twice during the week. There should be sufficient accommodation in his house to receive and take under his charge any serious case of fracture; all other patients should be visited in the lines, and in no case removed, unless to a Government hospital. Each estate should be provided with the common every-day medicines; and the medical man should keep medicines such as are very good indeed. Only two have died this year out of an average of over 100 coolies on this estate. A good many infants have died, but, as I believe half of them are murdered, I do not take them into consideration in looking into the average mortality to be over 20 per 1,000. In this district, if we had a medical man, proper inquests could be held on infants who die so mysteriously, and this item of mortality would be much decreased in consequence; the cost of the medical man to be divided amongst all the estates in the district. The salary of the man not to exceed £75 per annum. If a dispensary is added, the medical man, in my opinion, cannot look after the coolies and prescribe as well; and coolies will not take the trouble to go to get medicines some distance off, when they are *often too lazy* to go as far as Dorái's bungalow.

(54.)—A. E. CAREY, Esq., Harrow Estate.

(54.)—A. E. Carey, Esq., Harrow Estate.

I consider a dispensary is all we require in this district. Some months ago a medical practitioner was working here, but he was discharged as the system did not answer. A dispensary with all the necessary medicines supplied, and a competent apothecary to attend to the wants of the coolies, would be most desirable. I have been on this estate nine months, during which time two men and two women have died, the latter in child-birth.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MATURATA.
(55.)—James H. Bond, Esq., Goodwood Estate.

Maturata.

(55.)—JAMES H. BOND, Esq., Goodwood Estate.

A medical practitioner and dispensary necessary. A "district hospital" would be seldom or never occupied (unless it could be called by some other name.)

A resident practitioner (to have a residence central in the district) to visit estates occasionally; any case requiring treatment after an inspection by the doctor could be carried out by the superintendent; any change of symptoms to be immediately reported to the doctor, when, if practicable, he would at once visit the patient and give the necessary directions; stated periods of visiting would not be necessary (when no case on estate), as it would enable the doctor to attend to any other part of the district, where more urgently required, and leave him available for a "sudden call."

The health of the coolies on this estate is generally good (average coolies all the year round 120.) In 1870 one death—cramp in stomach—the effects of medicine, or rather poison, from a Tamil quack.

In 1871: four deaths, one by fright (some one put the devil on him,) one general debility, and two from a very bad type of fever in July last; since then no sickness on the estate. Only on the two cases of fever would a medical man have been of any avail. This gives an average of two per cent. for the last two years.

(56.) — A. H. White, Esq., Mandaranuwara Estate.

(56.)—A. H. WHITE, Esq., Mandaranuwara Estate.

If the question is to be answered collectively, decidedly not; but an occasional inspection from a medical man, I am convinced, would improve the health and lower the rate of mortality on the estate.

The district being small, and the first necessity of coffee planting being a remunerative return, it is evident that the least expensive and most efficient system would be the best. As medicines are generally supplied to the estate, their application in critical cases of sickness is what is required. By the appointment of a duly qualified practitioner, with a minimum guarantee, and liberty to practice in or out of the district, those cases which are now placed beyond the power of most planters to deal with, by the gravity of the symptoms and the inveterate prejudice of coolies to hospital, would be duly met. In my opinion the medical man should be allowed the widest liberty consistent with a single duty of periodical inspection of and report on each estate.

This is an impossible question to answer, as while the actual number of adults deaths for the period named is said to be five, I have no reasonable doubt that new-born children have died from unnatural causes. Furthermore, adults who find themselves in a bad way raise a little money, and leave for their country only for inevitable death among their own people; such is the invincible prejudice among the coolies, at least on this estate, to the idea of entering hospital, that they relinquish rice, pay, and all care on the estate, rather than leave for the nursing of strangers. Death itself has no terror for them, even when it is pointed out that the only alternative is the hospital; and these remarks are founded on no isolated case. After giving the whole subject the most careful study I am able, it seems to me that the Planters' Association should obtain from England a number of young men who have taken medical degrees, and place them in the different districts under a general superintendent. An annual subscription of £5 from each estate would at least ensure an adequate remuneration, and relieve the Planter of one of his most distressing anxieties, the improper treatment of sick coolies.

The general health of this estate is fair; syphilis and fever being the principal maladies.

(57.)—John Ward, Esq., Galmulla Estate.

(57.)—JOHN WARD, Esq., Galmulla Estate.

I am of opinion that a good medical man ought to be within ten miles at furthest of every coffee estate. Of course a medical man ought always to be *in company* with a thoroughly sufficient supply of *all* medicines to treat ailments.

Beyond this I do not think *hospitals or dispensaries at all necessary*, or even desirable. A good doctor as aforesaid; compulsory vaccination to alleviate the horrors of small-pox, which is sometimes a real scourge in this district; the rooting out of all liquor shops, which demoralize the coolies; and power vested in the doctor, to summarily deal with and punish carriers (tavalam men) when they wet the rice they bring for the coolies, as this wetting of the staple food strikes at the root of the coolies' health.

There has never been but one death on Galmulla estate, and that was a little boy of about three years old from acute dysentery. To explain the circumstances of there being only one death, I must say that I have never had more than twenty coolies on the place, sometimes only half that number. I have never heard, excepting this one case, of any body on the place being sick.

NILAMBE.
(58.)—C. S. Armstrong, Esq., New Forest, Hanagalla, and Morakana Estates.

Nilambe.

(58.)—From C. S. ARMSTRONG, Esq., New Forest, Hanagalla, and Morakana Estates.

A medical practitioner alone is necessary.

A doctor stationed at Deltota would best suit this post of ten districts, as he would be nearer the estates than if living in the lower (and main post of our district or in Pussellâwa. The doctor to be sent for when wanted, and on no account to be allowed to practice out of his district; necessary medicines to be kept on the estate.

The health of the coolies good, and the few deaths that do occur generally take place among the new arrivals from the Coast.

Ramboda.

(59.)—JOHN CLARK, Esq., Rangboda Estate.

(59.)—John Clark, Esq., Rangboda Estate.

District hospitals I do not consider necessary; a medical practitioner I believe necessary.

That this district with Pundalu-oya be assessed to the extent of 3,000 rupees per annum, to be gauranteed to a medical practitioner, and that they be also assessed to build and keep in repair a bungalow for his residence, and that the proprietor or other agents have the full power to make the regulations for his guidance and full control over his movements; if the inducement offered be too little, let a higher salary be offered, but let him be the servant of those that pay him, and on no account that of the Government.

For several years there has been almost an entire absence of epidemic on the estate, and the death-rate amongst coolies has been small—I should say smaller than in almost any other country. On this estate the number employed has averaged 350, and the death-rate has not exceeded four per cent. in the two years 1870—71. Hospitals in most cases would have to be under the control of Government, and the coolies do not speak favourably of the hospitals now under Government supervision.

(60.)—JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Esq, Tawalamtenna Estate.

(60.) — John H. Campbell, Esq., Tawalamtenna Estate.

I consider that a *district* hospital is *not* necessary, nor a dispensary. I consider that a *good* medical practitioner is necessary in every district.

I would suggest that there be on every estate a small building of moderate cost, where, in cases of epidemic disease especially, patients might be placed and treated by the manager under the direction of the *district medical practitioner.*

I would also point out, that where several estates lie close together, one building might serve the purpose of all, if the common consent of the different proprietors were secured; and in that case a more commodious building might be erected than a single estate could afford.

I can only report on the health of coolies on this estate for *one* year. During the past year, with an average number of eighty coolies on the estate, there has only been *one* death, the deceased being an old man of sixty-five years of age. I believe Ramboda district to be a climate well adapted to coolies.

(61.)—GEORGE NOEL, Esq., Ramboda Estate.

(61.) — George Noel, Esq., Ramboda Estate.

I do not consider a system of district hospitals, &c., necessary in this district, but I think it would be *very desirable* to have a medical practitioner resident in the neighbourhood.

As above stated, I am of opinion that there should be a medical practitioner resident in the district, who should ordinarily visit all the estates (lines) three or four times a month, whose services would be available at any time in cases of emergency, who would personally undertake the treatment of severe cases, and advise the superintendent as to the treatment of simple disorders. Cases which required more attention than could be conveniently bestowed on them on the estate, could be sent (under the doctor's direction) to the Gampola hospital.

As a properly qualified man would probably obtain a fair amount of private practice from natives who could afford to pay for advice, the burden on estates should not be heavy. Estates should contribute in proportion to the number of labourers employed.

There has been very little sickness on this (Ramboda) estate during the last two years (1870—71) exclusive of infants; there have been only *eight* deaths on the estate in that time, the average number of coolies employed having been about 150; the average mortality (exclusive of infants) has been rather less than three per cent. per annum. The above remarks will likewise apply to Weddemulla estate, of which I have charge.

(62.)—F. G. CAREY, Esq., Bluefields Estate.

(62.)—F. G. Carey, Esq., Bluefields Estate.

I do not consider they would be any use if under Government. Each district might have his own small hospital with medical practitioner at hand.

About eleven coolies have died during the last twelve months; I have had about an average of 300 on the estate. Attention ought to be paid to coast advances; taking money to recruit coolies, and no coolies brought, is a very common occurrence. It appears also that if a kankani owes you an advance, he can go and get money from another party and take other coolies to him, leaving your debt unsettled. The law is also very lenient on runaways.

(63.)—WALTER AGAR, Esq., Wavendon Estate.

(63.) — Walter Agar, Esq., Wavendon Estate.

Not necessary—not desirable.

This district is too small for a hospital, &c., to itself, but, combined with Pundalu-oya, would be the better of one. The plan best suited for this district would be that of a qualified resident assistant, whose duty should be to visit the estates in his district once a fortnight, treating all

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(63). — Walter Agar, Esq., Wavendon Estate.

minor ailments on the estate, and removing all serious cases to a hospital, which should be erected as near his residence as practicable. This hospital should of course be under the same supervision and rules as the present Government ones of Kandy, Gampola, &c., but should not be nearly so *expensive*, and more attention should be paid to caste, as all know the great difficulty Planters have in getting high-caste coolies to go to the Government hospital at present; they prefer to die on the estate to going where they have to eat food cooked by lower castes for them

If anything, I observe we are improving in the health of coolies (owing to their being better housed perhaps) every year. Government road coolies are not nearly so well housed or (I should say) well taken care of, and yet they say the average mortality amongst them will be found small; it is next to impossible to supply this information from an estate where the number of coolies is not alike any two months of the year.

Rakwána.

RAKWÁNA.
(64.)—H. Nicholls, Esq., Treleage Estate.

(64.)—H. NICHOLLS, Esq., Treleage Estate.

I consider that a medical practitioner is required for this district, and, inasmuch as this district has already established one, the medical requirements of the district are fully met. I strongly object to anything approaching a hospital. In the first place, instead of being able to treat simple cases on the estate, and also getting a day's work out of the cooly, you will have to send him to the hospital, and consequently lose his services altogether; and there is a certain class of coolies, if they found they were well treated in the hospital, they would be incessantly wanting to go there, and consequently would always be indebted to the estate. At present each estate keeps its own supply of medicines, once the doctor visits regularly every fortnight, and in emergent cases can always be had when sent for. I don't think we can do better than leave well alone.

Our present medical man being a native of Ceylon, I think him to be fully competent to treat all ordinary cooly cases; but to meet the requirements of the European portion of the community as well, a higher class man might be introduced, which I think should be left to the district to decide.

In conclusion, I consider hospitals and dispensaries are not required in this district.

The mortality on this estate for the last two years has averaged three per cent. The causes of death were old age in most of the cases. The health of the working portion of the coolies has always been good.

Rangalla.

RANGALLA.
(65.) — A. R. Venning, Esq., Rangalla Estate.

(65.)—A. R. VENNING, Esq, Rangalla Estate.

I am of opinion that district hospitals are unnecessary, and they would not be used by the coolies. But I think that medical practitioners would be a great boon, and dispensaries also, if the medicines could be supplied by Government at cost price, or a little over.

The best plan here would be for a doctor to have charge of the districts of Rangalla, Medamahanuwara, and Nitre Cave, his bungalow being built between the two former districts and near the road leading to the latter; he would then be within reach of all the estates, the most distant ones being within eight miles.

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(66) — George Greig, Esq, Lunagalla Estate

(66.)—GEORGE GREIG, Esq., Lunagalla Estate.

I do not consider such a system necessary in its full scope in this small and healthy district; but good medical aid placed at hand would ever be found useful, and undoubtedly would do good.

A good medical practitioner to visit this along with one or two of the neighbouring districts, with one dispensary conveniently situated, to supply drugs at Government rates to these districts, all to be done and carried on under Government supervision, the estates being rated at so much per acre under cultivation, would I think meet all requirements.

The coolies are very healthy as a rule, and the mortality amongst the adults, and amongst an average of 200 coolies, men and women, low; there have been seven deaths during the past two years. Of eighteen children known to be born in the same time, perhaps nine are alive now, the majority dying before they were a week old. I think medical aid is needed to attend to the cooly women at confinement more than anything else. A tax of from fifty to sixty-two cents per acre would get first-class doctors, and is not too much for estates to pay.

(67.) — George Ross, Esq. Rangalla Estate.

(67.)—GEORGE ROSS, Esq., Rangalla Estate.

In my opinion district hospitals are not required, as the antipathy which invalids have to being taken to such places would in all probability induce kankanies and coolies to give false information regarding those who might be seriously ill, thereby sacrificing numerous lives. If Government will supply estates with medicines at *cost price*, dispensaries would be of much service—otherwise not. Properly qualified medical practitioners for every two or more districts are absolutely necessary.

(67.) — George Ross, Esq., Rangalla Estate.

The following plan, in my opinion, would suit all districts. Every estate to build a small hospital for the reception of its sick, which could be placed under the care of a high-caste kankani or cooly, who would both carry out the instructions of the district doctor and do the necessary cooking, &c. The building need not exceed rupees 200. I feel convinced, were the above carried out, it would be very popular with coolies generally, as it would entirely obviate the great objection they have to being separated from their relatives and friends on the estate, and carried to Government hospitals. When a cooly requires to be taken to the hospital, his case must be of a desperate one, and the rough usage to which he is invariably subjected to by his fellow-labourers, when being removed, is such, I am certain, as to add considerably to cooly mortality. The only remedy for this would be the carrying out of the above suggested plan.

Since my taking charge of this estate a year ago, only one death has occurred, caused by an attack of dysentery. The health of the coolies generally, with the few immorally diseased exceptions, has been satisfactory. Robust and healthy coolies might be more frequently met with were it not for the dangerous and selfish practices of a class known as *native doctors*. I have no hesitation in saying, that for one death caused by the "ignorance or carelessness" of estate managers and assistants, *ten* are *caused* by the vile and life-eradicating treatment of these would-be curers of all the diseases cooly flesh is heir to. I consider that those in authority should lose no time in taking the necessary steps to prevent these self-styled native doctors from doing further harm.

(68.)—Hugh Blacklaw, Esq., Woodside Estate.

(68.) — Hugh Blacklaw, Esq., Woodside Estate.

It is not: during eight years I have only had one case that a medical man would have done any good. I think it is necessary to have a medical man for the Sinhalese villages.

During the past two years I have had eight births and eleven deaths on the estate, and my monthly average of coolies on the estate has been two hundred. I think the other estates in the district are as healthy as this one.

Dear Sir, Woodside, 2nd April, 1872.

I am sorry I made a mistake in filling up the paper you sent. I put down eleven deaths during the two years; it should be seven, and the average coolies 220. I would feel obliged if you would kindly alter the mistake, and oblige

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) H. Blacklaw.

The Secretary,
Planters' Association,
Kandy.

(69.)—Charles Young, Esq., Pudulgoda Estate.

(69.)—Charles Young, Esq., Pudulgoda Estate.

I do not think that district hospitals are at all required. I think it would be advantageous if there were Government medical officers to visit the coolies, (such sufferers being paid by the estates,) and Government dispensaries, at which medicine could be got at *cost price*.

This district is too small and could not afford to pay for a doctor and a dispensary, but, joined with Medamahanuwara and Nitre Cave, I think the plan would act well, the doctor residing at some convenient place between the two districts, so that none of the estates that he would have to visit would be above ten miles from his residence.

I regret I am not in a position to give the last two years' mortality on this estate, but I have noticed that, as a rule, old resident coolies are healthy, nearly all the deaths being among new immigrants or infants. Why there should be such a mortality in the latter I can't say; the cause of so many deaths among the former is, I think, evident. They arrive here, after a long and trying journey, in a very weak and exhausted state; they get abundance of food, and eat much more than is good for them; the season in which they mostly arrive is generally very wet and cold, very different from the climate they have been accustomed to; they are very apt to get dysentery, which kills many of them in their weakly state.

(70.)—R. Burke, Esq., Angroowelle Estate.

(70.)—R. Burke, Esq., Angroowelle Estate.

I do not think that district hospitals are necessary, the Government hospital in Kandy being quite near enough to meet our wants; but I think that a medical gentleman should reside within an easy distance to meet cases of emergency—a doctor to reside within the district.

The coolies, as a rule, are very healthy, only slight cases of fever and dysentery occurring about the changes of the monsoons. A good many infants die before they are a week old.

Mortality for 1870	...	2 per cent.
Do. 1871	...	4 do.

A good many infants died during the year, and a few old men died from dysentery.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(71.) — John Catto, Esq., Illagolla Estate.

(71.)—JOHN CATTO, Esq., Illagolla Estate.

District medical practitioners and district dispensaries decidedly, but not, I think, district hospitals. Coolies will not willingly leave their friends, and I would consider it harsh if they were compelled to do so.

I think every large district such as Dimbula, Pusselláwa, and Mátalé, should have a resident medical man in each, and smaller districts, when contiguous, such as for instance Rangalla, Medamahanuwara, and Nitre Cave, one between them. If the medical men are appointed by Government and the medicines supplied at a district dispensary, (which should be under their immediate supervision,) at, or a little above, cost price, the tax on each estate would not be so great as the amount paid per annum for medicines to d'Esterre or Whyte and Co., on every well-regulated estate.

I think *every estate* should have a building set apart for a hospital, when cases of cholera, small-pox, &c., could be isolated from the other coolies, and where bad cases arising from accidents could be better attended to than at present; and for simple ailments the cooly should not be obliged to leave his own room and his friends.

The average force of coolies on this estate for the last *three* years has been about 120; the deaths during that time have been *fifteen*—viz., eight children, four women in child-birth, and three men—one dysentery, one old age, and from "muniandi." The coolies have been generally very healthy, and a medical man has always been sent for in any serious case, at a cost of £3 3*s*. per each visit.

Uda Pusselláwa.

(72.)—H. R. Wiggin, Esq.

Uda Pusselláwa.

(72.)—H. R. WIGGIN, Esq.

The medical practitioner is necessary, but not the hospital.

A medical practitioner is wanted, whose duty it should be to visit each estate once a week, and to attend to any cases when he is called upon. A small hospital of two or three rooms near his bungalow might be necessary, but that would be very little availed of except for accidents.

The average mortality for the past year has been about 1·41 per cent.; of the former year I have no memorandum.

(73.)—J. J. de Lambert, Esq.

(73.)—J. J. DE LAMBERT, Esq.

A good medical man and dispensary are necessary; but, in my opinion, a hospital is not required.

A good doctor, situated within ten miles of the estate, who would make a round say twice a month, and who could be relied on when called upon in case of serious illness.

(74.) — M. de Lemos, Esq., Gordon and Stafford Estates.

(74.)—M. DE LEMOS, Esq., Gordon and Stafford Estates.

With regard to medical practitioners and dispensaries, it is my opinion that they are really necessary and much wanted, though I believe that district hospitals on a *grand scale* are not required. A set of lines might be set apart near the doctor's bungalow for such patients as require daily treatment. The medical man should live near the centre of the district, at no greater distance than ten miles from any estate in the district; he should take weekly rounds, visiting every estate in the district, and every set of lines on each estate, enquiring carefully into the state of health of the coolies. Besides these weekly visits the medical man in charge of the district should be willing and ready at any hour to see to such patients as require immediate help from him. A European would too, in my opinion, be preferable to a native doctor, as I believe the coolies would have more confidence; on the part of the coolies, medical aid would be of little use, as the coolies would hide their disease from him. Lastly, I think it should be part of the doctor's duty *not only* to treat the *Tamil coolies* on estates, but also the European, and (Sinhalese that are sometimes employed on estates)—in fact all human beings living on coffee estates and requiring his aid.

The health on these two estates is remarkably good, and the deaths during the last two years amongst adults has been less than one per cent.

Yakdessa.

(75.)—V. Dickson, Esq., Kabragalla Estate.

Yakdessa.

(75.)—V. DICKSON, Esq., Kabragalla Estate.

I consider (after long experience) Government hospitals for coolies employed on estates to be useless. I have found the sick quite willing to take any medicine a doctor or their master may order, and their friends do their best to follow any advice given.

Nothing but actual force will cause them to go to a hospital, and any injured people I have sent go with their minds (and those of the other coolies) made up that they are to die, which has been mostly the case with any I have had occasion to send to the hospital.

I think a medical practitioner stationed within seven or eight miles of the estate, who would visit any sick or injured coolies *when required* by the superintendent, would best suit the wants of this district.

The health of the coolies on this estate has been good, and the average mortality not more than 2½ per cent., which includes three fatal accidents.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(76.) — J. R. Smith, Esq., Gallemudena Estate.

(76.)—J. R. SMITH, Esq., Gallemudena Estate.

As far as this district is concerned, no change is required; Nawalapitiya being so near, medicine could be obtained.

In my opinion a medical man for the district, who could visit the estate once a fortnight, will meet all requirements, and, his residence being known, in any urgent case he could be sent for, as coolies have a great aversion of going to Government hospitals.

The health of the coolies on this estate has been very good. I have only had five deaths during the last two years, and two of them brought disease with them from the Coast.

ANSWERS by those who are already provided.

Answers by those who are already provided.

Ambegamuwa District.

AMBEGAMUWA DISTRICT.

(1.) — W. G. Sandison, Esq., Shannon Estate.

(1.)—W. G. SANDISON, Esq., Shannon Estate.

As far as this estate is concerned, the cooly health is so satisfactory, that nothing exists for a Government medical staff to operate on.

Since March, 1871, at least, out of 107 coolies employed here, only one cooly has died—cause of death atrophy—where I believe a doctor of medicine could have done no more than a Planter. Most of the coolies here are of a high-caste, called "Agamoodien."

The proportion of grown men to grown women is as fourteen men to one woman; I believe this is the secret of cooly health, combined with good rice, and sufficient time given them before sunset to cook it in.

(2.) — B. F. Capper, Esq., Woodstock Estate.

(2.)—B. F. CAPPER, Esq., Woodstock Estate.

1. No.

3. With the exception of about six cases of fever, the coolies were perfectly free from sickness on this estate; deaths none.

Badulla District.

BADULLA DISTRICT.

(3.) — John B. Stevenson, Esq., Mausa Lunugalla Estate.

(3.)—JOHN B. STEVENSON, Esq., Mausa Lunugalla Estate.

Mausa Lunugalla, April 2nd, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

FOR reasons personal to myself, I address this reply to a circular lately received on the subject of medical treatment of coolies, to yourself.

First, as to district hospitals, dispensaries, and medical practitioners; are they necessary?—Certainly not; in my opinion such an elaborate system is not required at all in this district, and I consider, for all practical purposes, the present means (a hospital at Badulla, to which bad cases can be taken) amply sufficient for all our requirements.

It has been well said in the public prints, "Let well alone;" and I very much question if there is any other class of persons better seen to medically than coolies. It is every superintendent's interest to look after his men; that (in the absence of, or rather not to mention higher motives) is quite a sufficient guarantee that they will not be neglected. I have to consider the present outcry, by whomsoever made, to be as officious as it is uncalled-for,—officious, as intermeddling with what concerns no one so much as the Planters,—uncalled-for, as the rate of cooly mortality will contrast favourably with that of any other class.

I am asked to give information relative to the health of coolies for a period of two years past. This is not difficult to do; on this estate, employing say eighty coolies, there have been two or three deaths, in each case from a gradual wasting of strength, which in one or more of the cases had begun before arrival of the men here. There is very little sickness, and mostly upon Mondays, a peculiarity not common to this estate or district. On the whole, I have seldom occasion to prescribe medicine, and, in connection with that, may state, that a very moderate sum indeed—perhaps £2 or £3—has been paid for medicines during the whole period. I have been connected with another estate employing eighty to one hundred coolies for a considerable period, and there the result of my experience points to the same result.

Such are the grounds on which I formed my opinion above given; and if it is of the slightest value to your Association, I have only to say you are most heartily welcome to it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN B. STEVENSON.

W. M. LEAKE, Esq.,
President, Planters' Association,
Kandy.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DIMBULA DISTRICT. (4.)—Wm. Judd, Esq., Radella Estate.

Dimbula District.

(4.)—WILLIAM JUDD, Esq., Radella Estate.

1. I don't consider either is necessary—only an extra burden on the Planters, particularly as coolies object to enter hospitals.

3. Health of coolies on this estate very good; three deaths only have occurred in two years, and two of these came from other estates sick.

DOLOSBÁGE DISTRICT. (5.) — R. J. Chippendall, Esq., Yellangoury Estate.

Dolosbágé District.

(5.)—R. J. CHIPPENDALL, Esq., Yellangoury Estate.

Certainly not; the same prejudice which prevents the cooly going to the existing hospitals will also prevent his going to a district one.

The visiting of estates by medical practitioners would eventually prove an evil instead of a benefit, inasmuch as it would tend to relieve the superintendent of that responsibility which he now conscientiously feels for the welfare of his coolies. Cooly ailments, with very few exceptions, are more answerable to diet, assisted by medicine, than by the administering of medicine alone. I question whether the cooly would benefit in this particular by Government interference. To have a medical practitioner stationed in a district would be of service no doubt to the families of the European community. Legislate as you like, but you cannot enforce attention and kind nursing, which the cooly knows he is certain to get from his master.

Instead of district hospitals, dispensaries, and the visits of medical men being necessary, I believe they would prove a positive evil.

(6.)—Chas. Whitham, Esq., Narrangalla Estate.

(6.)—CHAS. WHITHAM, Esq., Narrangalla Estate.

1. I cannot see any necessity.

3. Mortality, 2 per cent. per annum; of the number lost during the last nine months, two coolies, possibly to carry out a theory often propounded by them, that there is no chance of recovery in a Government hospital, died in the district hospital; one was sent to be treated for ophthalmia, and another for dysentery.

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(7).—J. Harvie, Esq., Milligatenna Estate.

(7.)—J. HARVIE, Esq., Milligatenna Estate.

1. Certainly not; if hospitals were on every estate, you would not get Ramasamie to go to them, as he thinks if he goes to hospital he is bound to die. In fact, hospital is a byeword among coolies; if any man is not able for the work he is put too, he is called a hospital fellow, which is as good as calling him useless. In the face of this, I do not see the use of hospitals in the districts, or on estates.

2. I do not think that there is any plan better than the present: the cooly has got a good hospital to go to when ill, and I fancy well taken care of while there; but not having sent any to hospital, I cannot speak from experience.

3. Since I have been on this estate—only two years—the coolies have been very healthy, and there has been only three deaths (adults) in that time.

DUMBARA DISTRICT. (8.) — W. T. Hudson, Esq., Top Hunasgiria Estate.

Dumbara District.

(8.)—W. T. HUDSON, Esq, Top Hunasgiria Estate.

1. Not necessary.

3. Coolies' health good; first year 230 coolies, two died; second year 200 coolies, four died.

HANTANÉ DISTRICT. (9.)—John Fraser, Esq., Hopewell Estate.

Hantané District.

(9.)—JOHN FRASER, Esq., Hopewell Estate.

1. I think, as the coolies have such an aversion to being sent to the present hospitals, it would be quite unnecessary to provide further accommodation for them.

3. The coolies on this estate were very healthy during the past year, the rate of mortality being eighteen per thousand.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(10.)—John T. G. ——— Esq., Uplands Estate.

(10.)—John T. G. ——— Esq., Uplands Estate.

1. I think not. In all ordinary cases, when the manager of an estate has a little humanity in his constitution, and is not afraid to soil his boots by too near an approach to the lines, he can cope with the maladies that coolies are mostly subject to I am of opinion that coolies would not (unless under compulsion) attend at these dispensaries; nor do I believe in any beneficial result which would arise in any way commensurate with the heavy expenses which must be incurred.

3. I have been in charge of this estate ten months only; during that time I have had an average of one hundred coolies; I have lost two, both being children of ten or twelve years of age; one died of dropsy and the other of dysentery. I do not find by the books that there has been any extraordinary mortality on this estate during the last two years. All my coolies are now in excellent health. I had a few cases of small-pox, but, with care, I am happy to say I did not lose a cooly. One of the great causes of ill-health amongst coolies is "drunkenness;" arrack shops, licensed and unlicensed, abound on all the roads, and coolies, being mortal, are subject to their evil influences. If Government wish to confer a boon upon the coolies, let them make it criminal to dispose of spirits in drams for anything but money, and, by so doing, not only improve the coolies' health, but his moral standing and self-respect.

Haputalé District.

HAPUTALE DISTRICT.

(11.)—A. W. LLOYD, Esq. Ambawella Estate.

(11.)—A. W. Lloyd, Esq., Ambawella Estate.

1. No.

3. I think coolies are very healthy,—at least I have found them so,—and with the help they get from their superintendents, get on very well. No system of medical visiting or supervision could attend to their ailments, and the system would be of no use to the coolies or their masters, and merely a heavy tax on the proprietor. At present there are doctors all over the country, and whenever we have an accident or any grave case, we always send off the sick or injured cooly to them for advice. The mortality is about two per cent. per annum; this of course does not include infants.

(12.)—JAMES BREMNER, Esq., Duffus Estate.

(12.)—James Bremner, Esq., Duffus Estate.

1. I do not think so.

3. During the last four years, I have had forces of Tamil coolies, varying from half-a-dozen to eighty, at different times; and the only deaths that occurred during that time were two: one an old man, the other a new-born child. At present I have from sixty to seventy coolies—men, women and children—and there is not one of them unwell or has any disease.

(13.)—D. HENRY, Esq., Haputalé Estate.

(13.)—D. Henry, Esq., Haputalé Estate

1. No. If we are to be saddled with the above system, I, as representing the proprietor of this estate, object to it *in toto*, because I see no necessity for it; and, if Government insists on such a system being established, and provide their practitioners, considering Government hospitals at present, matters will be worse than before, as I, to a certain extent, will depend upon my coolies being properly treated.

3. The health of coolies for the last six years has been very good on this estate, and the mortality for that period did not average two and-a-half per cent. out of 300 to 400 coolies. In the first quarter of the present year no deaths occurred among the above number, and several births took place.

Héwáheṭa District.

HÉWÁHEṬA DISTRICT.

(24.)—H. E. D. YOUNG, Esq., Deltota Estate.

(14.)—H. E. D. Young, Esq., Deltota Estate.

1. Not at all in this district, which I have known since 1842, and reside in for thirteen consecutive years; all I ever had to call in a medical man for was simple fracture of the lower leg above the ankle. Before the surgeon could arrive (and he was as near as we should be likely ever to have one) I set the limb myself; the man did well. Our cases are generally simple enough, being either fever or dysentery, and if taken in time, are easily subdued; the great difficulty is to get coolies to tell in time with dysentery.

2. I know of no plan that would ensure matters in this district; coolies have a great objection to hospitals, so have their relatives and friends, who will not hear of their going to one unless in a hopeless condition.

3. I cannot speak as to the last two years, not having been in the country; but for the last three months I have only had one death, and I should say this was about the average, unless during epidemics.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(15.)—Wm. Geo. Beale, Esq., Oluwatta Estate.

(16.) — James Stone, Esq., Kirimettea Estate.

(15.)—WM. GEO. BEALE, Esq., Oluwatta Estate.

1. Not required.
3. Fifteen.

(16.)—JAMES STONE, Esq., Kirimettea Estate.

1. From my own experience, which extends over a period of twenty-eight years, I can confidently state that Government interference in the matter is not at all necessary; our labourers, generally speaking, are well cared for both in sickness and in health,—in fact, I consider their position far superior to the position of men of their class in any part of the world. I will also add, that many managers of estates in Ceylon would gladly exchange places with their head kankanies.

3 As regards mortality, I am certain, when fully tested, it will compare favourably with any other country in the world. For many years past, I have had but very little sickness amongst my coolies; the deaths have been generally infants and the aged, amounting to a very small per-centage.

KURUNÉGALA DISTRICT.

(17.)—W. Washbourne, Esq., Rock Barton Estate.

Kurunégala District.

(17.)—W. WASHBOURNE, Esq., Rock Barton Estate.

1. It would appear that this question has been often mooted of late, and the opinion of certain experienced Planters given through the Press. I do not think the system of establishing dispensaries, &c., for the exclusive purpose of estate coolies, is absolutely necessary.

2. Nil.

3. As it is only very recently that this estate was taken up by me, I regret that I am unable to enter into the details at length. For the past nine months the coolies have kept on with pretty good health, a few occasionally suffering from fever and dysentery in a very mild form. If there has been diseases of other classes among the coolies, I must here submit that they were of such a nature as sure to be disposed of by the superintendent, and treated upon with success. Two deaths have occurred within the last nine months,—one a woman who was brought here from a distant estate for a change, and the other a child which fell a victim to fever.

(18.)—P. F. Ryan, Bullatwella Estate.

(18.)—P. F. RYAN, Esq., Bullatwella Estate.

1. No; there is a hospital in the town of Kurunégala, and, although the estate liberally allows the charge, I can only prevail on about a single cooly in the year to go to hospital; and then only when he is too far gone, so that he or she dies in the hospital; and the course is an argument with other coolies against going there, as they say they "might as well die amongst their country people"

3. The average death-rate, as well as I can remember, is about three per cent.; and these are coolies whom kankanies bring from small Tamil squatter places, where they have been sadly neglected and starved, brought here on a chance of their recovery and being afterwards a source of profit to the kankanies.

My experience of the Tamils is, they are more inhuman amongst themselves than any one else is to them.

MADULSI'MA DISTRICT

(19.)—Channing Esdaile, Esq., Mahadora Estate

Madulsíma District.

(19.)—CHANNING ESDAILE, Esq., Mahadora Estate.

1. From my experience I have no hesitation in answering the above question in the negative. It may be that this district is exceptionably healthy, as a death on the estate is of rare occurrence, and then it is generally among the children in arms. I have very seldom found any difficulty in curing my own coolies; when I do happen to have a bad case, I at once know it as being above my medical abilities, and, without loss of time, send it to the Civil Hospital, where I have never lost a cooly.

MÁTALÉ DISTRICT.

(20.)—W. Simpson, Esq., Gammadua and Caton Estates

Mátalé District.

(20.)—W. SIMPSON, Esq., Gammadua and Caton Estates.

1. No; an improvement upon our present hospital system is advisable, and greater facilities should be afforded for the treatment of out-door patients. In cases where dietary treatment is necessary, attendants of different castes should be provided, and strict attention in all cases required on the part of the Colonial Surgeon.

3. With regard to the mortality rate during the last fifteen months on these places, the number of coolies varying from 250 to 500, two deaths only have occurred: one in the Government hospital—cause, venereal disease; and the other, an old man, on the estate, a few days after his arrival from the Coast—cause, exhaustion and weakness. Coolies very healthy, and condition most satisfactory.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(21.)—SAMUEL MARLAND, Esq., Piṭawęlla Estate.

(21.) — Samuel Marland, Esq., Piṭawęlla Estate.

1. I do not consider it necessary to have a district hospital. If the coolies will only come to the bungalow, they can always get medicine which will put them to right. They have a great objection, even in bad cases, to go to the hospital.

3. I cannot give you the number of deaths for two years. During the last twelve months two coolies have died. In both cases, could they have been persuaded to take medicine from the bungalow, they might have recovered; they died with taking medicine from the Tamil doctors. General health on the estate very good—mortality about two per cent.

(22.)—HENRY C. ZIESENISS, Esq., Marnagalla Estate.

(22.)—Henry C. Zieseniss, Esq., Marnagalla Estate.

1. Not necessary in my opinion, as coolies, I always found it to be the case, prefer being treated by me instead of being examined by a doctor or sent to the hospital. Since first I came here only new-born children died, at the rate of two to ten of what we lose since these last three years. Two upgrown persons died: one a few days after I came—gone too far with dropsy; another bolted, came back here, and died the next day, I scarcely knowing that he was on the estate again. Coolies' general diseases I believe are very easily treated, with a little sound perusal of medical guides, such as Dr. Thwaites' admirable work, Ferguson's Directory, &c., care being taken to administer doses according to age and state of patients. Health could not be better; no deaths here these last three years than above-mentioned cases.

(23.)—HENRY WALKER, Esq., Dooroomadella Estate.

(23.) — Henry Walker, Esq., Dooroomadella Estate.

1.—No. This estate is sixteen miles from Mátalé, and I believe that no good would result from the above "system" further than that already supplied by the hospital and medical practitioner in Mátalé town.

3. I have been here one year only; but my kankanies are unanimous as to the healthy condition of the coolies employed here, which they instanced up to the last six months by pointing to the one only grave on the estate, although the coffee is ten years old.

During the last six months, however, eight deaths have occurred, making for the past two years an average of 50 per thousand. These deaths were entirely of children, or newly Coast-come coolies.

(24.)—E. S. ANDERSON, Esq., Kapitigalla Estate.

(24.)—E. S. Anderson, Esq., Kapitigalla Estate.

1. I do not think a system of dispensaries, district hospitals, or district medical practitioners necessary for the treatment of our coolies.

3. I have only been upon this estate for seven months, during which time there have only been two deaths, both from dysentery. The coolies have been, as a rule, healthy; slight cases of fever occurring with wet weather.

(25.)—R. LEIGHTON, Esq., Udasgeria Estate.

(25.)—R. Leighton, Esq., Udasgeria Estate.

1. So far as my short experience and means of observation have gone, I do not believe in the necessity of district hospitals, dispensaries, and medical practitioners. I always thought the coolies appreciated medical treatment by their own superintendents, and had confidence in them. I believe few classes of labourers are more fairly and kindly treated by their employers than what estate coolies are.

2. There may be some districts that require such aid, but I never yet knew any good come of legislative or official attempts at reforms or improvements, where the experience and co-operation of immediate employers was ignored; and in this instance I consider your Association well represents such employers, and forms the best medium of ascertaining where such necessity may exist.

3. The general health of the coolies good, but liable to occasional attacks of dysentery and fever. With an average number of 230 adults for the last fifteen months, we have had eight adult deaths, and, owing to one of those severe attacks, five of these have occurred within the last three months, or say about three per cent. per annum.

We have received printed forms for Indian labourers' returns to be sent in before the 5th of April; but we have none for births and deaths.

Maturata District.

MATURATA DISTRICT

(26.)—T. E. MASTER, Esq., Gallekotuwa Estate.

(26.) — T. E. Master, Esq., Gallekotuwa Estate.

1. No.

2. I think that it should be left entirely to the Planters and coolies themselves. Coolies have a strong objection to any one interfering with them not directly connected with them or those they know, and would in many cases prefer to suffer than communicate with any one save the superintendent, who ought, and in most cases does, see they are treated properly.

3. With the exception of two or three slight cases of fever, there has been no sickness or any death (save one cooly killed from a fall from a rock) during the past two years.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(27.)—E. A. WALKER, Esq., Donachie Estate.

1. No.

3. The health of both coolies and Europeans in this district is exceedingly good; average of mortality about two per cent.

(27.)—E. A. Walker, Esq., Donachie Estate.

(28.)—R. W. BOULTON, Wattemulla Estate.

1. Not necessary.

3. As a rule, this estate is very healthy, but there has been a pretty high rate of mortality the past year, probably from there having been a large number of new coolies. The rate of mortality the year before last was about one per cent.; the last year it has been seven or eight per cent.

(28.)—R. W. Boulton, Esq., Wattemulla Estate

(29.)—R. W. BOULTON, Esq., Narungtalawa Estate.

There are no coolies employed on this estate; it was abandoned more than two years ago.

(29.)—R. W. Boulton, Esq., Narungtalawa Estate.

(30.)—J. TINDALL, Esq., Scaton Estate.

1. No.

3. Health generally good—average mortality about three per cent.

(30.)—J. Tindall, Esq., Scaton Estate.

(31.)—D. ROSE, Esq., Gallela Estate.

1. In my opinion it is unnecessary, because the health of the coolies is generally so good that a change in the existing mode of treatment is uncalled-for; the system has worked well for the last thirty years. Were any remarkable mortality prevalent, so as to get beyond the power of the superintendent to cope with, the Planters themselves would be the first to call out for a remediable measure of the nature suggested; until they do so, matters may well be allowed to run in the old groove. The dislike coolies have to enter a hospital is well known. Even on estates, when a contagious disease, such as small-pox, breaks out, and segregation is imperatively necessary, the greatest difficulty is experienced in inducing the affected to enter the temporary hospital set aside for the purpose.

3. The health of the coolies could not be better in their own country than it is here. The climate of the district is very good, it is dry and at the same time cool, and the temperature is very equable: out of an average force of 200 men at work for the past two years, only one adult has died, and she a woman—died in child-birth. The chief illness they complain of is bowel complaint, and that more frequently than the rest, is brought on by their own indiscretion in eating immoderately of flesh when they happen to have a feast, and kill a pig or goat.

(31.)—D. Rose, Esq., Gallela Estate.

(32.)—W. M. THOMPSON, Esq., Alma Estate.

1. No.

3. Health generally good; average mortality about two per cent.

(32.)—W. M. Thompson, Esq., Alma Estate

Nilambe District.

NILAMBÉ DISTRICT.

(33.)—E. BLYTH, Esq., Upper Haloya Estate.

1. No.

3. Barring venereal diseases, my coolies may be said to enjoy most robust health; average mortality during past two years two per annum.

(33.)—E. Blyth, Esq., Upper Haloya Estate.

Morowak Kóralé District.

MOROWAK KÓRALÉ DISTRICT.

(34.)—W. W. WYNN, Esq., Annasy Kande Estate.

1. I do not consider them necessary, and, above all, I deprecate inviting Government interference in the matter of the management of our coolies. I think it far better both for them and for ourselves, that they should be entirely under our own care. There are few superintendents, if any, who do not possess sufficient medical skill and knowledge of medicine to treat, and treat successfully,

(34.)—W. W. Wynn, Esq., Annasy Kande Estate.

the ordinary ills that coolies are heir to. It only rarely happens that cases occur amongst our coolies requiring the attention of a medical man, and generally a doctor's services can be had in such cases, or the cooly sent to hospital; such has been my experience, and it has been a pretty long one—only 25 years! I am sure, that if the coolies were asked which they would rather go to, if they were sick, the "Dorai" or the doctor, "Dorai" would have the preference in almost or in every instance. I give my voice most heartily against burthening the estates we are in charge of with the building of hospitals, dispensaries, and their upkeep, and the salaries of medical practitioners.

(84). — W. W. Wynn, Esq, Annasy Kande Estate.

The health of the coolies on the estates I have been in charge of for the two last years has been very good, and the average rate of mortality very low.

Nitre Cave District.

NITRE CAVE DISTRICT.

(35.)—R. MACCAROGHER, Esq., Esperanza Estate.

(35.)—R. MacCarogher, Esq., Esperanza Estate.

1. No; I consider district hospitals would be more injurious than otherwise, and to a great extent tend to frighten and annoy the coolies generally. During my experience of over fifteen years I have never met (with the exception of one or two) cases which could not be attended to properly at the estate bungalow. The cooly is ready and willing to take the necessary medicine from his master, and these can always be at hand; and so long as we have the Kandy and Gampola hospitals from thirty to forty or even fifty miles, I consider it sufficient for the very few cases that occur.

3. The coolies on this property enjoy capital health, and I believe only one death occurred during the past two years. Cleanliness, good rice, pure water, and fresh air are the things most necessary to be attended to on our coffee estates.

(36.)—J. ANDERSON, Esq, Tarifa Estate.

(36.)—J. Anderson, Esq, Tarifa Estate.

1. Such a system is not necessary in my opinion, ample provision having been already made for at least all on this side of Kandy. True, there may be cases at times that require immediate medical aid, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there is always time to send the case to Kandy. In my experience of this district, which extends from two and-a-half to three years, I have never had occasion to send a single case to hospital, and, if I recollect aright, I have only had three deaths, one of which was by old age; only two able-bodied men have died during that time, and this is out of a number averaging from 50 to 350. Three or four very young infants have also died; but all the hospitals in creation would be of no use in their case.

3. The health of the district is very good, and, as my foregoing remarks will shew, the mortality has been very small indeed. Much has been written lately in the papers about coolies' unwillingness to go to hospital, but it's not worse than Europeans are at home—in fact not so bad. It's quite natural that they should object to leave all their friends and go and live in a place where they know no one, more especially when they are ill. But I have found, that when master found it necessary to send a case to hospital, it only required a firm order or a gentle advice. Many people object to Sinhalese doctors treating their coolies, but in many cases I have found them of great assistance, and in chronic cases, where all my specifics failed, they have wrought a cure—confidence is half the cure—and there are cases that coolies have but little faith in master though they may have great faith in him for others; in these cases I have invariably found all my efforts in vain, when they have begged me to allow a Sinhalese doctor to see them, who cured them in half the time, more I believe through the patients having confidence in the medicine than for any value that is in it. The coolies are, in my opinion, well contented with the provision made for them, and I think it's quite ample. Moreover, I was through the Kandy hospital the other day, and I only saw a couple or three patients in each ward, which is a very good proof that no more hospitals are required

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Pundalu Oya District.

PUNDALU OYA DISTRICT

(37.)—W. A. LYFORD, Esq., North Pundalu Oya Estate.

(37.)—W. A. Lyford, Esq., North Pundalu Oya Estate.

1. No, not for this district. The district is healthy, and so small that an experienced medical man will not find work enough in it, and I do not approve of half-educated doctors, as most managers of estates can attend to any little ailments as well as they can, with the aid of the excellent books in their possession on the treatment of minor disease; accidents happen so seldom (speaking for this district.) I think the magnificent hospital at Gampola is near enough to afford prompt treatment for anything beyond the skill of the superintendent.

3. The average number of deaths was higher than usual last year, through cholera breaking out; but, taking the two years together, the average has been about three and-a-half per cent, *i.e.*, nineteen deaths in two years, out of a force of 300 constantly employed on the estate.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUSSELLÁWA DISTRICT.
(38.)—Chas. H. ——, Esq., Upper Peak Estate.

Pusselláwa District.

(38.)—CHAS. H. ——, Esq., Upper Peak Estate.

I do not think such a system at all necessary. The coolies on this estate are perfectly healthy; in fact there is no sickness whatever among them, except in the wet months, when fever and dysentery prevail, which are easily stopped by the superintendent, since the estate is provided by the agents with ample medicines for all requirements. Should there be a case beyond my knowledge to cure, I have but to send for one of the numerous doctors about here, and, failing them, the cooly is sent in to Gampola to the hospital to be cured. Having all these means at hand, I see no use whatever in any further medical aid.

Planters have not, as a rule, studied medicine; and I should like the principal Government Medical Officer to ease his mind of the idea that coolies are sent into the hospitals "only to die." Coolies have a mortal aversion to going to the hospital, and the superintendent, as far as I know, only forces his coolies to go in when the cases are beyond his power to cure.

RANGALLA DISTRICT.
(39.)—D. C. Carson, Esq., Battagalla Estate.

Rangalla District.

(39.)—D. C. CARSON, Esq., Battagalla Estate.

Certainly not in this district, which is a very healthy one. The usual cases of sickness are fever, diarrhœa, &c. These are not sufficiently grave for in-door hospital treatment; on the other hand, they cannot possibly attend as out-door patients; they must ever be as they are now, treated by the superintendent on the spot.

Complicated cases, and accidents—the latter are of rare occurrence—can be placed in the Kandy hospital in from six to twelve hours' time.

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(40)—R. P. Rudd, Esq., Ranwella Estate.

(40.)—R. P. RUDD, Esq., Ranwella Estate.

Decidedly unnecessary. High-caste coolies will not go as in-door patients to any hospital, and as coolies, when ill, will not take the trouble to come to the bungalow of the estate they are in, they certainly will not attend regularly (if at all) as out-door patients of a hospital. Although my lines are quite close to the bungalow, I have often to go to the lines to administer medicine, and nearly always to send for such people and threaten to stop their rice if they don't come to the bungalow. With regard to venereal, I do not think there is a single case now on this estate among 120 coolies.

As I have only been twelve months in charge of this estate, I am unable to give the information requested; but during these twelve months there have, as well as I can now recollect, been four deaths: 1, an old woman not belonging to this estate, who only arrived here in a dying state; 2, an old kankani, so aged that he had been allowed ¾*d* a man without putting in any appearance himself, by my predecessor, and who ultimately died of paralysis, and for whom I had Dr. Hirst's advice, &c.; 3, an old cooly who died of dysentery—he had bolted from Gampola hospital, having been attacked by dysentery on some Dimbula place; he never worked here after arrival, but had food and attention; 4, a child about nine days old.

The coolies are in very good health; I often have an entire week pass without anything more serious to attend to than a boil, or a finger cut by a careless pruner, &c.

SABARAGAMUWA DISTRICT
(41.)—A. Miller, Esq., Springwood Estate.

Saharagamuwa District.

(41.)—A. MILLER, Esq., Springwood Estate.

1. It is not necessary

3. The average rate of mortality during the past two years has been about 4½ per cent., most of the deaths being infants. The general health of the coolies has been excellent.

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(42)—John Stuart, Esq., Glenalvah Estate.

(42.)—JOHN STUART, Esq., Glenalvah Estate.

1. No.

3. Health of coolies generally good; average mortality during last year about 2 per cent; previous year about the same.

(43.)—James Westland, Esq., Nonpareil Estate.

(43.) JAMES WESTLAND, Esq., Nonpareil Estate.

1. No; because we are so much apart that it would be impossible to erect a hospital or dispensary to suit anything like the wants of the district.

2. Endeavour to get up a book upon all ailments which coolies are subject to, in the style of the medical hints in the Ceylon Directory, which is very useful so far as it goes, and see that every estate is provided with one as an heirloom.

3. Health generally good—one death from "diseased foot" during two years, from an average of fifty coolies. As yet no medical man has been here since I took charge in August last.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UDA PUSSELLÁWA DISTRICT.

(44.) — J. B. ——— Esq., Kirklees Estate.

Uda Pusselláwa District.

(44.)—Mr. J. B. ——— , Kirklees Estate.

1. My answer to this question is No; and for plain reasons. The district has the character of being very healthy for Indian immigrants and estate coolies, and in my experience of nine months I have found it so. I consider the upkeep of district hospitals, dispensaries, and medical practitioners would only be encumbrances where they are not required.

2. After the above answer this question requires none from me.

3. The coolies here are, as a rule, very healthy. Fever is almost unknown. A slight form of dysentery sometimes attacks weakly persons in December and January, our only damp months here. As far as I can make out, the mortality during the past two years would be about two per cent. per annum, and those cases generally from some inherent disease, over which doctors or superintendents could have little power; but new-born children and weakly old people make up the greater proportion of our mortality list. It is true, in extreme cases, we are far from professional assistance, being situate midway between Nuwara Eliya and Badulla, but an European is no better off than a cooly; still either could be carried in one day twenty miles to either place. Although some employers of labour may be careless, and some inexperienced, I am sure of others who keep a regular supply of medicines, and are very careful of the health and comfort of their coolies. I have always been very successful in treating all their ordinary ailments.

Answers by those opposed to any scheme.

BADULLA DISTRICT.

(1.) — D. Reid, Esq., Galoola Estate, Madulsíma District.

ANSWERS by those opposed to any scheme.

Badulla District.

(1.)—D. REID Esq., Galoola Estate, Madulsíma District.

1. No; the present Government hospitals are quite sufficient for all the serious cases.

3. Excepting at the change of the monsoons, when several cases of fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery occur, which are easily cured on the estate when taken in time, the coolies enjoy excellent health. The mortality has been at about the rate of two per cent., including infants.

(2.) — E. C. Sweeting, Esq., Oodowerre Estate.

(2.)—E. C. SWEETING, Esq., Oodowerre Estate.

1. No. I would here state that it is very unadvisable that the town and hospital of Badulla should be left entirely, for two or three days at a time, without a medical officer, as has happened once or twice recently, when the gentleman in charge has been ordered away fifty or sixty miles, to hold an inquest or attend to other duties. The district of Uva is a very large one, and the hospital in Badulla usually has a large number of patients, who should not be left for so long a time without the presence of the medical superintendent. I think though, that every district should have a doctor in charge of a hospital, which ought to be within reach of all estates—say, as an outside limit, twenty miles—so that it may be available when occasion requires.

2. We have all that is requisite in the hospital at Badulla, as coolies employed on an estate are always well cared for, and their sanitary condition, as a rule, strictly attended to by their master; and where such is not the case, no hospitals or medical practitioners would be of any avail in a district.

3. As far as my personal knowledge extends, the health of coolies over the whole district of Uva has been unexceptional. Cases of fever, dysentery, and one or two other local ailments, always prevail, more or less, according to change of seasons. The average of mortality in the district has been very small, but to state with accuracy would be a difficult task.

(3.) — George Morris, Esq., Wewessa Estate.

(3.) - GEORGE MORRIS, Esq., Wewessa Estate.

1. In my opinion the existing establishment is all that is required in this district, unless perhaps some classification of wards could be effected, to suit coolies of strong caste prejudices. However, as a rule, Tamil coolies prefer death in the lines amongst their friends and relatives to treatment in a public hospital, where they seem to think they are not particularly cared for.

3. The health of coolies on the estates under my charge, which employ some 700 men during the greatest part of the year has been generally good; the mortality about *nil*. During the last two years I have had only seven or eight deaths, arising chiefly from aged men, women in child-birth, and very young children.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(4.)—Alexander Hebenton, Esq., Graham's Land Estate.

(4.)—Alexander Hebenton, Esq., Graham's Land Estate.

1. The Badulla hospital is quite sufficient for the wants of this estate, if it were properly conducted; but hitherto the coolies refuse to go to it. They say that those who have been taken their have died; that they were starved by the kankani in charge. When asked to go to hospital, they reply that we will rather stay here, where we will get a little rice, and be buried by our friends.

2. Have separate rooms for high and low-caste coolies, and proper superintendence to see that patients are attended to, with bath, medicine, and food, and the present hospital is quite sufficient for our wants

3. The general health on this estate is very good; during the last two years there have been six deaths, and the average number of coolies *employed* is about 120.

(5.)—Richard Marten, Esq., Narangalla Estate.

(5.) — Richard Marten, Esq., Narangalla Estate.

1. No, as far as this estate is concerned, as it pays yearly, as do all the estates belonging to this company (O. C. Co.) for medical attendance, the coolies being sent into Badulla to our own store to be healed, if they object going to the hospital; and in a case of emergency the doctor is bound to come out to the estate.

3. The coolies enjoy very good health generally on the estate; and the average death-rate is low, and has been for a number of years—certainly not *above* 2½, or at the outside 3 per cent.

Dikoya District.

(6.)—George Shand, Esq., Dickoya Estate.

Dikoya District.

(6.) George Shand, Esq., Dikoya Estate.

1. The number of cases requiring medical treatment amongst the coolies on this estate are so very few, that I consider the present Government hospital at Gampola quite sufficient. I have only had to send two cases there during the past fifteen months. It has been my good fortune never to have a case which demanded the *immediate* attendance of a medical man; therefore, in my opinion, a district hospital, &c., is not necessary.

3. Since January, 1871, I am unable to give information; previous to that the health of coolies has been good,—the total number of deaths seven; at the rate of five per cent.—the chief cause of death to be dysentery, commencing generally by a slight disorder of the bowels, but through carelessness or indolence of the patient in applying at the commencement for medicine. This I believe would happen just as frequent though there were a hospital and resident doctor on the estate.

(7.)—Adolph Meyer, Esq., Tientsien Estate, Bogawantalawa.

(7.) — Adolph Meyer, Esq., Tientsien Estate, Bogawantalawa.

1. No, and specially not here, as the district has provided already for a good European doctor.

3. The health of the coolies on this estate is in general very good, although by the two changes of the monsoon the most of the new arrivals suffer from fever and dysentery. I have always treated them myself, and never lost a cooly within the four years that I have been on this estate, with the exception of three coolies in the last three months: one of them was about eighty years old, never worked on the estate, but stayed only with his relation, and died from age; the second one was cured from dysentery and fever—in fact, he worked again on the estate—but took a bath when very hot, coming from work, and did over-eat and drink himself at a great cooly feast, and died a day after his relapse came to my notice; the third had every symptom of jungle fever, and although I had him carried up immediately to the bungalow, when I heard of his severe sickness, died an hour afterwards.

Dolosbagé District.

(8.)—A. J. Stephens, Esq., Diggings Estate.

Dolosbagé District.

(8.) A. J. Stephens, Esq., Diggings Estate.

1. No; there is a Government hospital at Gampola within easy reach of nearly all the estates in the district. If a Government hospital were erected at Aranaika, the estates at that end might find it more convenient than sending to Gampola.

3. There have been on an average 1,750 coolies working monthly on this estate = 42,000 working from 1st January, 1870, to end of December, 1871; during that time there have been eight deaths, and thirteen births.

Diggings, Dolosbágé,
10th April, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

IN filling the paper you forwarded to me concerning district hospitals, I see under the 3rd heading, in reference to the mortality amongst coolies, I have by an oversight entered the number of *working* coolies instead of the *actual* number employed. Kindly alter it as follows: viz., *actual* number of coolies employed for the last two years 3,490; number of deaths during that period eight; number of births thirteen.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. J. STEPHENS.

(9.)—JOHN ANDERSON, Esq., Cattaram Estate.

(9.)—John Anderson, Esq., Cattaram Estate.

1. I don't consider such a system at all necessary. Gampola hospital, which is within an easy distance, is quite sufficient for the requirements of this district.

3. The district is a very healthy one for coolies; those who have been on the estate for a period of six months are seldom troubled with sickness. It is when they first arrive from the Coast that such cases as fever, dysentery, &c., prevail, and even then, if the coolies are healthy before they reach the estate, but few cases prove fatal; the average mortality is not above five per cent.

Dumbara District.

DUMBARA DISTRICT.

(10.)—J. K. INGLETON, Esq., Upper Rajawella Estate.

(10.)—J. K. Ingleton, Esq., Upper Rajawella Estate.

1. During a space of four years that I have been in charge of Upper and Lower Rajawella estates, the mortality among the coolies employed on those estates has been very small indeed, and the health much better than I have known on these estates. Any simple cases of sickness have had immediate attention, and urgent cases, which could not be cured on the estate, have been sent to the Kandy Government hospital, nine miles distant. I consider, therefore, that as long as things exist as at present, no further help is wanted, either in the shape of district hospitals, dispensaries, or medical practitioners.

3. Out of 300 coolies on this estate during the past two years, about twenty-five have died, and the greater portion of these have succumbed through old age and giving birth to children. The coolies on this estate, as a rule, enjoy most excellent health.

(11.)—G. F. GRESLEY, Esq., Upper Rajawella Estate.

(11.) — G. F. Gresley, Esq., Upper Rajawella Estate.

1. Having only been a few months on a coffee estate, my knowledge of the Malabar coolv and his treatment is consequently very slight; but from what I have observed during that time, I think they are much better looked after than is generally supposed, certainly as regards this district. I have not heard of a single case of sickness which has not been inquired into and carefully attended to, and supplied with needful medicine and other comforts; as long as this is the case, additional medical aid seems uncalled-for, excepting in urgent cases, when they can be sent to the hospital at Kandy, nine miles distant, and that without much discomfort, as there is a good cart road all the way from the estate. I consider, therefore, that as regards this estate, nothing more is wanted than at present exists.

3. Out of 300 coolies on this estate during the past two years, about twenty-five have died, and the greater portion of these have succumbed through old age and in giving birth to children. The coolies on this estate, as a rule, enjoy most excellent health.

(12.)—M. O. DAVIDSON, Esq., Rajawella Estate.

(12.)—M. O. Davidson, Esq., Rajawella Estate.

1. Not for this district. We are so near Kandy, that, were it necessary, patients would be sent to the hospital there.

3. The general health of coolies in this district is good; the death-rate for the last two years would be from two to three per cent., principally shuck coolies from the Coast. Amongst old hands very few deaths occur.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(13.)—J. A. F. Mackelvie, Esq., Kinsale Castle Estate.

(13.)—J. A. F. MACKELVIE, Esq., Kinsale Castle Estate.

1. Decidely not, as we are within ten miles of the Kandy and Mátalé splendid hospitals; and in this district it would simply be a waste of money to have more hospitals or dispensaries put up. There has not been a single death on Kinsale Castle these last three years.

2. Our district requires no alteration; the present answers every purpose necessary.

3. The health of the coolies is good; for the last three years I have not had a single death on the place.

(14.)—J. A. F. Mackelvie, Esq., Hunasgiria Estate.

(14.)—J. A. F. MACKELVIE, Esq., Hunasgiria Estate.

1. Useless. Kandy and Mátalé hospitals within eleven miles, and good bandy roads to each hospital from the estate.

2. Our district requires no alteration.

3. Under two per cent.; the average deaths on this estate for the last two years are under two per cent.

HANTANÉ DISTRICT

Hantané District.

(15.) — H. L. Forbes, Esq., Mount Pleasant Estate.

(15.)—H. L. FORBES, Esq., Mount Pleasant Estate.

In answer to the above question, I beg to state that it is my firm opinion that district hospitals, &c., are totally uncalled-for and unnecessary. Were the hospitals at present in the Island for the use of coolies conducted in a better manner, they would be quite sufficient for all the serious illness that our coolies are heir to. From the decided objection coolies invariably shew to going to the hospital, there must be something radically wrong in the way they are dispensed, which, from all that I can make out, seems to be that no respect is paid to caste. High-caste coolies I believe have their food cooked by low-caste ones, and *vice versa*; this decidedly is not as it ought to be. It is all very well to say, do away with caste altogether; the result following is plain to me—*drunkenness* throughout the Island. *No*; I say do away with the causes of illness as far as possible, and hospitals and the like are madness; let arrack shops be quashed, more attention given by the superintendent to his workmen, managers supplied with medicines and a copy of Doctor Thwaites' medical work; and this will prove sufficient. It is a well-known fact, that coolies will sometimes not even come the length of the bungalow for medicine in cases of illness, besides go to a dispensary.

The health on this estate is good; mortality not more than two per cent.

(16.) — E. F. Hanks, Esq., Wattarantenna Estate.

(16.)—E. F. HANKS, Esq., Wattarantenna Estate.

1. There being already a large and expensive public medical service in Ceylon, with hospitals and officers throughout all the large and minor towns, it appears quite unadvisable to the writer to add thereto the expense and annoyance of a secondary establishment, the upkeep of which will have mainly to be borne by the coffee proprietors already pretty well weighted. It is questionable if the time has yet come for an elaborate scheme, partaking rather of philanthropy than necessity. It has not as yet been shewn that Tamil labourers are suffering from insufficient medical care, and it will hardly be deemed necessary to enter upon so expensive a project in order to afford additional inducement to immigrants. It seems unreasonable that the very temperate request of the Planters' Association to afford out-door relief to coolies should be met by the counter-proposal to nearly double the existing medical expenditure of the Island. There may be an impression that out-door relief would be ineffictual: *it would give the Tamils all the assistance they will accept.* With organic disease Planters cannot be expected to deal; and for casualties, which are very rare, coolies are as well off as any other residents in Ceylon, and from no others have requests come for more medical help. The present avoidance of hospitals will not be cured by bringing them nearer to those who dislike them? Perhaps estates situated nearest them, with superintendents inclined to avail themselves freely of the benefit, might by degrees become unfavourably off for labour. Groups of estates can always combine, where exclusive treatment is wanted

2. Hantané.—The Kandy hospital being easy of access, out-door relief would answer all requirements. The writer has frequently been requested to apply for this, but, being unsuccessful, recourse in serious cases of organic disease has been had to physicians by those who had the means; in the absence of which native medicines and charms are, as usual in such cases, adopted.

3. On above estate the mortality has not been quite one per cent., which include dropsy, childbirth, syphilis, and casualties, during two years.

(17.)—J. L. Dewar, Esq., Roseneath Estate.

(17.)—J. L. DEWAR, Esq., Roseneath Estate.

1. I think not. "Roseneath" being within two and-a-half miles of Kandy, I have been in a sense supplied with a district hospital. My experience in this estate for about seven years, and the number of cases I have had to send for medical treatment, leads me to the conclusion that a district hospital would be a burden heavier than Planters would willingly bear. I have had only three cases for the hospital within my experience: two from accidents while blasting, and the other

came to the estate as diseased as when sent there for medical treatment. I find a great reluctance in getting them to go at all. I have on two or three occasions supplied my coolies with medical advice from outside the hospital, but never with satisfactory result. They seemed to lack confidence, and went back to their own doctors before they had given the better skill a fair trial.

3. I am sorry I have not kept a copy of my returns of deaths; and to attempt to get it again, would lead to much inaccuracy. But I may remark, that the deaths amongst infants have all along impressed me, it is so great; I can only account for it by the woman insisting on working while in an advanced stage of pregnancy.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(17.) — J. L. Dewar, Esq., Roseneath Estate.

(18.)—D. MACDONNELL, Esq., Dunally Estate.

(18.)—D. MacDonnell, Esq., Dunally Estate.

1. I think not in this district, so near Kandy.

2. There is a general prejudice among the coolies to go to hospital. If there were attendants, cooks, &c., for the three or four castes that generally come to Ceylon, it might lessen the disinclination to go to the Kandy hospital.

3. I don't know so far back; but the health of the coolies has been generally good here for the twelve months—a little fever now and then, with one or two cases of diarrhœa, is all that I have noticed.

Haputalé District.

(19.)—H. C. BURY, Esq., Golconda Estate.

HAPUTALÉ DISTRICT.

(19.) — H. C. Bury, Esq., Golconda Estate.

1. In my opinion certainly not. This property has subsidised a medical practitioner in the district for the last three years, to have the benefit of his services whenever required; but practically they have been found useful chiefly in cases of emergency beyond the knowledge of the manager, such as fractured limbs, &c., only *one* of which has occurred during the three years; and, were it not for the chance of casualties of this character, the subsidy would be withdrawn.

2. There are two suggestions I should wish to make, which I think would be of great use if carried out; 1st, that a simple and concise *manual* for the treatment of the various diseases incidental to coffee estates be printed under the auspices of the Planters' Association; 2nd, that the Association should import drugs, &c., of first class quality, and supply estates at moderate prices. In the outlying districts especially, medicines are procurable with difficulty, are often of very indifferent quality, and are extravagantly dear.

3. The health of the coolies on this property is generally very good.

(20.)—WILLIAM INGRAM COTTON, Esq., Warwick and Mount Olive Estates.

(20.) — William Ingram Cotton, Esq., Warwick and Mount Olive Estates.

1. Not for this group of estates, as there are only five and the acreage so small. Nuwara Eliya is only ten miles away, and if there is a civil medical practitioner there to attend the civil hospital, I think nothing more is needed at present.

2. If no medical officer in Nuwara Eliya, one is needed to whom application could be made for advice, &c.

3. Health generally good. I have had several cases of diarrhœa and dysentery during the last two years; two proved fatal—both of one family—who all seem consumptive, as one child died of consumption, and one of the above cases was in conjunction with enlargement of the spleen; I had medical advice, and sent the man to the medical doctor at Nuwara Eliya, but to no effect; all the rest I have cured on the estate. I have had from 80 to 100 coolies on the estates; and during 1870 and 1871 four deaths, and one this year (1872)—two adults, two infants under four days old, and one boy three years old. My average mortality would be a little over two per cent.

(21.)—W. R. COGGINS, Esq., Sherwood Estate.

(21.) — W. R. Coggins, Esq., Sherwood Estate.

2. This estate already pays for a medical man, but his services are seldom required, and for the last *nine* months he has not visited the place once.

3. Estate very healthy; and deaths are, as a rule, among new arrivals from the Coast, or aged people or infants. Rate of mortality for last two years about four per cent.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(22.) — R. Andrews, Esq., Kahagalla Estate.

(22.)— R. ANDREWS, Esq., Kahagalla Estate.

1. No; if estates require such, it would be time to abandon. New districts, while the timber is decaying, might but Kurunégala, the great fever-stricken district, is now nearly one where, and the new ones opening, are healthy; consequently, I presume Government, as well as coffee estate proprietors, would object paying for a thing not required.

2. Our district is already supplied with a medical man, but his services (unless in cases of emergency) is never required.

3. The health of the coolies is excellent—fever unknown; any other illness is easily cured by a dose of castor oil; and the deaths which occur are principally either old people or coolies newly arrived from the Coast, which, as a rule, bring their disease with them, and which make the mortality as near as possible three per cent. per year for two years.

P. S.—The circular for Craigellachie Estate has been mislaid and cannot be found, but I can only corroborate the foregoing statement; the rate of mortality is less,—two per cent. for two years.

HUNASGIRIYA DISTRICT.

(23.)—Cumming Skelton, Esq., Galgawatta Estate.

Hunasgiriya District.

(23.)—CUMMING SKELTON, Esq., Galgawatta Estate.

1. This estate is amply provided with medical aid, as an European medical practitioner, residing at Madolkelè, a distance of five miles from this, is engaged, for a consideration of Rs. 150 per annum, to attend to the health of the coolies on this property: as this system works exceedingly well, I don't think anything better could be substituted.

In my opinion district hospitals, besides being a heavy tax on the estates obliged to maintain them, would never answer expectations, as coolies would have the same objections to them that they have to the existing Government hospitals,—*i.e*, caste prejudices, absence from their friends, and, more than all, the bullying and ill-treatment they have frequently to submit to from the native attendants.

3. The coolies here are very healthy; the average mortality for the last two years does not exceed one and half per cent.

(24.) — G. D. Jamieson, Esq., Hunugalla Estate.

(24.)—G. D. JAMIESON, Esq., Hunugalla Estate.

1. There is a hospital at Mátalé, about eight miles distant from here, which is quite sufficient for the wants of the district in this respect. There is a doctor paid by the estates in the district, who visits them whenever his presence is required, and who also supplies medicines.

2. By the present plan, the district is amply provided with medical aid; nothing further seems to be required.

3. The health of the coolies during the last two years (1870 and 1871) has been very good on this estate. Very few cases of fever in 1870; out of an average of 125 coolies on the estate every month, there were only five deaths: two of these were children who died a few days after birth, two children about a year old, and one a man who died from the effects of former disease improperly treated in his own country. In 1871, out of an average of 146 every month on the estate, there were three deaths: two of these were children who died a few days after birth; the other, an old man of about sixty-five years of age.

(25.)—B. Gray, Esq., Algooltenna Estate.

(25.)—B. GRAY, Esq., Algooltenna Estate.

1. Not required in this district, as we have a doctor paid by the year, and is always at hand when required.

3. Out of an average of 250 coolies on the estate for the last two years, we have had a death-rate of about 2½ per cent. This small rate I attribute to the coolies being properly fed and housed.

KADUGANNÁWA DISTRICT.

(26.) — J. A. Clarke, Esq., Kaḍugannawa Estate.

Kaḍugannáwa District.

(26.)—J. A. CLARKE, Esq., Kaḍugannáwa Estate.

1. This estate and district is so near to Kandy and the fine hospital there, that I see no necessity for increasing medical aid to the district.

3. The coolies here invariably enjoy good health. The few deaths that take place are generally men who have just arrived from the Coast suffering from dropsy; the average mortality during the two years has been 4 per cent., including new-born infants.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(27.)—S. Northway, Esq., Gaddadessa Estate.

1. As this district is situated I do not consider any of the above necessary, medical aid in Gampola being so near.

(27.)—S. Northway, Esq., Gaddadessa Estate.

(28.)—L. W. de Soyza, Esq., Sinnapiṭiya Estate.

1. The present civil hospital is ample. Dispensaries and additional medical practitioners are *not* necessary.
2. The present civil hospital and its medical attendant suits the wants of this district admirably.
3. The health of the coolies on this estate is very good; only *one* death occurred for the whole of the last year, from "old age."

(28.)—L. W. de Soyza, Esq., Sinnapiṭiya Estate.

(29.)—Walter A. Morrison, Esq., Ambalawa Estate.

1. I think not, from the extreme difficulty of getting coolies to go to hospital, and, so far as I have seen, all the older districts are sufficiently supplied with dispensaries and medical practitioners.
2. This district has both a hospital and a medical practitioner.
3. I have only been one year on the estate, and during that time no deaths have occurred.

(29.)—Walter A. Morrison, Esq., Ambalawa Estate.

(30.)—James Polson, Esq., Kurugalla Estate.

1. Not for the district at least, this estate being only three miles from Gampola.
3. Health of coolies very good; no deaths this year, and one last year (average number of coolies fifty;)—average rate of mortality two per cent. As a rule, coolies refuse to go to the hospital when sick.

(30.) — James Polson, Esq., Kurugalla Estate.

Knuckles District.

(31.)—John Gray, Esq., Allacolla Estate.

1. In this district there is a medical practitioner, which I think is all that is necessary.
3. Health generally very good; mortality about one per cent.

Knuckles District.

(31.) — John Gray, Esq., Allacolla Estate.

(32.)—James Morris, Esq., Battagalla Estate.

1. The above district being already supplied with an European doctor, the addition of hospitals, &c., I think quite unnecessary. No difficulty is found at present in procuring medical advice, and coolies prefer their lines to any hospital when ill.
3. Five per cent. is the average for the last two years. This rate includes of course all of the twenty-two deaths that took place; fully —— were infants a few hours or days old. Very few who came to the estate with an ordinary constitution have died. Dysentery and diarrhœa are the prevailing complaints, but, as a rule, these diseases are soon cured with ordinary care. I believe the cooly's health depends chiefly on having a good line to live in, and that and its surroundings kept clean.

(32.) — James Morris, Esq., Battagalla Estate.

Kurunégala District.

(33.)—H. L. Lord, Esq., Rock Cave Estate.

1. Not necessary, owing to the estate being near the town.
3. The coolies here are enjoying almost the same health as people in the town at Kurunégala; the average mortality is four per cent.

Kurunégala District.

(33.)—H. L. Lord, Esq., Rock Cave Estate.

Mátale District.

(34.)—Lee Viner, Esq., Hampshire Estate.

1. The present system is good and, in my opinion, quite sufficient for all our requirements on estates.

Mátalé District.

(34.)—Lee Viner, Esq., Hampshire Estate.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(35.) - Francis Fowke, Esq., Halgolla Estate.

(35.)—FRANCIS FOWKE, Esq., Halgolla Estate.

1. Not in this district in my opinion; a medical practitioner visits the estate several times a month, and, in cases of broken limbs or fractures, the hospital in Mátalé (being but seven miles distant) is easily available.

3. Health on estate generally very good, and average of mortality *low*.

(36.) — T. S. Grigson, Esq., Elkaduwa Estate.

(36.)—T. S. GRIGSON, Esq., Elkaduwa Estate.

1. A system of the kind is quite unnecessary for this district, as there is already a medical man who visits these estates.

(37.)—John Dickinson, Esq., Kitulgalla Estate.

(37.)—JOHN DICKINSON, Esq., Kitulgalla Estate.

1. Kitulgalla hitherto has been worked by Happawidde coolies, so that my statement for Happawidde will do for Kitulgalla.

(38.) — John Dickinson, Esq., Happuwidde Estate.

(38.)—JOHN DICKINSON, Esq., Happawidde Estate.

1. I do not think a system, as above described, is necessary. The coolies are very well attended to, and in severe cases we have a doctor who attends whenever we require him. I don't think the deaths on this estate average more than 1½ per cent.

3. Very healthy indeed, and, as I stated above, I believe the deaths are not more than 1½ per cent.

(39.)—Samuel Hills, Esq., Mausawheria Estate.

(39.)—SAMUEL HILLS, Esq., Mousawheria Estate.

1. This is a very healthy estate.

3. This is a very healthy climate, and very little sickness. Average check roll of 70 coolies; —one death for the two years.

(40.) — J. M. Reid, Esq., Lagalla Estate.

(40.)—J. M. REID, Esq., Lagalla Estate.

1. The Government hospital in Mátalé is sufficient for the requirements of this district.

2. We are perfectly satisfied with the Mátalé hospital.

3. The coolies on this estate are, as a rule, very healthy, and I have as yet not used the the Government hospital except in cases of accidents requiring surgical skill. The average mortality is about two per cent. on the estate for twelve months.

(41.)—Alexander Harper, Esq., Mousakanda Estate.

(41.)—ALEXANDER HARPER, Esq., Mousakanda Estate.

1. I do not think so, as I send my coolies to Mátalé whom I can prevail upon to go, and a few miles nearer would not make any difference, the objection not being the carrying of the invalid to a distance, but the invalid being compelled in hospital to eat food not cooked by one of their own caste, and being attended to by other than their own friends and relations. I have never heard any other objections urged by invalids; but these seem to be insufferable obstacles in the minds of patients.

2. The present hospital being under seventeen miles from this estate, suits all the purposes required for this district.

3. Forty-two per thousand, of whom five were children, out of twenty-five born on the estate during the two years ending 31st ultimo. The general health of the coolies is good; and the mortality would be trifling, could the coolies be prevented from destroying themselves by eating putrid meat and fish.

(42.)—J. W. J. Wilkinson, Esq., Cattaratenna Estate.

(42.)—J. W. J. WILKINSON, Esq., Cattaratenna Estate.

1. Decidedly not. We have a hospital within twelve miles of us, and for the last ten years I have not had to send more than ten patients to that hospital; and I am sure I have not lost more than ten patients this last eleven years, and my force has been from 200 to 700 coolies. I have had small-pox, fever, cholera morbus, and every other disease that a cooly gets in this country. Last year I had ten cases of cholera on this estate, and I did not lose a patient; neither was I in my bed more than two hours at a time for over three weeks; neither did I spare expense, or scorn the advice of my neighbour, which is often done by those very knowing Planters that have been in the country 365 days.

2. Let every district make its own arrangements. If any district should require a hospital or medical practitioner, let them have one or both. Why saddle the whole to meet the requirements of a few unhealthy districts?

3. One-quarter per cent.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(43.)—C. E. RAY, Esq., Spring Mount Estate.

(43.)—C. E. Ray, Esq., Spring Mount Estate.

1. I do not think so for this district, having a hospital already within twelve miles or so of any of the estates.

2. The only plan I should recommend would be to let the present hospital admit more out-door patients than it does at the present time, as the higher class of coolies have a great dread of getting their food cooked by low-caste men, and for that reason would sooner die than go there or to any other similar place.

3. The deaths on this estate during the last two years or so have only amounted to seven, out of an average force of coolies of from one hundred to one hundred and seventy; the only sickness there seems in this district is *fever* or dysentery.

(44.)—J. FENTON WINGATE, Esq., Nichola Oya, Oodolamana, Hattanwella, Dikkumbara, Bambragalla, and Cabroosa Ella Estates.

(44.)—J. Fenton Wingate, Esq., Nichola Oya, Oodolamana, Hattanwella, Dikkumbura, Bambragalla, and Cabroosa Ela Estates.

1. No, not at all necessary in this district, for we have already a good cooly hospital at Mátalé, which is within available distance of all the estates in the district. Coolies are certainly averse to going to hospital; at the same time, I have never had any difficult in inducing a serious case (one beyond my knowledge) to go there; but in such instances, I generally send with the patient one of his own friends to attend upon him, paying him as if he were working on the estate. I may here mention, that for many years the Nichola Oya estates paid an European doctor a certain sum per annum, for attending to all sick coolies; but the coolies did not appreciate this, and invariably came to me asking for some of the old medicines in preference to the new doctor's prescriptions.

2. As above mentioned, I do not consider this district is in want of any addition to its present hospital arrangements: but other districts may not be so well off as we are, and I would suggest that any group of estates that are a greater distance than fifteen miles from the nearest Government cooly hospital ought to be provided by Government with a hospital or dispensary, and its attendant practitioner. I think most Coffee Planters would be able to pass a very creditable examination as to the treatment of all usual cases of disease amongst coolies; any serious cases of accident or illness would be amply met by Government putting hospitals in districts where the present distance from the nearest one is more than fifteen miles.

3. For the last two years the Nichola Oya estates have employed an average force of 300 labourers, and I am certain the deaths during that time have not exceeded eight.

(45.)—JOHN DICKINSON, Esq., Kitulgalla Estate.

(45.)—John Dickinson, Esq., Kitulgala Estate.

1. I do not think we want hospitals; we have a doctor who visits the estates, and comes over specially when sent for in serious cases.

2. I think we want no alteration here at all.

3. This estate is very high, and, when the coolies have got accustomed to the cold, they have remarkably good health; a few of them when they come from hot districts get a little cold and fever occasionally, until they get accustomed to the climate.

Maturata District.

MATURATA DISTRICT

(46.)—R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Graymont and Terrace Hill Estates.

(46.)—R. Davidson, Esq., Graymont and Terrace Hill Estates.

1. I do not think so

2. The old one, of sending sick men to the Government hospitals.

3. I have only been in charge of the above estates for about one and-a-half year; but during that time I have had very little serious sickness on the estate amongst the coolies, and none so bad as to make it necessary to send the patient to a hospital; the deaths during the above period have been very few: six at most, including three infants who died for want of necessary nourishment, which the mothers were unable to supply to them. As the coolies are healthy and well attended to, when any sickness occurs.

Pussellâwa District.

PUSSELLÁWA DISTRICT

1. I don't think a hospital in this district is necessary, as, being only ten miles from Gampola, it would only be a matter of an hour or so before sun-rising to send a cooly there than sending him to the district hospital.

P. S.—There is also a doctor in the district at present, since practicing.

3. The mortality on this estate during the past two years has been very small, something like eight or nine coolies amongst about 200, and in most of these cases the people have been brought on to the estate sick from elsewhere.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF COOLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(47.)—J. Van Charles Jones, Esq., Laurawatta Estate.

(47.)—J. VAN CHARLES JONES, Esq, Laurawatta Estate, Pupurçssa.

Unnecessary and necessary. The scheme not feasible, as equitable terms cannot be carried out. Interference on the part of Government no necessity for, and objectionable, as it threatens taxation. Numerous districts—all amply provided with all necessary medical aid; *those* that are not, let them shew their wants, and *propose* plans for keep—not the whole planting community to be victimized for a part.

From the opening of this estate, 1865, to present date, I believe only ten deaths have occurred, and one was an accident from carelessness whilst attending the blasting of rock "road-work." The man was immediately conveyed to the Gampola hospital, where he died. As a rule, on this estate coolies have always been well, so doctoring here, I am happy to state, causes me but small anxiety. Coolies are well cared for on my property; it is my duty and to my interest to do so.

The papers sent me from Government to fill in the number of deaths and births, &c., are ever duly attended to by me, and returned without delay to the Government Agent, Central Province. If all managers of estates have done likewise, Government ought to be better informed on the subject of *cooly* health and cooly treatment, than appears to be the case—neither so bad as supposed to be.

(48.)—P. R. Shand, Esq., Dawatagas Estate.

(48.)—P. R. SHAND, Esq., Dawatagas Estate.

1. In this district they seem unnecessary, as most of the illness amongst coolies is of a very mild nature, such as fever, the simple remedies for which the superintendent can apply; but when an extreme case occurs, the patient can be sent to the Gampola hospital, or a doctor can be procured from Gampola to visit the patient on the estate.

3. During the past year, the health of the coolies on this estate has been on the whole very good; the average mortality, including infants, has been under three per cent.

(49.)—H. Mackenzie, Esq., Nayapana Estate.

(49.)—H. MACKENZIE, Esq., Nayapana Estate.

1. I don't think a district hospital is necessary. It would scarcely be within easier reach than the Government one in Gampola, and would not be more availed of unless coolies are compelled to enter it. Cases of sickness are very successfully treated by the superintendent. Those which occur are generally simple ones; in any case not understood by the superintendent, the cooly is removed to hospital, or treated by a medical practitioner when he will submit to it. No doubt it would be very satisfactory, when a case of serious illness does suddenly arise (which very seldom indeed occurs) to have medical aid within easier reach, but at present we are fully provided with such in Gampola.

3. Coolies enjoy good health who live carefully; the average mortality during the past two years was about three per cent.

"True copies."

H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

II.

REPORTS

ON

THE WORKING

OF THE

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

(No. 21 of 1867).

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

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1872.

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REPORTS

ON

THE WORKING

OF THE

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

CIRCULAR LETTER addressed to the Government Agents.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

CIRCULAR.

(*Copy.*)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 20th June, 1872.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Governor to request that you will report to him at your earliest convenience on the following points connected with the working of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, No. 21 of 1867 :—

1. As regards the repayment of the cost of Irrigation Works in ten annual instalments, whether you approve or disapprove of the system in force under the Ordinance; and if you disapprove, in what manner would you propose that Government should be reimbursed for its outlay?

2. Would you recommend the imposition of a water-rate in perpetuity, by way of interest on the outlay of Government, in lieu of the present system of repayment in ten annual instalments?

3. If so, would you recommend that the perpetual water-rate should be an uniform rate for all land irrigated by works constructed or restored by Government under the Ordinance; or would you recommend a separate rate for each work, equal to a given percentage on its cost; or would you adopt a general maximum rate which the cultivators know cannot be exceeded, but which may be decreased to a minimum, according to the outlay on the work?

4. Do you recommend that works constructed under the Ordinance should remain in perpetuity in charge of Government, and be repaired and kept up on their responsibility and under their supervision?

5. How would you provide for repair and upkeep? out of the original general water-rate, in which upkeep should be calculated, or by a special levy annually for each work?

6. Would you fix the rate in kind or in money? and, if in kind, at what rate would you allow commutation for a payment in money?

7. Do you consider it indispensable under the existing system that the consent of the people to the conditions imposed by Government should be obtained before works are undertaken? If indispensable under the existing system of repayment, do you consider that it would be indispensable under a modified system, by which Government would charge interest only on the outlay?

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

CIRCULAR.

8. The object of the enquiry is to ascertain whether you consider it could be rendered feasible for Government to take up a district, and restore the irrigation works in it systematically (charging interest for its outlay) without obtaining the consent of the people to each particular work, so as to consolidate and systematize the operations of the Irrigation Department.

9. Are you aware of any districts in which the Ordinance either in its present shape, or modified in the direction indicated by the foregoing queries, is not applicable, by reason of absence of population, poverty of the people, or other cause?

10. Do you think that special regulations might be adopted to revive cultivation, and to attract or restore population in such districts—such as deferred payment of purchase money of the land, and of the tythe and charge on account of the outlay on the irrigation work for a certain number of years?

11. If so, will you suggest for what period payment might be deferred, and submit any other suggestions you may wish to offer on this point and on the general subject of these questions?

I am, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. T. M. O'BRIEN,
for Colonial Secretary.

The Government Agents.

REPORTS.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

No. 1, Government Agent, Western Province.

No. 1.

REPORT of the Government Agent of the Western Province.

No. 516.

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, 23rd July, 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to your Circular of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to report with regard to the working of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, No. 21 of 1867, that I consider on the whole it has answered its purpose very well.

The system by which the cost of irrigation works is recovered by ten annual instalments, is adapted to the circumstances of many districts, though possibly not to all.

In the Salpiti Kóralé, where a store of water is not always necessary for cultivation, but where its possession might sometimes benefit and occasionally save a crop, it would certainly be preferred to a perpetual water-rate; and even in Sabaragamuwa, where cultivation is more dependent on artificial irrigation, and a system of water-rate is not wholly unknown, as much as one-fourth of a crop being paid for the use of the stream diverted to it by dam or aqueduct, it has been looked upon as a special boon; and applications for relief have been more numerous than the Government have yet been able to meet.

It cannot be doubted however, that a moderate water-rate, not exceeding the amount necessary to cover the interest on any particular work, would be a means of recommending the introduction of irrigation works into localities where they are wanted, but have not yet been asked for. It might therefore be judicious to relax the strictness of the present rule, and for the Government to hold itself free to give encouragement to the increased production of grain in other ways than those laid down in Sir Hercules Robinson's scheme; and I am of opinion that such a step, while testifying to the interest of Government in the welfare of the people, would not be unattended with more substantial benefits to them. I do not think that an uniform rate for all lands irrigated by works constructed or restored by Government under the Ordinance, would either be understood or willingly submitted to, or that the consent of the people could be dispensed with generally before such works are undertaken. But an exceptional course may occasionally, even in this respect, be adopted.

There are two ancient tanks in the Rayigam Kóralé, which were sought to be restored a few years ago under the provisions of the first Irrigation Ordinance, at the joint expense of the Government and the proprietors of adjacent fields, but which, the work having failed either from defective construction or mismanagement, the proprietors cannot now be prevailed upon to restore.

The Paddy Cultivation Ordinance of 1867 does not provide for irrigation works undertaken without the co-operation of the people, and thus a measure by which two annual harvests might at a trifling cost have been secured instead of one, remains still to be carried out.

In this case, the Government might restore the tanks, take the water-supply into its own hands, and distribute it on any terms which might be deemed reasonable. Doing so would not interfere with private rights, the cultivation of the fields being at present entirely dependent upon seasonable rains.

With regard to the question of reviving agriculture in districts now wholly or partially abandoned, by special regulation, I think that the success of the best devised scheme for such a purpose extremely problematical. It would be a safer policy, in my opinion, to seek to concentrate the population by attracting scattered families in unhealthy districts to more favoured situations in their neighbourhood, where the construction of irrigation works would not only find them present employment and regular subsistence, but afford them the example of the settled inhabitants to incite them to habits of industry and desire for property.

This might be further promoted by exempting them from the payment of all taxes but the water-rate for a few, say four or five, years, and permitting them to occupy Crown land with a right of pre-emption from the time it became subject to taxes.

The sale to natives possessing no present means, and proverbially improvident, of land on a condition of future payment, I fear would only be found a delusion and a snare, and a source of serious embarrassment when the day of reckoning came.

I am, &c.,
CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Government Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORT.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 1.
Assistant Government Agent, Kégalla.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 1.

REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent, Kégalla.

No. 376. 3rd July, 1872.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter No. 232, and its annexure, I have the honor to inform you that not having had any experience of the working of the Ordinance No. 21 of 1867 as regards those points to which the Colonial Secretary's letter has reference, I am not in a position to express any decided opinion on the points referred to.

In very many parts of the Island money is so scarce, that it would be almost impossible to exact a money payment from the people.

I am disposed to think that, in such districts, a recurrence to the system of compulsory labour would be the best plan. The labour by this means provided, a very small payment in kind would reimburse the Government for such expenditure as might be necessary.

I am further of opinion, that when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Government Agent, that any work would be beneficial to the people, it should be in his power to order such a work to be effected, calling out for such purpose the owners of the lands to be so benefited.

The Government Agent should further be empowered to expend such sums as might be required, availing himself, if need be, of the scientific aid of the Irrigation department.

In works not requiring very large embankments or channels, or much masonry work, I am of opinion that the Government Agent's department could, by the means above suggested, do all that would be required at much smaller expenditure than any other department.

Large works might be carried out by co-operation between the Government Agent and the Irrigation department,—the one supplying the labour and making arrangements for the reimbursement of expenditure, the other supplying the scientific knowledge and supervision.

As regards repayment, I should recommend a perpetual rate,—that is to say, an increase in perpetuity of the tithes of the tract of fields benefited.

Works thus executed should be in the charge of Government, and repaired in the same way as they were executed.

Commutation should be allowed at the price at which grain sells in the district.

In unpopulated districts (I have personal knowledge only of that district which will be benefited by the Tissa Maha Ráma irrigation works) I should recommend that all payments be deferred for ten years, and that at the expiry of that period the proprietors be called upon to pay the half-improved value of the land in five annual instalments; taxation commencing after the expiry of the first ten years.

To attract population to such districts the easiest terms must, in my opinion, be offered. I consider that it is open to discussion whether it would not be advisable in such cases to give the land to the immigrant population in perpetuity, reserving to the Crown the right to resume the lands if not cultivated for three years in succession. Taxation in this case should commence at the expiry of five years.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) LIONEL F. LEE,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

The Government Agent,
Western Province,
Colombo.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 1
Assistant Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 1.

REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa.

No. 221. Ratnapura Kachchéri,
11th July, 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 287 of the 22nd ultimo, giving cover to a copy of a Circular from the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the working of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, I have the honor to transmit my replies to the queries contained therein.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. N. ATHERTON,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

The Government Agent,
Western Province,
Colombo.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 1.

Assistant Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa.

Replies referred to.

1.—I disapprove of the system at present in force, for I think that if the ten annual payments are exacted, great distress will ensue. At the time of the passing of this Ordinance paddy was 50 per cent. dearer than it is now, and that is not owing to increased cultivation in the Island, but to larger crops in the south of India, and the opening up of other markets of supply.

2.—I am of opinion that Government would be best reimbursed for its outlay by a perpetual water-rate.

3.—I recommend that there should be a rate for each work, equal to not more than 5 per cent. upon the outlay.

4.—I recommend that all irrigation works should remain in charge of Government, otherwise they will go into decay, as they did when rájakária was abolished.

5.—I would provide for repair and upkeep by adding 2½ per cent. upon the outlay to the water-rate, which would be thereby increased to 7½ per cent.

6.—Those who object to commutation I would allow to pay in kind, fixing the rate according to the current market price of the grain.

7.—I look upon the consent of the people as a fallacy. If left to themselves, they do not agree; and if led by authority, they follow implicitly, and grumble as soon as they feel the least pressure. Unless the present system be modified however, I would continue to act upon their consent.

8.—Instead of the consent of the people I would act upon the report of the proposer of a work, who would be then under a due sense of his responsibility.

9.—I think that irrigation should be systematically carried out by Government, not necessarily with the consent of the people.

10.—There are outlying portions of every district that I have been in, that are entitled to consideration on account of fewness of people, poverty, sickness, &c., with which, under any new regulation, Government should retain the power to deal at discretion.

11.—I do not think that cultivation can be revived, or population attracted, or restored, by special regulation. I would meet the wants of the people as they arise, and endeavour to make their means of livelihood easy and secure, and leave other things to the operation of natural laws.

12.—Whenever the necessity can be shewn, I would defer the payment of purchase money, and tithe, and water-rate. The purchase money I would allow to be paid in four annual instalments. The tithe I would remit altogether for four years, and of the water-rate I would, in the case of new land, exact only half annually for the first four years. It might seem unreasonable to exact payment for water that cannot be used, and therefore I would allow purchasers of new land four years to bring it into a state fit for paddy cultivation. It must be borne in mind, that as in the case of roads the country in general is benefited, and the revenue is increased by tolls, so by irrigation, besides the general benefit, the revenue profits by the increase of tithe.

(Signed) E. N. ATHERTON,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

Ratnapura Kachchéri,
12th July, 1872.

No. 2.

No. 2.
Government Agent, North-Western Province.

REPORT of the Acting Government Agent of the North-Western Province.

No. 234. Kurunégala, August 1st, 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 20th June, requesting report on certain points connected with the working of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, No. 21 of 1867.

Assuming that these points indicate the modification and revision which the Government considers may reasonably be effected, I will in the first instance give a categorical reply to the queries contained in the Circular. But I must then beg permission to state in what respects I consider that even this attempt to ameliorate the condition of the native population is insufficient, and I am encouraged to do so by the terms of the concluding portion of the last query.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

No. 2.
Government Agent, North-Western Province.

1. Such evidence as I have been able to obtain on this point leads me to disapprove of this system, for it appears that the Ordinance is so framed as not to secure its object. In reply to question 7, I shall try to exemplify this, so that here I will only observe, that however much the Agents of Government may try to convince them to the contrary, uneducated native landowners look upon this system of repayment, and the measures that can be taken for the recovery of money due under the Ordinance, as a covert scheme on the part of Government to become eventually possessed of their landed property, or to procure its transference into the hands of wealthy and influential persons. For Government has secured to itself the right of selling up any particular cultivator who has failed to pay his instalment, to the disparagement or total loss of all other creditors of the party concerned.

2. I do not consider a water-rate, properly so called, judicious. Judged from a European point of view, nothing seems easier than to impose a water-rate to meet the interest on the capital expended. But in India, I gather from what I have lately read, that opinion seems to be very much divided as to whether a water-rate is the best means for Government to repay itself both for the construction and upkeep of irrigation works, its opponents alleging that such an imposition renders such works unpopular. Certain it is that we have not the machinery whereby such a system can be carried out. It requires great integrity on the part of all employed, otherwise their perquisites will become an additional tax on the cultivator. But if the idea, as broached in this query, is to be carried out, I would say, that with the view of securing the constant attention of Government officials to the condition of the works, a payment in perpetuity by way of interest on the outlay of Government is preferable to the present plan, provided that the amount payable by each person is not disproportionate to the share he has in any work. This amount, together with its certainty, the exact time when, and manner in, which payment has to be made, should be clearly explained to each person.

3. It seems to me immaterial whether the second or third proposal be adopted, so long as the conditions I have stated in the preceding reply be observed.

4.—Yes, certainly, for I find that though there is no unwillingness on the part of the people to labour and spend money, so far as their means will allow, in repairing and maintaining the sources whence they derive supplies of water, there is a want of organization of the means at their command; an unskilfulness in doing the work required; and, much too frequently, a want of unanimity among the landowners who ought to contribute towards the outlay.

5.—I consider it inexpedient that a special levy should be made; and am inclined to agree with a gentleman who has suggested to me that these charges should be paid out of general revenue in the same way as a road on which a toll has been placed is provided for.

6.—The general nature of the evidence I have obtained is to the effect that it would be more in consonance with the feelings of the people to fix the payment in kind, leaving it optional with them to commute, as in the case of the commutation of the grain tax.

7.—I consider it indispensable that there should be the consent of a majority of the proprietors of the allotments of lands likely to be benefited by any proposed work. But herein lies one of the most vital objections to the Ordinance; for in a question affecting property the consent of the majority of numbers is made binding upon a majority of acreage, so that it is possible to have ten men owning 100 acres between them carrying a question against five men owning 500 acres. I am informed of one instance in which a number of small landholders voted against a proposed work, while two large landed proprietors were in favour of it; and it was thoroughly understood that the opposition was organized for the purpose of defeating the intentions of these large proprietors and a few other men of weight and superior intelligence. Then, again, I am afraid that the eagerness of some officials to carry out a Government scheme has led them into very crude ways of determining upon the required majority, such as making all who are in favour of a work stand on one side, and all who are against it on another, and then rapidly counting the heads to decide a question which virtually hypothecates property for a purpose of which there may be disapproval, as well as good grounds for doubting its necessity. I do not go so far as some to say that this provision will be the source of litigation, but I do think that it is likely to prove a source of trouble and vexation so as to render the scheme burdensome.

8.—Under this proposed system, I would recommend that works of irrigation be constructed, repaired, and maintained, independently of the consent of the people, if it should appear to the Government that they are thoroughly practicable, and promising in beneficial results.

9.—I am of opinion that in many parts of this Province, neither scheme is applicable.

10. I think so.

11. I think that the conditions laid down in Sir H. Ward's Minute of 27th February, 1857, relating to the sale of Crown jungles for paddy cultivation, very fair, and may be made applicable to this modified scheme. For easy reference I transcribe them here:—

"That in consideration of the expense to be incurred by purchasers in clearing and asweddumising the land thus bought, the purchase money—be it £1 or more—together with the survey fees, be made payable in four equal instalments; the first to be paid at the time of the sale, the three others after the lapse of one year between each payment.

"That during this period, the land be exempt from tythe, but subject afterwards to the annual charge of the Government one-tenth in perpetuity."

The charge for payment on account of outlay might also be deferred until the second crop is raised; and it would be proper to fix the period within which a purchaser must reclaim and bring the land under cultivation, in failure of which the Government would re-sell the land.

In some places are to be found tanks which are Government property, but such of the paddy land attached to it as may be from time to time under cultivation, is the private property of the very few villagers living in the vicinity. The Government might select one or two of these tanks which are not dependent on rainfall and can be supplied from streams, and put them into a thorough state of repair, trying to induce the scanty inhabitants of some of the other villages to colonize the lands irrigated by the repaired works, giving them land free, exempting them from tithe as well as repayment of charges, for the period already indicated, and giving them seed paddy free for the first crop, so that they may be clear from debt so far as it is possible for the Government to help them in this respect.

I must now request the indulgent attention of the Government to what I consider is the view that should be taken of this question; and though it may find but few advocates, I consider it nevertheless my duty to put it forward, premising that it is done so conscientiously, and with no intention of allowing it to interfere with the decision the Government may arrive at, however adverse it may be to what I submit.

I find it stated amongst the resolutions upon irrigation works and rice cultivation adopted by a Committee of the Legislative Council, that the decrease in the productiveness of paddy land is caused mainly by the uncertainty of seasons and irregular or deficient water supply; that many of the irrigation works admit of repair at an outlay realizable in increased production, as well as in the value of the Crown land which would be sold in consequence within a reasonable period; that, owing to the general poverty and the want of combination and necessary skill amongst the rural population, they are, with rare exceptions, unable to undertake the repair of such works; that it is most desirable the Government should undertake the repair of such irrigation works as promise to extend existing cultivation or to render its results less uncertain; that the development of irrigation, and the encouragement of agricultural enterprise, will be in unison with the traditions of the ancient rulers of this country, and tend to strengthen the attachment of the people to the British Government. And in their report, when discussing how Government should recoup itself for the outlay on these works, they say—

Sessional Paper IV of 1867.

"The Committee, whilst admitting the value of habits of self-reliance, are not prepared to allow that consideration to outweigh the fact, that during the last thirty years the people have contributed to the local revenue nearly one-and-a-half million sterling in the shape of grain tax, and that the only return for that large contribution has been an expenditure of between £30,000 and £40,000 on irrigation. With regard to the example of the Indian Government in these matters, the conditions under which irrigation works exist in this country and in India are widely different. In India an enormous outlay has been incurred, and is still going on, for the supply of water to cultivators, by the Government as well as by a public company; the majority of these works are entirely new, in many cases necessitating the conveyance of water from great distances, whilst in Ceylon the outlay contemplated will have reference entirely to the repair and restoration of works requiring a comparatively moderate outlay."

And Mr. Birch says (Appendix, page 88):—

"I am convinced that the expense of constructing and maintaining irrigation works is not capital thrown away, but so invested as to return a handsome profit directly into the Treasury, if the Government will, till it has put all the village tanks in order, spend annually for five years one-tenth of its paddy-tax, or £10,000, it will more than double its revenue from tank-watered lands; within fifteen years it will have received all this capital back, and a nearly equal amount in the shape of interest."

And Mr. Twynam says, (Appendix, page 59):—

"In the present state of the country, and more especially with reference to the tax now levied on paddy cultivation, I believe it to be obligatory on the Government to render such aid and assistance, and otherwise to hold out encouragement to the paddy growing population, at least so long as the tax is levied."

The cultivators complain that

"Whilst the Government continues to levy the tax handed down to it from early times, it has failed to take on itself the performance of those duties which the levying of that tax should impose on it, and which there is little doubt the ancient rulers of the country performed."

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS

No. 2.
Government Agent, North-Western Province.

And in their Report, page 21, the Committee give extracts from two rock inscriptions, which shew the direction in which these native rulers extended their aid, with the view of improving the condition of the people and of adding to the revenues of the kingdom.

Yet, in the face of these declarations, the Committee endorse an idea of making people pay for what may be undertaken by the Government—an idea which undoubtedly pervades the generality of the official reports—but why? because it is alleged that "the natives of this country attach no value to things for which they have not to pay"—or, as one gentleman (against whose general ability I mean to say nought) admittedly expressing the reflection of his own sentiments rather than those of the people, says, "the duty of Government, even in the East, should be confined like the attribute proverbially ascribed to an all-wise Providence, to helping those who help themselves."

What have the people been doing all these years but help themselves?—and what has Government done? In this Province, nothing! But latterly it has spent money in such a way, that if the cost of the works is to be repaid, landowners must be involved from the outset in heavy debt, which the Government has rendered them incapable, for a time at least, of paying off, in consequence of the unskilful way in which the works have been done, depriving them of several harvests. I beg to assure the Government that I say this in no carping spirit. I give it full credit for the best intentions, and I am ready to make every allowance for the endeavours of its officers to work for the public good, but it is necessary that I should point out these things to justify my asking why the Government scheme should be overlaid with pecuniary obligations; why it should not listen to proposals for diffusing industry and prosperity throughout the Island, unless promises are held out that the people will pay the first cost of such works? It really seems as if there was a preponderating sentiment of the unacceptability of anything but a taxation scheme; for one fails to find officers submitting to Government such arguments as these, which were actually used by natives at the time the Irrigation Ordinance of 1867 was broached.

"I have ten amunams of paddy land. With the water at my command I can cultivate only five, and I readily admit that, *if* I could get water enough, I could, under certain conditions, cultivate the remaining five amunams; but I am unwilling to secure this advantage at the price you propose. In the first place, who is to decide what my proper share of the £2,000 you propose to spend may be? Who is to say whether at the time this Irrigation scheme comes into operation, I may not be worse off than I am now in respect of money? You tell me that it is only by doubling my extent of cultivation that I can meet your proposed assessment without loss. You calculate, that if I aswedumize all my ten amunams, I shall not have to pay more than 2*s.* per acre; but what if I cannot do so? I must pay 4*s.* per acre for my five amunams for which I do not require any more water than I have. Then, again, five additional amunams cannot be brought under cultivation without expense and certain lapse of time; yet this time next year probably, if your scheme is successful, I am to be rendered liable to a cess of which I am possibly not prepared to avail myself, and for this doubtful and prospective advantage I am to hold my property subject to the pecuniary claim of Government!"

It seems to me that the experience gained in India will also be ours, if a repayment scheme is persisted in. In India, as here, the cultivator is merely asked to pay for works, the utility of which in time of drought he clearly perceives, but he will not the more buy the water which is brought to his door until famine is actually upon him. Therefore during the intervening years in which the rainfall has been sufficient, canals, &c., have paid no interest on the capital invested in them, and the Government has been forced to raise it, together with the cost of maintaining the works, by some new and unpopular tax.

The argument I would support is this:—the tithe of the produce of all paddy lands is by law and custom vested in the Government, thus making it a party directly interested in the improvement of such lands, and therefore any contribution in money for the repair or restoration of irrigation works from the general revenue is justifiable. The public money so spent is sure to meet with ample return in direct increase of the land revenue, of general prosperity, and of other indirect benefits of which the Government is sure to have its share. This may be illustrated by the results of the only irrigation work that has been completed in the district of Seven Kóralés. For a series of years the fields at Kudagalapitiya were partially cultivated by rainfall, and by means of a dam placed across the Kospotu-oya. But the cultivators' money and labour has been constantly washed away in attempting to render this dam secure, while the Government has risked nothing; but in the space of five years, or ten harvests, it has received a tithe amounting to little over £135, or an average of £27; however, since it has erected (in this year) a substantial stone annicut across the river, all the fields, (with the exception of a few belonging to the Crown, which have now been sold for a sum of £230,) have been reclaimed, and an extent of nearly 300 acres has been cultivated for the coming Yala harvest. Allowing a minimum yield of ten-fold (for the land, having been so long fallow, the crops bear more leaf than they otherwise would) we may expect a yield of amunams 1,500, the tithe on which is amunams 150, or bushels 900. This, at the lowest calculation, is equal to £45; for two harvests in the year, £90; or in five years £450, against £135; and in ten years we may expect that the Government will more than recoup itself for the original outlay.

Payment on account of upkeep is no doubt a fair charge, but then this would not have to be levied until some time has elapsed after the completion of a work, when a man has had time to reap the benefit of the money and labour he may have been put into a position to spend by its restoration.

I cannot advocate any increase of the tithe, for this was definitely settled by the Proclamation of 21st November, 1818; and that which is payable in a portion of Seven Kóralés, together with some other parts of the Kandyan Provinces, was specially fixed at a lower rate than one-tenth, on account of the loyalty of the inhabitants to the British Government.

Retaining our hold upon Ceylon, we owe a duty to its people, and it seems that in the consideration of this important matter, we cannot do better than recall to mind Lord Northbrook's public expression of his conviction, that Eastern civilization differs essentially from Western, and that there is danger of being carried away by ideas of what may be right and politic in England, when one is brought to deal with a country and people of different sentiments, different religion, different education, and different modes of thought to ourselves.

Ceylon, as well as India, therefore, "requires of her rulers not merely good and disinterested purposes, but a wise adaptation of the measures by which it is hoped to attain them, to the feelings, the habits, and the idiosyncracies of the races upon which they are brought to bear."

W. D. WRIGHT,
Acting Government Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

No. 3.
Government Agent Eastern Province.

No. 3.

REPORT of the Government Agent of the Eastern Province.

No. 213.

Batticaloa Kachchéri,
2nd July, 1872.

SIR,

IN reply to your Circular of the 20th instant on the subject of the working of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, I have the honor to offer the following observations.

The repayment of the cost of irrigation works in ten annual instalments will always prove open to practical difficulties and impediments, and involve disputes as to what lands are, and what are not, irrigable by each work; what Crown lands should, and what should not, be taxed; and, as regards those excluded from the taxation, and afterwards found to be irrigable, fresh complications would be sure to arise.

On all grounds, I would advocate the imposition of a water-rate in perpetuity. The question as to the nature of the rate is not so easy to decide. I do not think it ought to be a uniform one. Irrespective of the greater or less cost of the work, and the greater or less value of the lands dependent on it, such a principle would act in many cases unfairly. I think that it would be desirable that the rate should be determined after the completion of the work, and according to the outlay incurred, provided that the outlay should not exceed the maximum rate the proprietors should have previously expressed their consent to pay.

I would certainly recommend that all works constructed under the Ordinance should remain in charge of Government, and that all repairs of a nature requiring professional knowledge and skill should be undertaken by Government: the probable cost of expenditure for these purposes being taken into consideration in fixing the water-rate. But with regard to earthwork, clearing channels, &c., all necessary repairs could be effected more cheaply and easily by the people themselves under the Ordinance; and if this were left to them, they would be more directly interested in protecting these works from damage and the depredations of cattle.

The rate should be always fixed in money; to recover in kind would cause endless trouble; and to fix in kind, and then commute, would be, in effect, to fix a money payment, with the addition of needless complications and difficulties in the way of prompt payments.

I think, in all cases, the consent of the people to the restoration of any irrigation work should be indispensable. To over-ride this would be to strike a severe blow at the popularity of the present system, and to discourage the objects it is desired to foster.

I am not acquainted with any part of the Island in which it would, in my opinion, be desirable to take up a district and restore the irrigation works in it systematically.

The first point to be looked to is a local population; there are too many places where a local population already exists, and where irrigation works could be restored with advantage, to render it prudent to restore works where there is no population in hopes of attracting it.

I believe all attempts hitherto to attract population, except on a very small scale, have failed.

As regards the Eastern Province (and the rule applies more or less to most parts of the Island) a subject deserving of important attention is that of introducing improvements in the modes of cultivation. The reclamation of the numerous tracts of waste land now under paddy in this Province is gratifying and satisfactory; but the cultivation is carried on in a wasteful, slovenly way. Of the quantity of seed-paddy sown, not a fifth part reaches maturity. The grain thus wasted in this Province alone cannot be less than 150,000 bushels a year.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

No. 3.
Government Agent, Eastern Province.

The grain itself is of an inferior kind, so that, as is well known, the Coast Tamils object to eat it. The systems of ploughing and trampling are unsatisfactory and wasteful, and I have no doubt the land under cultivation might be made to yield much more than at present.

Whilst adverse therefore to general schemes involving the offer of inducements to population to immigrate, I should be very glad to see a small colony of Coast Tamils introduced into selected localities in Ceylon, in order to teach the people, by practical example, better methods of agriculture. It would be necessary of course to offer great inducements, and the experiment would require much patience and watchfulness.

Seed and subsistence paddy would have probably to be advanced, with the prospect of a certain proportion of it being misspplied, &c., &c. But with all these drawbacks, I think the plan a very desirable one. Government would of course make a sacrifice, but it would be worth doing so. I should also be glad to see, as I have mentioned in my Annual Report, a small grant made to Government Agents for agricultural experiments.

I have, &c.,
R. MORRIS,
Government Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.

Enclosure in No. 3.

REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.

No. 228.
SIR,

Batticaloa Kachchéri,
11th July, 1872.

IN connexion with my letter No. 213 of 2nd instant, I have the honor to forward herewith the reply of the Assistant Agent at Trincomalee to your Circular of 20th ultimo.

I have, &c.,
H. W. GREEN,
for Govt. Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

REPORT on the Working of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867.

In my Annual Report I wrote as follows on this subject:—

"*Mode of recovering expense of restoring works inconvenient.*

"The provisions of the two clauses of the Paddy Lands Cultivation Ordinance regarding the repayment of the cost of any work, are also in my opinion inconvenient in many ways.

"In the first place, people asking Government to undertake the restoration of some work for them have no idea of how much or how little they will be called on to pay; the uncertainty in this respect has the effect, I fully believe, of preventing improvements being undertaken or asked for, which the persons interested would gladly undertake if certain of the extent to which their responsibility would extend.

"Secondly.—As it is necessary to ascertain what extent of private and what extent of Crown land will benefit by each work, before any assessment can be effected, the recovery of the cost of a work must be delayed until a complete survey of each scheme is made.

"Thirdly.—As it is by no means certain that the whole of the Crown land capable of being benefited by any work will be purchased and brought under cultivation, whilst the whole has, nevertheless, to be assessed, it follows that the Government may never recover the proportion of cost allotted to the waste land.

Water-rate proposed.

"All the objections would be met by the imposition of a water-rate; for, if it were settled that all the land benefited by any work would be taxed at say, one and-a-half rupees or one rupee an acre, and no more, proprietors would know exactly what responsibility they would incur in seeking Government aid. There will be no necessity, then, to survey any of the waste land till it were applied for, nor would Government lose any thing on account of such land: whilst the recovery of the water-rate could be commenced immediately on the completion of any work.

"Another way in which Government lose by the present, but would gain under the water-rate system, is this:—In terms of the Colonial Secretary's letter to the Government

Agent, Jaffna, No. 63 of 20th March, 1868, published in the *Gazette* of the 23rd May, 1868, any accidental increase over the estimated cost of restoring a work has to be borne by Government, but under water-rate system this need not be the case. I would propose to open a Dr. and Cr. account in connection with each new or restored work, to debit the proprietors with all expenditure on account of the work, whether for construction, restoration or upkeep; to recover not more than one and-a-half rupees an acre until the receipt balanced the expenditure, and then to impose a reduced water-rate, just sufficient to meet the ordinary upkeep charges. Should any new land be purchased from the Crown at any time after the private land began to pay for the work, it should be paid for at the higher rate for exactly the same number of years as that rate of tax had been recovered from the private lands. I would not recommend that any work on which Government money had been expended be left to the mercy of proprietors: I think the upkeep of these works should always be in the hands of Government officers, the cost of whose employment should be met by the water-rate. In some cases this system would no doubt protract the term over which the repayment of the cost of a work would be spread, but in others the debt would be more speedily settled.

"I have not before me any of his Reports on the subject, but I believe this, or some analogous system, was urged on the attention of Government by the late Government Agent of this Province, Mr. Birch; but at any rate, I am very well aware that he favoured the adoption of such a system—and the attention he devoted to the subject is well known."

I still entertain these views.

2. I do not think it expedient to adopt a water-rate in perpetuity. Whatever the sum fixed on might be, cultivators would, in my opinion, look with much suspicion on a new permanent tax. However light the rate might be, the knowledge of its being a permanent tax would, I believe, discourage the people, and deter them from extending cultivation. The difficulties with which the paddy cultivator has to contend, are not confined to the want of water; the attacks of insects, blight, difficulty in securing cattle for agricultural purposes, are all, at times, impediments to successful cultivation; and the proprietor of land will be naturally inclined to apprehend that the imposition of a fixed permanent tax will entail greater pecuniary sacrifices than he can fairly afford. No sufficient time has been allowed me to ascertain the feeling of landed proprietors generally on this subject, but the few whom I have been able to consult seemed to have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that they would prefer the present ten years system to a permanent tax.

I believe the system recommended in my Annual Report, noticed above, will meet the wishes and paying capacity of the people. Under it, landed proprietors would always know that, whatever the work undertaken might be, they would never be required to pay more than the fixed maximum; they would know that, sooner or later, the rate would be reduced,—*i. e.*, as soon as Government has been reimbursed the first cost of any work; and they would always have the satisfaction of knowing that such reduced rate was only what was sufficient to meet the annual expenditure for upkeep.

3. I am decidedly of opinion that works constructed or restored by Government should remain in perpetuity in charge of Government officers.

4. It would be inconvenient, in my opinion, to recover the cost of repairs and upkeep by a special levy entailing two separate payments by the proprietors, and two separate accounts for each work. I would pay charges for upkeep, etc., from the general vote for irrigation works, and always keep the water-rate at the maximum until the account between Government and the proprietors was balanced, and then fix the water-rate annually, or biennially, at a sum sufficient to cover contingent expenditure for upkeep. I annex a memorandum embodying what I mean in a suppositious account.

5. Much complication would be avoided by fixing a money rate at once, and I think that the preferable and least cumbersome plan.

6. It is not desirable, I think, that there be any semblance even of coercion in the matter of providing irrigation, so long as complete freedom is allowed in regard to cultivation. Were any work carried out in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the cultivators interested, I believe it would be found very difficult to recover the outlay. If the landowners conceived the water-rate excessive, or in any other way unfair, by leaving the land uncultivated, they would defeat all endeavours to recoup Government for the expenditure incurred. But any such arbitrary measures are not in my opinion needed. So far as my experience goes, any well-devised scheme of irrigation, where irrigation is really needed, meets with ready support from the persons interested, when it can be shewn that it can be effected at a moderate outlay: as a rule, they are only too glad to secure the assistance of Government.

If coercion were to be used at all, it would be best directed to the suppression of isolated, impoverished villages, and to the removal of the residents in them to the larger flourishing villages, where, with every facility for cultivation, the pauper inhabitants of the smaller villages must in time better their position, Government affording them aid to start with, but enforcing habits of industry; any serious proposal having such objects in view, however, would no doubt at this period of the 19th century be universally scouted.

7. I do not know any district where, if the maximum water-rate were not excessive, the modified scheme suggested, or any analogous one, would not be applicable.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

Enclosure in No. 3. Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.

8. Although this question relates merely to districts to which it is anticipated the present or suggested irrigation system may not be applicable, I shall venture to offer some observations on the more general questions, the revival of cultivation generally, and the more effective protection of the interest both of landowners and cultivators; for, in regard to the lesser question, I do not see in what cases the proposed scheme might not be applied.

Firstly, then, in regard to the attraction or restoration of population, with the view of extending the area cultivated under any irrigation work taken in hand by Government, I think the present conditions, extending the period for payment of the cost of land over four years, are fair; but, as in many cases applications are made for new land long before it can be surveyed for sale, I think that in such cases, when permission to cultivate is given, it should be with the understanding that each permit-holder will be allowed a grant for his own holding, on payment of the upset price in four instalments whenever a survey is made. Under the present system, any land that has not been held for more than ten years, though it may have been thoroughly improved, is put up to public competition, and the knowledge that in this way he may lose all the advantage of many years' toil, must necessarily discourage a man from industriously improving Crown land; the same conditions should also, I think, be applied to such portions of high land as may be really required by the purchasers of land to be asweddumized for building houses needed by them or by their field servants for residences.

Exemption from tithe should be allowed of course, as at present, for four years, either from the time of issuing permit or from the date of sale, as the case may be.

I do not see any reason why the water-rate should not commence to be collected as soon as the water is available for use; except in the case of land in course of being improved from jungle, when the collection of the rate should be deferred for such time as will admit of the land being sufficiently cleared for paddy culture, the period would have to be determined in each case on its merits.

Secondly.—In regard to reviving cultivation, I am of opinion that to discourage idleness or carelessness on the part of field servants, which is a fertile source of loss at present, Village Councils should be authorized to sentence persons committing a breach of rules to imprisonment at hard labour, in default of paying a fine.

Another common cause of negligence on the part of field servants, is the ease with which they can earn sufficient money to keep them just above starvation by shooting or hunting. I think the promiscuous use and possession of guns should be discouraged by the imposition of an annual tax on each gun of not less than Rs. 10; that all dogs should require to be licensed, and that the license should require to be on stamps, where it was not ascertained that the dog applied to be licensed was required for watching purposes only. Some washermen keep watch-dogs, for instance, and it would be unfair to subject them to a tax.

On the other hand, no professed engagement between a master and field servant should be recognized unless in writing, and executed in presence of a Magistrate or of the Irrigation Headman; nor should the master be allowed credit for any advances alleged to have been made to his servant, unless they appeared in an account signed by the servant, or bearing his mark attested in presence of the Irrigation Headman of his village. Many fields have changed hands, and are constantly changing hands in this district, owing to the owners becoming involved in debt to traders and others, mainly caused by the very exorbitant rates of interest allowed to be charged. When a person borrows paddy, he almost invariably agrees to return it with interest in kind, at a rate of rather more than 50 per cent. per annum,—*i. e.*, he agrees to pay quarter amunam of paddy for each amunam borrowed, at the time of threshing his crop. The term so fixed is generally five months after the date of the loan; so he really agrees to pay at the rate of 60 per cent per annum; but it is also almost usually stipulated, that if the payment in full be not made at the time fixed, the value of the principal and interest (as calculated in kind) may be recovered in money at a rate usually double, and sometimes more than double the ordinary value of paddy, thus raising the interest payable to 250 per cent. These proceedings of money or grain lenders should be stopped by legislation.

The people are not yet sufficiently educated to perceive the ruinous consequences of contracting such engagements, or, in many cases, even to understand the nature of the agreement, I believe.

A single bad season is sufficient to plunge a man, bound by one of these agreements, inextricably into debt. In the process of endeavouring to satisfy his creditor, he abandons the cultivation of his field, bit by bit, until it is sold under execution, and he becomes a beggar.

Account referred to in paragraph 4.—Periyakulam.

Dr.							Cr.
1869	Cost	...	...	Rs. 10,140	1873	600 acres @ Rs. 1·50	Rs. 900
„	Channel	..	...	1,060		Balance due	13,980
1870	Upkeep	...	...	500			
1871	Do.	...	...	500			
1872	Channel	...	...	2,000			
„	Upkeep	...	...	320			
1873	Do.	...	...	360			
				Rs. 14,880			Rs. 14,880

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Enclosure in No. 3. Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.

Dr.			Cr.		
		Rs. 13,980	1874	600 acres @ Rs 1½ ...	Rs. 900
1874	Upkeep	360		Balance due	13,440
		Rs. 14,340			Rs. 14,340
		Rs. 13,440	1875	620 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 930
1875	Upkeep	360		Balance due	12,870
		Rs. 13,800			Rs. 13,800
		Rs. 12,870	1876	650 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 975
1876	Upkeep	360		Balance due	12,255
		Rs. 13,230			Rs. 13,230
		Rs. 12,255	1877	650 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 975
1877	Upkeep	360		Balance due	11,640
		Rs. 12,615			Rs. 12,615
		Rs. 11,640	1878	650 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 975
1878	Upkeep	360		Balance due	11,025
		Rs. 12,000			Rs. 12,000
		Rs. 11,025	1879	700 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 1,050
1879	Upkeep	360		Balance due	10,335
		Rs. 11,385			Rs. 11,385
		Rs. 10,335	1880	700 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 1,050
1880	Upkeep	360		Balance due	9,645
		Rs. 10,695			Rs. 10,695
		Rs. 9,645	1881	750 acres @ Rs 1½ ...	Rs. 1,125
1881	Upkeep	360		Balance due	8,880
		Rs. 10,005			Rs. 10,005
		Rs. 8,880	1882	750 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 1,125
1882	Upkeep	360		Balance due	8,115
		Rs. 9,240			Rs. 9,240
		Rs. 8,115	1883	750 acres @ Rs. 1½ ..	Rs. 1,125
1883	Upkeep	360		Balance due	7,350
		Rs. 8,475			Rs. 8,475
		Rs. 7,350	1884	750 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 1,125
1884	Upkeep	360		Balance due	6,585
		Rs. 7,710			Rs. 7,710
		Rs. 6,585	1885	780 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 1,170
1885	Upkeep	360		Balance due	5,775
		Rs. 6,945			Rs. 6,945
		Rs. 5,775	1886	780 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 1,170
1886	Upkeep	360		Balance due	4,965
		Rs. 6,135			Rs. 6,135
		Rs. 4,965	1887	800 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 1,200
1887	Upkeep	360		Balance due	4,125
		Rs. 5,325			Rs. 5,325
		Rs. 4,125	1888	800 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 1,200
1888	Upkeep	360		Balance due	3,285
		Rs. 4,485			Rs. 4,485
		Rs. 3,285	1889	800 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs. 1,200
1889	Upkeep	360		Balance due	2,445
		Rs. 3,645			Rs. 3,645

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

Enclosure in No. 3. Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.

Dr.				Cr.			
		Rs.	2,445	1890	800 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs.	1,200
1890	Upkeep		360		Balance due		1,605
		Rs.	2,805			Rs.	2,805
		Rs.	1,605	1891	800 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs.	1,200
1891	Upkeep		500		Balance due		905
		Rs.	2,105			Rs.	2,105
		Rs.	905	1892	800 acres @ Rs. 1½ ...	Rs.	1,200
1892	Upkeep		360		Balance due		65
		Rs.	1,265			Rs.	1,265
		Rs.	65	1893	800 acres @ 75 cents ...	Rs.	600
1893	Upkeep		500				
		Balance	35				
		Rs.	600			Rs.	600
1894	Upkeep	Rs.	360	1894	Balance	Rs.	35
		Balance	75		800 acres @ 50 Cents ...		400
		Rs.	435			Rs.	435

(Signed) R. W. D. MOIR,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

"True copy."

H. W. GREEN,
for Govt. Agent.

No 4.

Government Agent, Southern Province.

No. 4.

REPORT of the Government Agent of the Southern Province.

No. 306.

Government Agent's Office,
Galle, 17th August, 1872.

SIR,

I DEFERRED replying to your Circular of the 20th June until I had received the reports of my Assistants at Mátara and Hambantota, and had an opportunity of communicating on the subject with one or two intelligent native gentlemen. I now beg to submit,—

1st.—I do not "approve of the system in force requiring the repayment of the cost of irrigation works in ten annual instalments in money."

2nd.—I would recommend the imposition of a water-rate in perpetuity, to be recovered in kind by way of interest on the outlay or investment of the public money, in lieu of the present system of fixed repayment in ten annual instalments; and although I do not consider (as I have heard it urged) that the addition to the revenue from the tithe now levied will, owing to the increase and regular cultivation, give a sufficient return for the investment of capital and upkeep of the works, I think there should under this head be a considerable increase to the revenue, and that it will be found in most cases that the water-rate required in addition will be small.

3rd.—I am of opinion, however, that while this should be the rule, there may be cases in which the proprietors are sufficiently well off to bear a speedy repayment for all outlay, and, being able, would prefer to do so. I would therefore give those concerned the option of repayment in five or ten years; but such repayments, with the view of introducing more generally the small rate of interest as a water-rate in perpetuity, should be in money.

4th.—As to a perpetual water-rate being a uniform rate, I think this would not work fairly, and I would recommend a separate rate for each work, equal to a given per-centage on its cost; a maximum rate should, however, be determined, in order to satisfy the people as to the utmost amount they can be called upon to pay.

5th.—I have no doubt that "works constructed under the Ordinance should remain in perpetuity in charge of Government, and be repaired and kept up on their responsibility and under their supervision." I would provide for such repair and upkeep out of the general water-rate, where it is levied in perpetuity—indeed that charge should cover all costs on account of the works. I think this would be a fair arrangement, as it must be borne in mind that a good permanent staff in the Public Works Department will have to be maintained to meet these requirements.

6th.—On other works which the proprietors have elected to pay for within a given period, I would, after the expiration thereof, levy annually such sums as may be required for the repair and upkeep of each work.

7th.—The water-rate in perpetuity would be, not a repayment of capital exactly, but interest on the outlay and cost of upkeep for ever. I would give the option of paying this in kind, to be recovered in the same manner as the tithe is now collected, and the option also of commuting for a money payment, the rate of commutation to be fixed for each work or district.

8th.—It seems indispensable under the present system that "the consent of the people should be obtained before works are undertaken." We cannot recede, and I think that in all cases where works are to be executed for the benefit of private land, and either repayment or interest recovered from them for such outlay, consent should be obtained before the work is undertaken.

9th.—In some instances the Crown has lands, and these bear a proportion of the cost. I think therefore in such cases the Revenue Officer should vote in all appeals for consent.

10th.—I would propose that meetings should be held to obtain the consent of the people to the restoration of all irrigation works within a given district or pattu, on the payment of interest in perpetuity principle; that this being agreed to, the several works in that pattu be systematically carried out by Government, without obtaining the consent of each set of proprietors for each work.

11th.—The preceding paragraph answers I think the question as to the feasibility of Government taking up a district, &c. I would strongly recommend the adoption of the system of obtaining the consent of those interested to the restoration of all irrigation works in a whole district, to be carried out in rotation by Government, interest for outlay and upkeep being recovered, not exceeding a given rate, and not, as now, that it should be necessary to have meetings for each work.

12th.—I believe by the district meeting system much good might be done; it would be more satisfactory to Government, by whose orders the Public Works Department could lay out plans for the several works in the order recommended by the Government Agent of the Province, and it would be more economical for the people. I think also that more intelligent assistance for determining on the repairs of such a series of works would be got together by including proprietors of a district than by an assembly for each work, where petty party feeling is often so rampant.

Touching the operations of the Irrigation Department, I venture most earnestly to express the hope that no such separate department will be formed; there seems to me to be neither room nor occasion for it. I think experience scarcely shews the desirability of the attempt, and I believe the Public Works Department, with the several Provincial Assistants, would manage all infinitely better for the interest of all concerned, having under their direct control and supervision suitable men for actual employment on the works.

13th.—There are districts where the provisions of the Ordinance, either in its present or modified form, would not apply by reason of absence of population.

I think that special regulations, such as deferred payment of purchase money, or by small annual instalments for five years, to commence after water for cultivation is available, and the lands given free of all tithe until up to say one year after payment in full of purchase money or the issue of the title deeds.

14th.—I would further submit, that although I fully recognize the desirability of obtaining consent where the people have to pay for outlay, I am decidedly of opinion that the powers given to the Government Agent in the 10th clause of the Ordinance should apply in all cases, and that he should be enabled to introduce the provisions of the Ordinance in the manner laid down in the preceding clauses for the regulation of ancient customs as regards cultivation, &c., without the consent of the people. This would involve no cost for them, tend vastly to ensure regular and improved cultivation, and to benefit their lands.

15th.—Or the acreage possessed should be considered, as I know divisions where all the most intelligent proprietors, those having an important stake in the division, wishing for such rules, have been out-voted by small proprietors of a share in ⅛th of a kurum perhaps, non-resident, and not cultivators of these or any other lands themselves, coming forward, and from malice, and also the fear probably of having, as small proprietors in large tracts of fields, to perform their duty as such, stopping the introduction of these desirable rules. These are hard cases, and tell prejudicially on agricultural interests.

The reports of my Assistants at Mátara and Hambantota are enclosed.

I have &c.,
J. PARSONS,
Acting Government Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 4.
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 4.

REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota.

Irrigation.
No. 20.

Galle, July 25th, 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the following notes with reference to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary's Circular Letter of 20th June, on the subject of the modification of the existing Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, No. 21 of 1867.

1. The system in force would be improved were Government reimbursed by payment in kind instead of money. As I submitted in my letter of May 30th, No. 18, "If, in lieu of the money payments stipulated in the Ordinance, and in addition to the accustomed Crown tithe, a further burthen of say one-tenth of the produce were assigned to be rendered every harvest to liquidate the liability incurred in connection with the works executed by Government, the arrangement would be in harmony with the usages and views of the people, and would, I believe, be cheerfully accepted by them as one much preferable to what is now in force.

"The ease and simplicity with which, by the help of existing machinery, recovery of payment in kind could be effected, constitute a powerful argument in its favour.

"Payment in kind in rural districts in Ceylon at the present day, as it was anciently in England (not very long ago indeed, for traces of it still linger in out-of-the-way places at home,) is the sole means by which farm-work is carried on, money being rarely, if ever, used. It is, I venture to submit, most desirable and important in promoting the irrigation system, which has to do exclusively with the tillers of the soil, that the usages of the country-folk should be studied and conformed to as far as possible. The revenue would be no loser."

In well-peopled localities the repayment of the original outlay *in ten years*, by levying the increased tithe, ought not to be found irksome. In some cases, however, exceptional arrangements should be sanctioned, in order to attract purchasers and settlers, and restore cultivation to tracts once highly productive, but now of no use to man. For these, more favourable terms than the ten years' system might be allowed. I shall revert to them in a subsequent paragraph.

2. Reimbursement by payments in kind spread over a definite series of years appears to me preferable to a water-rate in perpetuity. The latter would be the more logical course undeniably; but it is one foreign to the usages and views of the people, who are extremely sensitive in such matters. There is reason to believe the idea of a water-rate in perpetuity would be likely to deter persons from extending the breadth of tillage, and thus discourage and hinder what the Ordinance seeks purposely to promote. It should be the study of the Government to render paddy cultivation a pursuit as *attractive, lightly burdened*, and *profitable* to the mass of the people as possible. The advantages accruing directly and indirectly to the State, both in a political and social point of view, from the extension of cultivation, are not commensurable by a mere money standard.

3. For the reasons above given, I do not incline to recommend a water-rate, while fully prepared to admit that, if suited to the usages of the people, it would be the most logical measure to adopt, the Government incurring all the outlay without obtaining the consent of the people.

4. The works completed under the Ordinance ought to remain in the charge and supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department, a department now well officered and competent both to undertake the construction of new works and keep up and repair existing ones. There is no necessity for creating a fresh department. Such a course would, as narrowing the range of selection of qualified officers for irrigation duty, be every way undesirable.

5. For works skilfully and properly executed no repairs of moment should be needed for many years. If repairs be needed during the first decade, they should be borne by Government. If at a subsequent period, the beneficiaries should repay in kind the cost of the repairs within a defined term of years.

Each work of magnitude should be provided with a guardian and a small staff of coolies kept up permanently, to carry out minor repairs. When not busy upon the irrigation works, they could be profitably employed in planting and tending valuable timber trees, which would flourish where water is plentiful. By this means a very important step would be taken towards repairing the mischief and loss now accruing from the gradual destruction of the timber in the forests of the Colony. The payment in kind must be adjusted to cover the salaries of the guardian and staff.

6. In kind. An additional burthen of one-tenth upon the crops of lands benefited would, it is believed, be found adequate as payment of the ten yearly instalments.

7. The consent of the people is indispensable under the existing system.

8. Were the system modified, it would still appear to me desirable to consult the people and obtain their consent. In those districts where strong prejudices now prevail, the prejudices will in time disappear. In agricultural matters the inhabitants are shrewd

and keenly alive to their own interests. In any case it is better to lead than to coerce, or to have any show of coercion even. The extension of the growth of grain must, in the most favourable circumstances, be a work requiring much time, patience, and tact. But the work is one that cannot fail to have the happiest results in the end.

In obtaining the consent of the people, I am of opinion that extent of property should have due weight secured to it. At present the vote of a proprietor of half a square pole is of equal weight with that of one owning hundreds of acres. This is not fair, and should be adjusted.

9. There are undoubtedly cases where it appears desirable to vest power in the Government to take up a district, and restore the irrigation works in it systematically, without obtaining the consent of the people to each particular work. It is difficult, however, to see how this course can be rendered feasible, unless by special enactment adapted to the case, following the course adopted at home in respect say of a new line of rail, a breakwater, or other public work of the kind.

10. Hambantota district is one in parts of which—Mágam Pattu and the eastern half of Giruwa Pattu especially—where the Ordinance is generally inapplicable, owing to the absence of population, poverty of the people, and the reputed unhealthiness of some localities, although it has abundance of very fertile land adjoining streams of considerable size and volume. All that is required is to convey the water to and over the lands, in order to render them convertible from trackless jungles into smiling fields and gardens, the homes of a prosperous and contented body of country-folk.

11. In respect of these and similar tracts in other parts of the Island, it is very desirable to frame regulations calculated to attract settlers and restore cultivation. The deferring of payment of purchase money for lands, and of the tithes on account of the outlay on irrigation works, for a defined period of years, could not fail to have excellent effects. A term of five years would probably suffice, during which the lands newly brought into cultivation might remain *altogether free of tithe*. The payment of purchase money might be distributed over five years, one-fifth to be paid every year.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS STEELE,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

The Government Agent,
Galle.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 4.

Enclosure No. 2, in No 4
Assistant Government Agent, Matara.

REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent, Mátara.

No. 3735. / 241.

Asst. Govt. Agent's Office,
Mátara, 5th July, 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to reply as follows to the Colonial Secretary's Circular of the 20th June, calling for report on certain points connected with the working of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance of 1867, and, in doing so, I think it advisable to begin with a consideration of the question of "consent," though it does not stand first in these queries.

Consent.—Having received no intimation to the contrary, I take for granted that Government has no intention of incurring a loan, or raising money in any other mode, to complete the irrigation required throughout the Island, or indeed any portion of it, within the next few years, but purposes steadily devoting to this description of reproductive works whatever is available out of the general revenue.

If I be right in this surmise, I would retain the necessity of obtaining the consent of the people to be benefited, as the preliminary *sine quâ non* to justify the interference of Government, if for no other reason, at least to prevent Government being embarrassed with a whole host of schemes, more or less practical, which individual officers may favour and press upon its notice.

The Gangaboda Pattu Mudaliyár gives as his reason for seeking for this consent, that, "As all people are not aware of the liberal intentions of Government, and prone to construe every new thing taken in hand by Government to be to their disadvantage, but to be calculated solely to the increase of the revenue, I think it would be more desirable and satisfactory to obtain their consent to the conditions imposed by Government before any works are undertaken." ..... Coming from an intelligent native, I think this is worthy of consideration. Consent to the introduction of the Ordinance, the right to make their own rules, the privilege to elect their own Headmen, &c., &c., have all been distinctive features of the Irrigation Ordinance since it has taken a place amongst the legislative enactments of the Colony; and to now limit the freedom of action allowed heretofore would, I think, be a retrograde step and a decided mistake, at least until Government

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finds that it has met every want which exists amongst those who appreciate its terms and freely accept its offers, and that the want of consent of those really benefited stands in the way of an expenditure of the funds available for this particular purpose.

One cause of disappointment has, I believe, in several cases been due to the first rough estimate having on further examination proved too low, owing to its having been made on insufficient data and often without surveys. This may be easily avoided by a little more liberality on the part of Government, in bearing the first cost of survey and proper professional examination, where the district officer reports that any work appears feasible and there is a probability of the people's consent being obtained to a fair outlay. If this were invariably attended to, and proper plan and estimate furnished, the president could then inform the proprietors exactly to what they are binding themselves, and one great element of uncertainty would be eliminated.

Again, at the time the Ordinance was last amended, it was very generally alleged, that though the water-rate was nominally a temporary imposition for a particular object, it was only the thin edge of the wedge, and would end in a permanent addition to the existing taxation on the production of food This was denied; and in the faith of the Ordinance, I for one emphatically assured the people of this district there was no such intention. If therefore in three or four years Government alters its policy, and gives its opponents some grounds for saying they were right in their prognostications, enlightened members of the community may understand the reasons for making the change, but the ignorant classes, the great mass of the agricultural body, will never be convinced that they were not wilfully deceived by the local authorities. To make the water-rate permanent, even at a reduced figure, without obtaining the consent of the people, will therefore be a very great mistake.

I do not know why the propriety of dispensing with the consent of the people is now mooted: has it proved a failure? I believe not, for I have always understood that Government has had before it the concurrence of the proprietors for the execution of more works than it has had funds to carry out; and in 1870 "the demands for Government assistance under the Ordinance were said to be large and urgent." Everything must have a beginning; if there has been opposition, and it was at first found difficult, or in a few cases impossible, to secure the consent of those interested, this is gradually disappearing. In this district I have met with little or none that could not be judiciously explained away, and I believe the example here has had a beneficial effect on both adjacent districts—Galle on one side, and the Giruwa Pattu on the other. The influence of a little leaven is proverbial, and I believe the disposition towards the provisions of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance generally is becoming more favourable every day. The necessity of obtaining the consent of the people has, I consider, not yet had a sufficient trial to be abandoned, and its success so far is encouraging; in holding this view, I confess I have changed, having at one time been of a different way of thinking.

See Mr Templer's Annual Report for 1870, page 123.

Repayment.—To return to paragraph 1st, as regards repayment. To repayment itself, in some shape or form, I have never heard any native agriculturist raise any objection. The objection, and the real reason for not being able in some districts to obtain the requisite consent, was due to this repayment being required in money. It must be borne in mind that, except in the coffee districts and near the larger towns, there is absolutely no means of earning money; in agricultural districts all services are paid for in kind; the sole productions of the country are edible fruits, roots, and grains, for which there is no great market, where they are saleable for cash, and which are mostly consumed by the producers and their families.

Very little money comes into this district, it having nothing except a little coir and arrack to give in return; while, though Government has recently been spending a large sum of money in the district, in previous years all the ready cash of the people was drained by various ways into the Kachchéri, and between 1858–69 no less than £80,000 of superfluous balances were transferred to Galle, and thence I believe to the General Treasury. In reference to the mode of repayment, I wrote as follows in my Annual Report of 1870:—

Payment in kind.

"There is no longer any objection to the principle of repaying what is expended to benefit their lands, but there is a marked wish to repay *in kind;* the more so as the relations between the renters and cultivators in this district are, as a rule, very satisfactory, and the extreme sub-division of land gives rise to complicated arrangements and quarrelings amongst the shareholders. There is no doubt, this mode of payment would very much facilitate the collection, and, as it does not touch any cardinal point of the scheme, I would feel inclined to make the concession, though not prepared to go as far as so eminent an authority as Sir Bartle Frere, that 'no system which does not harmonize with popular usage should ever be adopted.' It could be worked practically by increasing the share of the crops to be paid to Government sufficiently to cover the annual instalment due as water-rate; for instance, in the case of the Hakmena works, for which £3,500 will be charged to the people on lands, giving Government a tithe, without irrigation, of £453, and, irrigated, at least £800 a year, by increasing the rate from one-tenth to one-seventh,

A total revenue would come in, of	£1,150
From which, deducting the original liability of one-tenth.	800
There would remain	£350

to be placed against the expenditure on the work. In the same way, in the Gangaboda Pattu, where the proposed works will cost about £8,000, to benefit lands likely to give £1,800 as tithe,

A seventh of the crop would yield	£2,600
Deduct one-tenth due to Government	1,800
Leaving.....	£800

to be credited to the works in reduction of the advance for their construction. Although I have taken one-seventh as the rate here, I have little doubt regular cultivation and increased crops would speedily and necessarily attend the certain water supply, and make it possible to reduce the proportion to one-eighth, or even less."

Perhaps it would be as well at first to raise the Government share of irrigated lands, private property, to one-fifth, a rate which would not, I believe, be objected to. In renting districts, the whole one-fifth would be farmed, one-half the proceeds brought to account as grain revenue, and half as water-rate to the credit of the particular work.

In this district, though a thriving one, the collection of the water-rate in money will be a most difficult matter. It is true there is the land to be seized and sold, but where are the purchasers? Strangers will not invest in small shares, and if the fellow-villagers combine, and will not buy, matters will come to a dead lock. The experience I have gained in collecting an annual contribution of Rs. 133 only from the lands benefited by Bóralé, has shewn how difficult it is to make the collection, and how easy it is to get the accounts into confusion, due to the extreme sub-division of the holdings. When it comes to thousands of allotments, as it will soon be in this district, if matters are to be kept at all straight and prevented from falling into arrear, a special clerical staff, costing at least Rs. 1,000 a year will have to be provided.

In fact, I consider that so long as Government are repaid their expenditure in some way, that they should leave it as far as possible to those on whom the burden falls to choose in what manner they will meet this demand. When therefore the preliminary meeting required by the present Ordinance is held, the president should further call on the proprietors to elect how they would repay Government—

(1.) If in money; and, if so, in how many years—not exceeding say fifteen.
(2.) If in kind, what share of the crop; such share to be exacted until repayment, but not to be less than half more than the ordinary rate on private lands.

[In this district, this would be $\frac{1}{10} + (\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{10}) = \frac{3}{20}$]

(3.) If in perpetuity, and if the repayment should then be in *money*: or,
(4.) In *kind* (as in case 2.)

When the people elected to repay in money, the term of years should be, I think, sufficiently extended to make the maximum rate a rupee an acre, unless they otherwise wished it.

Upkeep, Repairs, &c.— As regards this point, I quite agree with the Committee of 1867, "that the periodical repairs of all district works be necessarily undertaken by the same officers as were charged with their original restoration, and the entire expense of such maintenance and repair should be defrayed by Government."

Assistant Agents have now a great deal too much to do, and it is impossible for them to supervise the upkeep and repair of the large irrigation works now under construction; the distribution of the water, however, should be left to the discretion of the Revenue Officer, and his indents acted on by the subordinate in charge of each tank, anicut, &c.

Cost thereof.

I believe 2½ per cent. in the estimate has been fixed for the upkeep of the works now completed, and is likely to prove ample; considering Government will get by an increase of tithe at least a clear 10 per cent. on their outlay (*besides* repayment of the principal) I think it might safely undertake their upkeep and repair.

Or, if Government is not prepared to accept this responsibility at once, the question, I submit, may be safely left in abeyance until some experience has been gained of what returns the works nearly completed will give in the way of increased revenue, as it is not one requiring immediate settlement, Government being obliged to upkeep all works for the first ten years under existing engagements. But if the cost of upkeep is to be borne by the lands benefited, I would allow payment in kind in this case also, if the people so elected; but the commutation in money must vary in each district according to the market value of paddy, and should be fixed say 25 per cent. below. When the Government share of the crops is rented out, I would include the "tank share" in the farm. Recoveries on this account should be kept distinct from repayment of the cost of construction, and not begin till the other has been liquidated.

Village Tanks.

There is one point not touched on in these questions, which I think is deserving of attention, viz: what the Irrigation Committee of 1867 called "village works," and recommended (p. 202, Sessional Papers, Part I., 1867) that, considering "the great necessity which exists for proper sluices and spill-waters to every tank, however small, the Committee are of opinion that the Government should undertake the construction of these necessary adjuncts," while "in village tanks the cultivators should execute and maintain the necessary earthworks at their own cost." This was an admirable suggestion, but was unfortunately

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not approved of; the maximum assistance was, I think, put too high. £25 to £30 would I think be sufficient in most cases to insert a sluice, to do any blasting that might be wanted, and to pay for the overseers required to work the villagers. Government should apportion say £100 a year to each district where the Irrigation Ordinance is in force, for the purpose of repairing village tanks, leaving the apportionment of this sum to the Government Agent and Provincial Assistant and their respective subordinates. In connection with this, I would invite the attention of Government to my account of the system proposed for the restoration of irrigation works in Mysore, too lengthy to be here reproduced, but which will be found in my Annual Report for 1868 (p. 240-2, printed Administration Reports).

On the whole therefore, I think, with some minor modifications, the existing Ordinance meets all present requirements, and, though perhaps feasible, it is most certainly *not* advisable for Government to take up a district and restore the irrigation works in it systematically, (charging interest for its outlay,) without obtaining the consent of the people to each particular work, so as to consolidate and systematize the operations of the Irrigation Department.

Irrigation Department.—I trust the use of this term "Irrigation Department" is only another name for the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, and that there is no intention of creating any such department. There is no separation in India, "though the expenditure of thirty millions on irrigation works during the next twenty years has rendered necessary further large increase of the Engineer establishment, and the creation of a special office of Inspector-General of Irrigation Works," and in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, and North-Western Provinces there are "Joint or Under Secretaries, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department." Having been a good deal about India, I believe I am correct in saying that there is no separate Irrigation Department, but where the importance of the works demand it a special officer of the Public Works Department has charge thereof, subject to the head authority of the circle. Thus, the Jumna Canals form "seven executive charges," and I know that the extensive works in Tanjore and Trichinopoly Collectorates on the line of the Cauvery, in the Madras Presidency, were under the regular Public Works Officers, all subordinate to the Superintending Engineer of the division. In Ceylon matters are on far too small a scale for a separate Irrigation Department, and the labour market is far too limited to admit of two rival departments working in the same neighbourhood. As long as it is the ordinary routine of spending Government money, I ought perhaps to refrain from expressing an opinion on the working of a separate department; but as the question touches the pockets of the people, and they will have to bear the additional cost which will necessarily follow, I feel I am at liberty to speak out on their behalf—the more especially as the experiment of carrying on the irrigation works independent of the local officers of the Public Works, has been lately tried in this district. The services of an officer accustomed to irrigation works was obtained, and he was directed to devote himself exclusively to their execution; so far nothing could be better. But as he was not under the Provincial Assistant, he had no officer who could give him any advice or assistance in obtaining artisans, overseers, or even ordinary labour; and arriving a stranger into the district, without any local connection, was able during the first six months to make very little progress. Coming from a country where scarcity of labour is utterly unknown, no wonder the officer got disheartened, and was persuaded into proposing an increase in the rates of wages. Fortunately of this I heard, and most strongly protested, and after a great deal of trouble was able to keep him supplied with ordinary coolies, while the Provincial Assistant, Mr. Churchill, assisted him with skilled labourers from Galle. I must guard myself against any wish to imply by this any fault on the part of this officer; he has done his work admirably, but he was simply the victim of circumstances; and no one was, I believe, more pleased than he when placed under the orders of the Provincial Assistant.

Poor districts.—There are of course some very poor districts, such as the Wanni of the Northern Province, where Government ought to interfere on the grounds of ordinary humanity, and not look for any repayment whatever; but these are exceptional cases, which the Executive could deal with and make provision for, independent of any legislative enactment.

Colonization.—As for reviving cultivation, and attracting population to districts where now there is none, I for one believe there is very little chance of doing so with satisfactory results. If ever any Civilian in the Colony could have carried out any such experiments successfully of late years, that man was Mr. Birch, and even he failed. In his Annual Report for 1867 he sketched a very liberal scheme, and expected to get emigrants from the Jaffna Peninsula, the only part of the Island where there is a superfluous population; but in his Report for 1868 (p. 171) he writes "I was a great deal too sanguine;" still he hoped to get up a "coast settlement," viz., one of Tamils from India. I have reason to know that he failed in this also; I do not believe that in any part of the Island were circumstances so favourable to the success of both experiments, yet neither succeeded. Another trial is now being made in this Province, and we will not now have long to wait to see how it will realize the hopes entertained of its success. At best such schemes are hazardous speculations, and I fail to see why Government should go seeking new fields for investing its funds while populous agricultural districts are in actual want of proper irrigation. If there has been any difficulty anywhere, make the terms a little more liberal, make the repayment depend more directly on the advantages to the people in accordance with the immemorial

P. 105, Administration Reports for 1867.

customs and traditions of the country, and Government need not go far to spend ten times the amount likely to be available for improving the irrigation works of the Island.

In conclusion, therefore, I would repeat :—

(1.) Retain the consent of the people as a necessary condition of interfering with their Irrigation works

(2.) Insist on repayment, but give the people a wider choice as to the mode of doing so.

(3.) If they so elect, consent to be repaid by a certain share of the crops.

(4.) Afford greater facilities for restoring village tanks, as suggested by the Irrigation Committee of 1867.

(5.) As long as there are irrigation works in districts with population, do not spend money on deserted villages on the chance of attracting settlers.

I have, &c.,

The Government Agent,
Galle.

E. ELLIOTT,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

No. 5.

No. 5.
Government Agent, Central Province.

REPORT of the Acting Government Agent of the Central Province.

Kandy Kachchéri,
14th August, 1872.

SIR,

1.—Where paddy cultivators are sufficiently rich to be able to repay in ten annual instalments the money which the Government lends them (free of interest) for the execution of irrigation works, it is well to secure the repayment in this way; but there are undoubtedly many cases in which it is necessary to make easier terms, if it is desired to gradually improve the means of irrigation throughout the country.

I do not think that any fixed rule should be laid down by Ordinance with reference to the reimbursement of the outlay by Government. It seems to me that it is a mistake to bind the Government in this matter by any fixed and rigid laws. All that is required is a clear and definite policy, to be adapted, at the discretion of the Government, to the many varied conditions under which paddy cultivation is carried on throughout the Island; and the adaptation should be made with an intelligent and just appreciation of the necessities of the cultivators, the duties of the Government as supreme lords of the soil, and the rights of tax-payers who derive no benefit from improvements in the water supply for paddy cultivation.

2. I would recommend a perpetual water-rate as one of the means of reimbursement to be adopted. In some parts of the Kandyan country as much as one-fourth of the crop is given as the water share, and the principle of a small water-rate would probably be well understood and readily accepted.

3. It is, however, only as one means of reimbursement that I would recommend a perpetual water-rate. I certainly should not recommend an uniform rate for all land irrigated by works constructed or restored by Government under the Ordinance; but I should prefer a separate rate for each work, either in perpetuity or for a certain number of years, as might be most acceptable to the people; I would not bind the Government by any rule of the kind, but I would leave each case to be settled as might be found to be just and politic after full consideration of all its surroundings.

4. I would recommend that all large works constructed under the Ordinance should remain in perpetuity in charge of Government, and be repaired and kept up on its responsibility and under its supervision.

5. It seems to me that a special annual levy for repairs would not be advisable, and I would submit that the charge of maintaining the large irrigation works might be properly undertaken by Government in consideration of the large revenue derived from the land benefited by those works; but the Headmen employed to see to the distribution of the water and the maintenance of the subsidiary channels, might be paid, as was anciently the custom in some of the larger villages, by a small share of the crop of each field, which share was given at the threshing-floor. The cultivators should of course be compelled to contribute the necessary labour, or money in lieu of labour, for the upkeep of all earthworks and subsidiary channels.

6. Whenever a rate is fixed I would fix it according to the custom of the country, in kind, and allow commutation at the same rate as the tithe commutation, when the tithe is commuted; when it is not commuted, the share should be added to the tithe, and rented with it.

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No. 5.
Government Agent, Central Province.

7. I do not consider it indispensable,—indeed I do not consider it advisable,—that the consent of the people to the conditions imposed by Government should be obtained before works are undertaken. To ask an Oriental people for its consent to the proposals of the Government, is as unwise as to ask a child of five years old whether it would like to go to bed, or to have a bath, &c., or do anything else which its parents know to be right and proper for it, and on which it has not the capacity to form a judgment; but works to which the people will be called upon to contribute should be undertaken, at the discretion of the Government, only after the most careful enquiry, and on full evidence as to the necessity for the work, and on proof that the benefits will be commensurate with the cost, that the conditions imposed are just and liberal, and that the burden thrown upon the people is not more than they can bear.

8. I understand this question to refer to districts in which there are large abandoned works; but whether in such districts or in districts where the existing works merely require improvement, I am of opinion that it is desirable, without obtaining the consent of the people to each particular work, to systematically carry out the great work of improving the irrigation system of the country, district by district. It should be borne in mind that in many cases the outlay on each particular work would be so small, that the interest on the outlay would not add any appreciable sum to the present tithe, and it would then become a question whether it would be worth while to disturb the revenue settlement, and whether the increased revenue derived from more certain and extended cultivation would not be a full return for the outlay. It may here be of interest to refer to two works by way of example. The following account of the result of the repair of the Elahera canal and sluice is taken from Mr. Sharpe's Annual Report on the Matálé District for 1866.

In 1853 the village was on the point of being abandoned; the sluice having given way, cultivation was being gradually abandoned, and the inhabitants were reduced to three families by repeated attacks of sickness. In that year only eleven acres of paddy were cultivated. On the representation of Mr. John Bailey and Mr. F. Layard, Government was induced to expend a sum of £21 14*s.* 8*d.* in 1854, and £7 13*s.* 9*d.* in 1858—that is to say, in all a sum of £29 6*s.* 5*d.* on the improvement of the canal; and in fourteen years the entire aspect of the locality has changed: the village has become healthy, people flock to it, gardens and plantations of all kinds have sprung up, and in last year 114 acres of paddy were reaped, giving on an average thirty bushels of paddy to the acre. The value of land has increased enormously, and the annual revenue from the village in the shape of paddy tithe, under the new commutation, is upwards of £28 a year.

The other example I select is that of the Buttala Ela, first restored by the exertions of the late Mr. John Bailey, in 1856. This ela had fallen into decay during the early years of British rule, and in 1856 the villages formerly supported by lands irrigated by the ela contained only nine families, numbering with their dependents 120 persons. The ela was partially restored by Mr. Bailey, and the villages from that time began to revive. The ela was extended and improved under Sir H. Robinson's irrigation scheme, and when I visited it in May, 1870, I found it irrigating 500 amunams of land, which supported 900 persons, to which the population had risen from 120 in 1856. The land revenue had risen from £24 5*s.* 9*d.* in 1855 to £69 13*s.* 4*d* in 1866, and now is nearly £100. Besides this, the Government has realized a sum of £493 17*s.* 4*d.* by the sale of Crown lands under the ela.

9. There are two broad divisions into which all irrigation works may be divided:—

(1.)—Where the cultivators benefited by the work have the perpetual usufruct of the land, paying a fixed rent to Government in the shape of tithe or tax;

(2.)—Where the whole or the greater portion of the land belongs wholly to the Crown.

In the first case, the Government is supreme landlord, receiving the rents of its tenants; in other words, the Government and the people are joint owners—the Government of the soil, the people, of the use of the soil; and the real question is, whether the rents justify, and the Government is in a position to incur, an outlay which will prove remunerative to the Government and beneficial to the tenants, or whether the rent must be increased to enable the Government to incur expense for the improvement of the land.

In this case all that is required is that the Government should have power to raise the existing rents or tithe when necessary, for whatever form the re-imbursements may take they are in effect an addition to the rent.

In the second case, the land is generally situated in districts where there is hardly any population, and under irrigation works which have long since fallen into ruin. The consideration of this case will fall conveniently under the following question.

10. I am not disposed to advocate any attempts on an extensive scale to revive cultivation in, or to attract population to, districts where the ancient irrigation works have been abandoned, until existing works, where there is already population, have been put into thorough and effective working order.

See Government Minute of 21st May, 1868.

But in all cases where unbroken land is sold for paddy cultivation, I would recommend that payment for the land be made in four yearly instalments,—*i. e.*, that payment be completed in three years from the date of purchase, and that tithe should not be levied until the end of the fourth year.

If these terms did not prove sufficiently liberal to secure purchasers, it would I think be an indication that the work was either useless or premature.

I will only avail myself of this invitation to suggest that the principle of clause 10 of Ordinance 21 of 1867 be further extended, and to recommend that a sum of money be placed yearly at the disposal of each Agent, and Assistant Agent, to be expended at his discretion in assisting the villagers in small works, and in meeting unforeseen casualties.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

JOHN F. DICKSON,
Acting Government Agent.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 5.

REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent, Mátalé.

Enclosure No. 1, in No 5.
Assistant Government Agent, Mátalé.

No. 380.

Assistant Agent's Office,
Mátalé, 22nd July, 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward my replies to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary's Circular of the 20th ultimo, received by me on the 28th. Constant travelling has delayed my report.

1. I have had no practical experience of the results of the system of repayment in force under the "Paddy Cultivation Ordinance of 1867," but I cannot suggest any better plan, or one more likely to be acceptable to native proprietors, than that they should reimburse Government for whatever aid it has given by annual instalments.

2. I think that the only way to insure repaired tanks, &c., being properly kept in order, is for Government to undertake the responsibility and supervision of their upkeep: Except in thickly populated districts, it would be, in my opinion, hopeless to expect the cultivators to unite for the performance of any undertaking requiring an outlay of money.

3. For repair and upkeep, after the irrigation work has been once completed, a special levy annually would be the best provision. I would recommend that the rate be levied in money.

4. I do not consider the previous consent of the proprietors indispensable. The necessity of obtaining their consent is the great drawback to all irrigation improvements in this district.

It is impossible to induce them to unite for any important work. I think that the best plan would be for Government to undertake all works which are likely to be of benefit to the inhabitants, and repay itself partly by taxing the proprietors of the fields rendered productive (or *more* productive) by the Irrigation work, and partly by the sale of Crown land which the work, if successful, would render cultivable.

5. I consider it perfectly feasible for Government to take up a district, such as *this of Mátalé*, or that of Anurádhapura, and to repair all the works out of order which are likely to lead to increased cultivation, charging interest for its outlay This should be done without consulting the proprietors, whose consent it would be difficult or impossible to obtain until the benefits resulting from the money expended in prospection by Government become more widely known and appreciated.

6. In some parts of the district of Mullaittívu, the Ordinance is, I am afraid, at present inapplicable, owing to the scarcity of population; but I am convinced that increased means of irrigation would quickly cause many abandoned villages in that district to be re-populated.

7. I think it would be scarcely safe, in the interest of the revenue, to allow payments of purchase money, tithe, and repayments of outlay, to be deferred to or spread over a longer time than is now allowed.

The concession (by the Minute of 27th February, 1857) of payment of lands purchased for paddy cultivation by four yearly instalments—the fields being meanwhile exempt from tithe—is, I think, as much as it is advisable to grant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. MASSIE,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

"True copy."

JOHN F. DICKSON,
Acting Govt. Agent.

The Government Agent,
Kandy.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORT.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 5.

Assistant Government Agent, Badulla.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 5.

REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent, Badulla.

No. 464.

Assistant Agent's Office,
Badulla, 21st August, 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to the Government Circular of the 20th June last, on the subject of the working of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance of 1867, I have the honor to inform you that I invited an expression of opinion from the Raṭémahatmayás of the district, the result of which is as follows:—

They unanimously approve of the present system of repayment of the cost of irrigation works in ten annual instalments, and disapprove of the imposition of a water-rate in perpetuity, by way of interest on the outlay. With the exception of Dambawinna Raṭémahatmayá and Bibilé Raṭémahatmayá, who recommend that irrigation works, after construction, should be repaired by the people, and a special levy for that purpose made as required, the Raṭémahatmayás recommend that the works should remain in perpetuity in charge of Government, and be repaired and kept up on their responsibility and under their supervision; the repairs to be provided for by a special levy, annually, for each work.

All payments should be in money.

The consent of the people is indispensable, whether under the present system, or a modified system, under which only interest would be charged. Bibilé Raṭémahatmayá however thinks, that on account of the apathy of the people, irrigation works should be undertaken even without their consent. Personally, I consider that consent of a majority should be obtained in all cases.

I have, &c.,
G. W. PATERSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

The Government Agent,
Kandy.

Enclosure No 3, in No. 5.

Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya

Enclosure No. 3, in No. 5.

REPORT of the Acting Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya.

Assistant Agent's Office,
Nuwara Eliya, September 17, 1872.

Brief account of the district.

THE revenue district of Nuwara Eliya is divided into three parts, named, respectively, Kotmalé, Uḍa Héwáheṭa, and Walapané. Kotmalé is the more favoured of the three by nature, and by the effects of civilization. There is not one ancient tank in this district, and no irrigation works are required, with the exception of the ẹlas which are already in existence, but are kept in bad repair. This evil can be entirely remedied by the carrying out of the irrigation rules, which are not yet in operation, although I believe that they have been framed for some time.

Kotmale excepted.

As regards irrigation, then, Kotmalé may be safely left to take care of itself. But the case is very different in Uḍa Héwáheṭa and Walapané, where there is a large number of ancient irrigation works now in a state of ruin. I will, therefore, confine my observations, as far as possible, to these districts. It should be remembered that they are singularly hilly, and since they lie, as it were, upon the sides of the highest mountain range of Ceylon, they are subjected to alternations of extreme drought and extreme moisture. The result of this is, that rice cultivation is most difficult and precarious without artificial means for keeping up a regular supply of water, whilst the natural features of the country reduce to a minimum the difficulty of providing such means.

Natural wants of Uḍa Hewaheṭa and Walapané

Number and value of the tanks.

Few things in Ceylon have surprised and interested me more than the ruined tanks in these two districts. There is just as much, and perhaps more, necessity now for their use as there was when they were originally constructed. They all seem to have been made in exactly the right place, and not one of them was superfluous, whilst the skill with which they were designed, and the solidity of their construction, fairly entitle them to be compared with those great works of antiquity in other countries which have been the admiration and the models of all succeeding ages.

Condition of the people.

They have unfortunately been lying waste for centuries. The inhabitants have been too ignorant and too poor to attempt their reconstruction, and at the present day subsist largely upon kurakkan. This is grain which has been cultivated often at the expense of valuable forest; it yields a comparatively scanty crop; it is less nutritious than rice; and is infinitely less preferred as food by the people.

It may be stated that the districts of Uḍa Héwáheṭa and Walapané, together, are about as large as an average-sized English county; that, at present, there is not a single school in either of them; and that all their tanks, upon which their prosperity so largely depends, are in ruins. The unusual dryness of this year's summer has been more than usually disastrous to the people, who depend upon rain for their very existence; and as soon as it was seen that an interest was being taken in the old irrigation works, the enthusiasm which was kindled was extraordinary.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

It is no exaggeration to say that the whole population is unanimous regarding the desirability of having all these works restored, throughout both districts; and so anxious are they that this should be done, that they are comparatively indifferent to the means which should be adopted.

Views of the people regarding the scheme of restoration.

I have endeavoured as far as possible to ascertain the views and wishes of the most various members of the community, no less than the opinion which has been upon several occasions decisively expressed by large assemblies of the people; and, first, with regard to the system in force under the present Ordinance, whereby the cost of an irrigation work is repaid in ten annual instalments, I must unhesitatingly say that this condition is too onerous. I speak, of course, only with reference to the two districts of Uda Héwáheta and Walapané, and I regret, for many reasons, that the people should be unable to comply with such liberal terms. The reason is, that they are extremely poor: they live in a remote part of the country, a long way from any town or centre of European civilization, and money is excessively scarce with them. The large majority of the people seldom use money at all, and, in fact, they rarely require it, except when they have to pay a small annual sum as commutation tax for their fields.

Poverty of the inhabitants.

Extension of period for repayment of Government loan.

I would therefore propose that the period of repayment be extended to fifteen years. The people would be satisfied with this; and, if in any case they were able to repay the money in a shorter time, they might be allowed to do so. I observed that, in every case, the persons to whom I spoke upon this question suggested fifteen years as the period within which repayment should be made. They were similarly unanimous against a perpetual water-rate of any kind. I was prepared to find this view taken, because, owing chiefly to the difficulty of cultivation, in consequence of want of water, the people are greatly in arrears of payment of the commutation tax, and have hence come to look upon the Government collection as the source of their chief anxiety and trouble. They are therefore unwilling to subject themselves to any further annual charge.

Upkeep of restored works.

With regard to the upkeep and repair of works reconstructed, I would strongly recommend that they should be left in charge of the Government; and in this view most of the people appear to acquiesce. They say, truly, that they would be unable to cope with any serious disaster which might befall a sluice gate, or any portion of the work which required skilled labour; and their natural want of foresight and indifference to consequences would allow a small fissure in a bund to become a breach, just as I recently observed in Kotmalé, where nearly half of the water in some ela was wasted, and allowed, in three or four places, to destroy a footpath, simply because the people would not mend the ela.

The annual expenditure upon upkeep would be exceedingly small, and would be best provided by a special levy whenever necessary.

Commutation of payment for upkeep.

I would recommend that such persons as wished should be allowed to contribute their labour in lieu of any payment in money or kind. This plan would be entirely consonant with their own ideas and wishes; but in case funds were required for any skilled labour or scientific and expensive improvements, they would more gladly pay in kind than in money; and the collection of contributions in kind would be by far the more easy. The value of a bushel of paddy should be fixed at one rupee and thirty-three cents. This is a fair value, and is that which is adopted in the commutation of services under the Service Tenures Ordinance. Under the existing system, I consider that it would be desirable, but not indispensable, to obtain the consent of the inhabitants to the conditions upon which Government would undertake the reconstruction of any irrigation work. The people are evidently desirous that all such works should be restored, and at any cost to themselves, rather than not at all. They consider, however, that the condition of repayment by ten instalments is too hard for them. I am quite prepared to endorse this view. It is a forcible illustration of the poverty of the district, no less than of the paramount importance—nay, the absolute necessity and duty—of carrying out the restoration of these ancient works.

Consent of the people to a comprehensive scheme of restoration unnecessary.

If, however, the term of repayment were optionally extended to fifteen years, or half as long again as that at present in force under the Ordinance, I am confident, from what I have seen and heard from all classes of the people, that it would be unnecessary to obtain their consent to the general restoration of all the irrigation works in the district.

New lands to be asweddumized.

Thus far I have considered only the case of such people as have fields which suffer grievously from the universal want of water in this district. But many of the tanks, when restored, would be capable of irrigating private land, which it is at present hopeless to attempt to cultivate, and would also bring within the possibility of cultivation considerable tracts of Crown land. Such land would readily find many willing, but few able purchasers; and therefore the suggested plan of deferring payment of purchase money would be a great boon to the people. It is needless to point out the corresponding political advantages which would ensue from an increase of prosperity, population, and fixed capital to the country; this would more than counterbalance any temporary financial loss which such a system might induce. If this plan were adopted, I would not also defer the payment of tithe, or charge on account of the outlay upon the irrigation work; because the needful assistance to the purchaser on behalf of these burdens might be taken into account in the consideration of the period to be granted for deferred payment for the fee simple of the land.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

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Facility for purchase of Crown land.

I should consider that fifteen years would be a sufficient period to allow for such deferred payment. It would thus extend, roughly speaking, over half a generation, and would be uniform with the period suggested for repayment of outlay upon works. The repayment of the latter sum, however, unlike that of the former, would have to be made at the expense of a man's sole means of daily livelihood, and thus, although considerably smaller in amount than the sum to be paid for the purchase of new land, it would be made with proportionately greater difficulty. It would, therefore, seem that the period to be allowed for repayment of each might fairly be made uniform.

Character of works required for these districts.

It is to be observed that there are no works of very great magnitude to be undertaken in Uda Hewáheṭa or Walapané. The wants of these districts would be supplied by a large number of small tanks, rather than by any one or two immense reservoirs, such as are found in the more level parts of the Island, and in many instances the work of irrigation can be adequately carried out merely by means of ęlas, or canals cut from the mountain streams.

Elas.

Several of these are already in use, and there is but little scope for extending this useful system. In fact, I am not aware that it is possible to open an absolutely new ęla anywhere. There is, however, much to be done in repairing such as have fallen to ruin, and it is impossible to overrate the desirability of undertaking these works forthwith. They could be almost entirely carried out by the villagers themselves, who would most gladly work at them. It would be necessary to define clearly in each case the villages whose inhabitants were required to assist in the work, so that it might be fairly distributed; and this would best be done by one of the meetings contemplated by the Irrigation Ordinance; but the consent of the people to the undertaking would be unnecessary, because it is unquestionable that it would in every case be given unanimously.

The chief difficulty would be the supply of tools and the necessity of occasional blasting of rocks. The expense of this would be comparatively slight, and might be met by the payment of annual instalments by the owners of lands benefited, within the period of fifteen years. I annex two lists shewing the extent and the capabilities of each tank and ęla in the districts about which I am writing. These lists have been somewhat hastily compiled, and I do not think that they include every tank in the two districts, or that the size of each is accurately given. They comprise, however, the most important works, the reconstruction of which is urgently required, and they give a fair idea of the advantage which would follow from such reconstruction.

Strong claims of the people of these districts to Government aid

I have already alluded to the neglect which these districts have suffered, and I think that it is my duty to mention some facts in regard to this. The people have for many years contributed largely to the public revenue, and, in proportion to their scanty resources, have been considerably burdened by taxation. But what have they received in return? It is true that a large extent of coffee cultivation has been opened, and for a short distance a road has been made; but neither of these circumstances have conferred any real benefit upon the resident population. They are without the means of education; their hereditary grazing lands are no longer safe for their cattle, which trespass upon the coffee estates, where they are either impounded or shot; whilst the influx of a Tamil cooly population has brought with it the usual accompaniment of the arrack shop and the vagabonds from the low-country, who instruct them in the arts of drunkenness and dishonesty. Little or nothing of the general revenue seems to have been laid out for their material prosperity; their ancestral lands have become insufficient for their support, and have afforded the means for an accumulation of debt to the Government, which they are utterly unable to pay. The consequence is, that their fields are sold, or rather put up for sale; for, as in the case of the village of Arukwatta, there were no purchasers. The fields had become valueless, or else there was no one able to buy them.

The case of Dehigolla tank.

The most remarkable and striking instance of hardship and injustice to the native Sinhalese, which I have come across, is the case of Dehigolla-węwa. This is an old tank in Uda Hewáheṭa. Its bed covers about twenty acres, and the bund is of very fine and massive construction. It formerly irrigated about 200 acres of fields. It was allowed to fall to ruin, and immense trees grew over it. In the year 1864 half of the bed of this tank was sold, as forest, to the purchaser of the Ammunumulla coffee estate, the remaining half being reserved, with a specious generosity and foresight, for the purpose of *firewood* for the villagers. They protested unavailingly against the sale, and the tank could not now be restored without the destruction of ten acres of coffee, worth probably £400 or £500. It is surely the duty of the Government to take this charge upon itself, especially in view of the circumstance that another tank, called Paṇ-węwa, and another called Wilwala-węwa, have been sold to the same estate, and are entirely planted with coffee and artificial grass. The extent of Paṇ-węwa is two or three acres, and it should assist and supplement the irrigation of the two hundred acres which Dehigolla-węwa might irrigate. Wilwala-węwa covers nearly two acres, and is capable of supplying water to twenty-four acres of land in Wilwala village. The earnestness and pertinacity with which these unfortunate villagers represent their grievance, is of itself sufficient to shew that it is substantial; but a visit to the tanks themselves only confirms their story, while it shews how comparatively simple is the work of reconstruction.

Paṇ-węwa Wilwala tank.

I am unable yet to speak from personal observation of the villages of Reketipé and Unantenna, the inhabitants of which seem to suffer seriously from want of water. It was quite touching to observe the whole male population of these villages go down on their knees,

and implore me to see the desolation of their fields. They must now subsist for six months almost entirely upon kurakkan. But the villagers of Teripehé, in the Medapaláta of Walapané, have neither rice nor kurakkan. This village contains 800 inhabitants, and possesses a remarkably fine and most picturesque tank. It is said to have been constructed by the celebrated King Dutugemunu, about the year 160 B. C., and a large stone is pointed out from which the tradition is that he directed the work. It is in singularly substantial and good repair, and only requires a sluice with the necessary masonry. It is called Welahida-wewa, and its extent is eight or ten acres. It would irrigate 120 acres of land, of which sixty are now never cultivated. The villagers are most anxious to have it restored, and would gladly clean out the bed. At present there is an annual exodus of the inhabitants, who go to long distances with their families, and cultivate hêy, and remain away from their village for two or three months for this purpose.

Teripehé village and tank.

If Welahida-wewa were restored, the fields which it irrigated could be cultivated for both harvests. I have ascertained the yield which those fields would probably give, and the amount may be taken as an index of the fertility of the other rice-growing land in the district. The *Maha* harvest is sown in January, and reaped in May. The *Yala* harvest is sown in July, and reaped in December; one amunam, which is two acres, should yield from thirty-five to forty bushels in the Maha, and fifteen bushels in the Yala harvest, that is, about twenty-five bushels a year for each acre,—an amount nearly sufficient, together with vegetables and other garden produce, to sustain two families.

Harvests.

Yield per acre.

It will thus be seen that this tank alone might be the means of sustaining a large number of people. Their great want is water: water means, in their case, food, health, prosperity, population, and every material good. The want of water implies poverty, sickness, and debt; it is the cause of almost all their quarrels and litigation, and at the present moment a man of this very village, Teripehé, is awaiting his trial for a murder, which was committed in consequence of a dispute regarding the distribution of the scanty supply of an ela.

The instances which I have mentioned above are merely those with which I am best acquainted; but I have no doubt that they might easily be multiplied. They seem to be sufficient to justify the claims of these districts to the liberality of the Government, and they shew also that that liberality could hardly be extended to any more deserving object, or be productive of more permanent and valuable results.

Nothing, then, can be more apparent than the need of a comprehensive system of restoration; and while the difficulty in the way and means of carrying it out will be, owing to the undoubted and unanimous co-operation of the people, comparatively insignificant, it is certain that no greater measure of political wisdom, and, at the same time, of justice, could be devised, than that which is contemplated by the present circular of the Government. It is possible that it will effect the important result of making the country again self-supporting, and thus it will supply the people with that which Aristotle has truly observed, is the first and chief requisite of a well ordered state, and the condition which is more calculated than any other to secure the contentment and independence of its citizens.

Politics, Bk. vii. ch. v. and vi.

No doubt the districts to which I have specially referred are exceptional instances, but this makes it all the more necessary that I should endeavour to point out their pressing necessities, and to urge their claim to relief. I do so with every sentiment of respect and deference to the views of many persons who are far better able to speak upon this subject, but I have every confidence that it will receive that consideration which it appears to me to deserve, and indeed, without which I can foresee little but constant distress to this part of the country.

BERTRAM FULKE HARTSHORNE,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

WALAPANÉ.

	Name of Tank.	Village.	Approximate Size of Tank.	Estimated Extent of Land to be irrigated.	Remarks.
1	Alierénamadawewa ...	Udamadura ...	2 acres...	60 acres ...	Not so desirable a work as Pambéulpotawewa.
2	Pambéulpotawewa ..	Udamadura ...	2 acres...	76 acres ...	A very promising tank, could be easily restored
3	Baddéulpotawewa ...	Kalaganwatta ...	2 acres...	30 acres ...	—
4	Pitiawattewewa ...	Udamadura ...	1 acre ...	46 acres ...	—
5	Welahidawewa ...	Teripehé ..	10 acres..	120 acres ...	A fine tank, could be easily restored, would be a great benefit to the village.
6	Paragahalandéwewa ...	Paragahalanda...	½ acre ...	26 acres ...	—
7	Godadehiulpotawewa ...	Dodangolla ..	1 acre ...	54 acres ...	—
8	Imbulépatanawewa ..	Teripehé ...	1 acre .	12 acres ...	—
9	Rattriáulpotawewa ...	Kalaganwatta ...	30 acres...	150 acres ...	Could be made almost any size, natural formation advantageous; would bring into cultivation fifty acres of Crown land; much wanted. But its restoration would be a very costly undertaking.
10	Dabbaréwewa ...	Ambanella ...	1 acre ..	30 acres ...	Bed overgrown, much needed.
11	Wewatenawewa ..	Ambanella ...	2 acres	10 acres ..	Do. do.
12	Mahawewa	Kurupanawela ..	1 acre ...	32 acres ...	Do. do.
			Total—	646 acres	

Ęlas.

	Name.	Village.	Length.	Extent to be irrigated.	
1	Digaręddé-ęla ...	Yaṭimadura ...	1 mile ...	22 acres ...	Ancient ęla, not much needed.
2	Ęlékumburé-ęla ...	Kurupanawela ...	not stated.	70 acres ...	Ancient ęla, said to be much needed.
3	Ambaliyaddé-ęla ...	Ambaliyadda ...	not stated.	40 acres ...	Do. do.
4	Digalé-ęla	Baṭagolla ..	½ mile ...	10 acres ...	Urgently required, said not to be an ancient work.
5	Pannalé-ęla	Kumbalgamuwa..	6 miles ...	90 acres ...	Not an ancient work.
6	Milalapiṭiya-ęla ...	Baṭagolla ...	2 miles ...	110 acres ...	Overgrown and filled up, could be opened in two years by villagers.
7	Rambuké-ęla ...	Bingallantalawa..	6 miles ...	80 acres ...	Filled with earth, can easily be opened.
			Total—	422 acres	

Uḍa Héwáhęṭa.

	Name of Tank.	Village.	Approximate Size of Tank.	Estimated Extent of Land to be irrigated.	Remarks.
1	Dehigolla-węwa ...	Dehipé ..	20 acres...	210 acres ..	Described in Report.
2	Paṇ-wewa	Dehipé ...	4 acres...	202 acres..	do.
3	Ganibęddé-węwa or Wilwala-węwa... ...	Wilwala ...	1½ acres...	25 acres...	do.
4	Koros-wewa	Makuruppé ...	½ acre ...	50 acres...	—
5	Rambukgęté-węwa ...	Makuruppé ..	½ acre ...		
6	Panangamuwé-węwa ...	Makuruppé ...	½ acre ..		
7	Hékoṭa-węwa ..	Moragolla ...	2 acres...	40 acres...	Said to be much wanted.
8	Kosruppé-wewa ...	Mádanwela ...	½ acre ...	40 acres...	do.
9	Hapuwaladarandé-węwa ...	Hapuwala ...	¼ acre .	30 acres...	do.
10	Arattana-węwa ...	Mędapitiagama..	¼ acre . .	30 acres. .	do.
11	Náraṇkanduré-węwa ...	Rękiṭipé .	¼ acre ..	25 acres...	do.
12	Malullé-węwa ...	Mallulla ..	3 acres ..	66 acres...	do
13	Węwagedara-węwa ...	Mallulla ...	1 acre ...	16 acres .	Filled with earth and overgrown with trees, said to be private property.
14	Karetala-węwa ...	Karaliyadda ...	3 acres...	60 acres...	Overgrown with trees, and said to be private property.
15	Hinguruwęlketiya-węwa..	Uḍagama ...	¼ acre ...	20 acres...	do. do.
16	Yakdessaarawé-węwa ...	Mallulla ...	1 acre ...	12 acres...	do. do.
17	Gonagampiṭiya-węwa ...	Idamélanda ...	1½ acres...	40 acres...	do. do.
18	Kotmalégedara-węwa ...	Idamélanda . .	1 acre ..	20 acres .	do. do.
19	Ratmeliya-węwa ...	Galauda .	1 acre ...	10 acres...	Crown property.
20	Alakola-węwa ...	Wętagépota ...	1 acre ..	50 acres...	Overgrown, partly cleared a few years ago; but subsequently left alone, partly planted with coffee.
21	Ęlamal-wewa ...	Ukutulé ...	½ acre ...	20 acres...	Wholly planted with coffee.
22	Kiriwanamaditta-węwa .	Landupiṭa ...	15 acres...	400 acres...	Would require two sluices, might be made any size, a very extensive work, would bring into cultivation a fine tract of fully 200 acres of Crown land now lying waste.
			Real Total	1164 acres.	

Ęlas.

	Name.	Village.	Length.	Extent to be irrigated.	Remarks.
1	Makulaya-ęla ...	Ęlgama ...	1 mile ...	110 acres...	Said to have been the work of Walagambáhu Rajjuruwó.
2	Má-ęla	Through several villages . .	4 miles .	600 acres...	Filled with stones and earth.
3	Dehigaspiṭiya-ęla ...	Idamélanda ..	1 mile ...	60 acres...	Filled with stones and earth, said to be private property, and much required.
			Total...	770 acres...	
			Grand Total	1534 acres .	

Bertram Fulke Hartshorne,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 6.
Assistant Government Agent, Mannár.

at present. The extra labour has certainly to be taken into consideration; but that extra labour is surely better for the country than the idle poverty in which the native now lives for half the year.

As regards the encouragement of settlers from India, or more populous districts of Ceylon, I fear that merely offering land on easy terms of purchase will not be sufficient inducement, for the only people who will leave their native villages to settle elsewhere are those in a state of utter destitution; and they will want everything given to them before they can commence cultivating with any chance of making a profit. If they have to borrow seed-paddy, they must pay usurious interest for it; without cattle of their own, they cannot manure their land or plough it; and without money, they cannot live until their first crop is taken in, without getting so heavily into debt that they will never recover their freedom.

Whatever may be the prospects of repopulating such a district as this, I still think that the present population, being entirely cultivators, deserve that something should be done in their behalf towards improving their means of irrigation. The grain revenue of the district is now about Rs. 25,000 per annum; but with improved irrigation, and two crops a year instead of one, it would be at least Rs. 40,000; and if the people are to pay another five per cent. on their crops as water-rate, the product would be another Rs. 12,500, which sum capitalized (taking the rate of interest to be eight per cent.) would give Rs. 100,000 as the sum to be spent on the district in new and old irrigation works. A far less sum than this would satisfy the present desires of the people who are beginning to despair of ever receiving assistance from the Government, and to contrast their fate with that of other more favoured and more accessible localities, without quite understanding the principle upon which the selection is made.

(Signed) P. A. TEMPLER,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

(True copy.)
F. C. FISHER,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 6.
Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittívu.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 6.

REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittívu.

Mullaittívu Kachchéri,
8th August, 1872.

No 132.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 99 of the 19th July, enclosing a Circular from the Colonial Office on the subject of the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, No. 21 of 1867, and requesting me to report thereon.

Your letter was received as I was preparing for my departure for Jaffna to attend the Sessions of the Supreme Court, and hence I was prevented from devoting my immediate attention to the matter.

I may however at once state, that having till my present appointment been almost exclusively employed in Judicial posts under Government, I have enjoyed no opportunity of acquiring a personal acquaintance with the working of the important measure in question, as it affects the points to which the circular invites consideration.

I trust therefore that I may be excused examining these points in detail, and be allowed to confine my remarks to the last two paragraphs but one of the circular under review.

To restore the long-lost prosperity of this impoverished district, splendid efforts must be made by Government. The exceptional circumstances of the unhappy condition of the people demand, I consider, exceptional consideration.

My reflections lead me to conclude that the restoration or repair of tanks in this district should be undertaken gratuitously by Government, and the upkeep maintained gratuitously for a certain number of years.

If abundance and content follow this generous policy, the question, whether such works of irrigation should remain for ever in the charge of Government, might be then settled between Government and the people; and if Government was asked to continue its control over the works the method and amount of reimbursement for the cost of future upkeep might be then determined on. Till then Government might be satisfied with the addition to its revenue derived from the increase of tithes on grain. But Government could not be expected to come forward with such liberal aid, unless it could be assured of a hearty response to its advances. It would be a thankless task to maintain a tank in excellent repair, while a large part of the irrigable land remained uncultivated, yet such I fear would be the general result in this district, owing chiefly to the scantiness of population. Nay, such is the effeteness confirmed by the poverty and disease of generations, that I question whether even owners of private lands would bring all their lands dependent on a tank under cultivation, even if the tanks were restored, or to more than regularly cultivate what they now irregularly cultivate.

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 6.
Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu.

Industry is not quite extinct, but energetic farmers cannot always procure the necessary labour.

For the present I think the utmost that could be done would be to select a tank in each Pattu, efficiently repair it, carefully maintain it in repair free of all charges, and review the result say five years after the restoration or repair of the tank; concurrently with this population might be attracted to the district.

To the next question (2.) "Do you think that special regulations might be adopted to revive cultivation, and to attract or restore population in such districts?"—I can submit for a reply, with far more confidence than any opinion of my own, a proposal made to Government in 1812 by Mr. Turnour during his administration of this district, having as its object the repopulation of the Vanni.

With a transcript of Mr. Turnour's letter in full, I venture to conclude a report which I wish were less meagre.

And am, &c.,

The Government Agent,
Jaffna.

(Signed) G. H. WITHERS,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

Copy of Mr. Turnour's Letter referred to.

Wanni Kachchéri,
11th November, 1812.

No. 184.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit to your consideration a plan for obtaining settlers from the Coast to be employed in cultivation in this district.

The scheme is not altogether new, having been brought forward in the year 1807 by Mr. Montgomery as now, on the suggestion of Mr. Christian David, the native clergyman of this place.

Mr. David has repeatedly corresponded with the Missionaries of Tranquebar on the subject, and those reverend gentlemen appear to have no doubt of their influence with the native Christians of the Province of Tanjore to procure as many settlers from among them as it would be expedient for Government to receive at the expense it will be necessary to incur; and until the success of the experiment shall have been ascertained, which ought to be made, in the first instance, on a moderate scale.

To enable me to lay the matter before you in as full a light as I could, I have already made the necessary inquiries as to an unoccupied tank, and the number of lands and the expense of the different articles necessary for cultivating it.

The tank pitched upon by Commissioners appointed for that purpose is that called Aemmamardemadoe, in the division of the district called Merkomoolai, lying nearest to Vertiltivu, which is calculated by its site for the occupancy and labour of ten cultivators and their families, and at the following expense for advances:—

Repair of the tank ...	...	Rix-dollars	100
Ten pairs of buffaloes for the plough	...	„	160
Ten mamoties ...	...	„	15
Ten axes	...	„	10
Ten billhooks ..	...	„	10
Ten ploughs complete ...	...	„	15
Ten reaping-hooks ...	...	„	5
Carpenters' tools ...	...	„	10
Building ten huts ...	...	„	90
			415

Seed paddy for 10 cultivators ...	Parras	100		
Paddy for subsistence of cultivators for one year „		240		
	Parras	340	@	340
Advance of Rds. 5 in cash, to and from, on leaving the Coast ...	...			50
Boat hire from the Coast to Verteltivu	...			25
				75
			Total Rds.	830

It is further proposed, that if the dam of the tank should give away during the first year, it shall be repaired again at the expense of Government; but, in the event of its resisting the rains of the first year, its future repairs to be made at the expense of the occupants.

The above charges are to be repaid by the settlers in three equal annual instalments without interest, with the exception of those for repairing the tank and building the huts, which are to be exclusively borne by Government.

As a further encouragement, the new settlers are to hold the tank, without paying tithes or other taxes, for the space of five years, and after that period to pay the same taxes and tithes as the other inhabitants of the district.

As soon as a permanent settlement shall have taken place, and the number of inhabitants have become such as to make it necessary, a schoolmaster to be appointed and paid by Government, and a large kind of hut, to be used as a church, is to be erected by Government without charge to the settlers.

Mr. David has expressed his willingness to go over to the Coast to conduct the new colony to Ceylon, and I believe would not require a greater pecuniary accommodation than an advance of two months' salary for his travelling expense.

Such is the experiment, but I am not prepared to say how far the Madras Government might take umbrage at it, or how far His Majesty's Government of Ceylon might think the matter of sufficient consequence to merit a negotiation with that of Madras.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE TURNOUR,
Collector.

The Hon'ble ROBERT BOYD,
Sole Commissioner of Revenue,
Colombo.

"True copy."
(Signed) G. H. WITHERS,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

"True copy."
F. C. FISHER,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

No. 7.

No. 7.
Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam.

REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam.

1. All the Mudaliyars of this district recommend the present system of repayment in ten annual instalments; this seems to answer well for all undertakings of a small nature of no great outlay, but on those lands entirely dependent on raintall the failure of one year would press heavy on the proprietors to pay the one-tenth, if no cultivation has taken place.

2. In all large works the imposition of a water-rate in perpetuity, by way of interest, would best answer the requirements of this district.

3. All the Mudaliyars are unanimous on this point; they prefer a separate rate for each work, a maximum rate being established and lowered according to the circumstances of each work undertaken.

4. Most decidedly in the sole charge of Government until the full outlay has been satisfied; the people are too apathetic to keep up any sustained attention to such works.

5. I would provide for the repair and upkeep by a contingency in the original rate; it would have the advantage of being annually collected with the original rate, instead of a separate levy. This simpler and more indirect mode of collecting the rate would be more palatable to the proprietors.

6. Two Mudaliyars recommend in kind, two in money. I should say in kind was best. I would calculate at a rupee a bushel, and sell in the same way as the present paddy rents are held.

7. I would recommend that the consent of a majority be taken as indispensable; were this not done, there would be endless litigation, which the Ceylon Proctors would only be too glad to have an opportunity of fostering.

8. Under a modified system even, I think it would be better to get the consent of a majority, but I think in cases where lands have not been cultivated—say for five years, if Government considered it necessary in order to raise their own revenue, the consent might be dispensed with.

9. In some districts it could be rendered feasible, and highly desirable, that Government should take up a district, (such as the Demala Pattu, which abounds in neglected tanks, for instance,) in others, such as Pitigal Kóralé North and South, I should prefer the consent of the people for each work.

10. Some parts of Pomparippu Pattu, Demala Pattu, and a small part of Pitigal Kóralé North—that lying adjacent to the Demala Pattu—are not applicable, both by reason of the absence of population and poverty of people. I think, however, there is a remedy for this in Pomparippu Pattu; specially, people might be brought from the Coast of India, and settled and supported (*i.e.*, supplied with grain) by Government for some three or four years; they would quickly improve lands fit for cultivation, and afterwards they might be allowed to obtain title and possession on very easy terms gradually, as they became better circumstanced, being called upon to repay Government with a small interest on their outlay. Native proprietors of the salt-pans here adopt that system, first by lending money and binding them to work it off during the salt manufacture, and they seem to readily get people, although they charge them a most exorbitant rate of interest. Give an enterprising Moorman a large tract of paddy land, with appurtenances thereto, for dwelling-house and gardens, and I am sure Government would not be waiting long to get back in many indirect

PADDY CULTIVATION ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam.

ways an increased revenue, an increased population, and an increased extent of paddy cultivation. One of the greatest difficulties however we have to contend with is, want of water; we can't make water, but we can materially economise the supply by repairing tanks or digging new ones in some places; these would all fill at times of rain, and, if the tanks were perfect, would retain sufficient to last throughout the year. It must have been so in former years; how did the then teeming population exist otherwise? We have ample evidence of their having been once a very large population in the very districts that are now so scant. This country and the Vanni suffered, and was devastated by the constant wars between the Tamils, brought over from the Coast of India by the Malabar dynasty, and the Kandyan Kings. The chief landing-place was at Kutherimale, nineteen miles north-east of Kalpitiya; a glance at the map will shew how and through what tract of country they had to traverse on their way to the Kandyan capital. At Kutherimale itself there once existed a considerable settlement in the neighbourhood of the hill formed by Mohammadan emigrants from Arabia, as early as the eighth century. In the woods beneath the hills which now harbour innumerable wild beasts, the popular traditions of the natives, according to Cassi Chetti, trace the site of a royal residence once occupied by an Amazon Princess named Alliarasái, whose amorous intrigues with one of the heroes of the Mahabhárat constitute the subject of a very interesting drama. There, in Demala Pattu, I think Government should undertake some one or two works, only of restoration, in each Pattu as an experiment. The physique of the people requires raising before any considerable improvement can take place; they suffer now from want of proper food, want of good water—in many places of any water—and want of physical strength, lowered in many ways, but chiefly from unsuitable and insufficient food; the first thing then to be done is, to raise their tone, and this can be only done by the entire help (at first) of Government. I mentioned Pitigal Kóralé North, but this is only to a very limited extent, and for all practical purposes might be included in the same category as Demala Pattu.

11. I have almost answered this question in my reply to No. 10. I think such districts should be specially dealt with. I would recommend that no charge be recovered until after the first crop, that Government should bear all the expense of bringing land into cultivation—except the mere labour ordinarily required to cultivate, such as ploughing and sowing—should provide the said paddy and cattle, and that it should repay itself by taking one-fifth or one-fourth, instead of the present one-tenth. I believe the people would willingly accept these terms; and I would further suggest that payment for the lands should be deferred for five years after the first cultivation, and that such lands should be given up at the upset price, viz., ten rupees an acre.

I have answered the questions, taking for a guide a good deal the opinions of the various Mudaliyars of this district, as being most acceptable, being declared by the opinion of their leading men, to the people whom it will concern; but in some places where they were manifestly wrong and inconsistent, I have recorded against them. My own opinion, not hastily formed, is, that the real way to deal with this question is to ascertain what works are really required to be undertaken throughout the Island, the probable cost of their repair, and the extent of land that will be immediately benefited by the repairs, and then, as soon as any work has been repaired, to declare it liable to the new regulation hereafter proposed.

Let Government as it were create a sinking fund of the amount ascertained to be required for the purpose of repairs, and, having fixed the rate of interest required by them, calculate, according to the extent of land to be benefited, what tax would be required to put on the lands; then alter the Ordinance No. 14 of 1840, declaring the tax in future should be one-fifth, one-sixth, one-eighth, or whatever is found to be equivalent to the interest, plus one-tenth already taken under the Ordinance.

I find by the Administration Reports for the year 1870, that the revenue collected for the Island by paddy alone was £100,000, as follows (in round figures):—

Western	£27,154	North-Western ...	£10,380
Central	25,388	Southern	13,680
Northern	17,313	Eastern	6,085
			£100,000

Now, if this tax was increased to one-fifth, it would give an additional £100,000, which, at ten per cent., represents a million of money for a sinking fund for irrigation works, repayable in ten years.

(Signed) R. C. POLE,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

Puttalam, 5th September, 1872.

(True copy.)

EVAN M. D. BYRDE,
for Govt. Agent.

III.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

COLOMBO BREAKWATER.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1872.

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CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

COLOMBO BREAKWATER.

COLOMBO BREAKWATER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor the Right Hon'ble W. H. Gregory.

Board of Trade, 31st May, 1872.

Colonial Office to Agents, 13th June, 1872.

Agents, 13th August, 1872.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to Governor the Right Hon'ble W. H. GREGORY.

Ceylon.
No. 181.

Downing Street,
5th September, 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to my Despatch No. 93, of 3rd May last, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the consideration of your Government, copies of further correspondence as to the improvement of Colombo Harbour.

I have to inform you that I am disposed to concur with the recommendation made by Sir John Coode and the Crown Agents, that the actual sea works should be carried into effect by the Government departments without the intervention of a Contractor, but on this point I shall be glad to receive any remarks you may wish to offer.

It will also be for you and your Council to consider whether you think it best to adopt the line of breakwater provided by Sir J. Coode, or whether you are of opinion that it will be desirable to incur the expense which will be entailed by lengthening the breakwater, as proposed by Captain Fyers and others, and confirmed by Mr. Townshend in his letter of the 17th of July. The enclosed papers, together with your knowledge of the requirements of the local trade, will enable you to form a decision on this point.

I shall wish to be informed whether there is any one on the staff of the Surveyor-General, who is thoroughly competent to make the minute engineering survey stated by Sir J. Coode to be the necessary preliminary to the preparation of those careful estimates which must be framed before the works can be actively prosecuted.

When these estimates have been framed, it will probably be desirable that I should proceed to the selection of an Engineer well versed in works of this nature, who should superintend the construction of the breakwater to its completion, under the general direction of the local Government.

In the event of there being no person in the Island available or competent to make the preliminary survey, it will be desirable to send out the Superintending Engineer without delay.

The estimates should of course be submitted to Sir J. Coode, Mr. Townshend, or some other Consulting Engineer of eminence in this country.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Governor
The Right Hon'ble W. H. GREGORY,
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure No. 1.

Mr. TREVOR to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Trevor to the Under Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

Board of Trade, Harbour Department,
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.,
31st May, 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th of March last, and its enclosures, on the subject of the proposed improvement of the Harbour of Colombo, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that, in compliance with the Earl of Kimberley's request, they have

COLOMBO BREAKWATER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Enclosures. Mr Trevor to the Under Secretary of State.

given the question their consideration, and have consulted Sir J. Coode; and, in forwarding the Report made by that gentleman, I am to state that they concur generally in the recommendations which it contains.

The original enclosures and the plans, transmitted with your letter, are herewith returned.

I have, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

(Signed) C. CECIL TREVOR.

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure No. 1.

Sir JOHN COODE to the BOARD OF TRADE.

Sir John Coode to the Board of Trade.

(Copy.)

2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., 18th May, 1872.

Colombo Harbour.

H. 960.

SIR,

SHORTLY after the receipt of your letter of 12th March, requesting me to consider and report upon the question of the improvement of the harbour of Colombo, Mr. Townshend, C.E., called upon me by arrangement, and afforded such explanations as I desired, in reference to various points connected with this subject, but, in consequence of pre-existing engagements, I was unavoidably compelled to postpone for a time that full investigation and consideration which the importance of the case demanded.

Having recently studied with care the several plans, and re-perused all the papers forwarded with your letter, it became necessary to request Mr. Townshend again to confer with me; this he has done, and has replied to various questions bearing upon this investigation. Having now fully matured my views, I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the subject generally.

Several projects for works at Mutwal and the mouth of the Kelani-ganga, as well as at Colombo, being included among the papers forwarded to me, I presume my opinion is desired upon the relative merits of the two sites for the construction of harbour works. This branch of the subject may be disposed of very briefly, by stating my full conviction that the reasons and advantages which should govern a decision in matters of this kind preponderate so entirely in favour of Colombo as to leave no room whatever for doubt or hesitation on my part; I therefore pass on to deal with the question of the improvement of the Port of Colombo alone.

The several schemes for works which have been proposed by various gentlemen in the Colony up to the time of Mr. Townshend's arrival at Colombo (in August, 1871,) together with his Report of 4th November ultimo, and the accompanying plans, have all been maturely considered by me; and as the first result of this consideration, I may observe, that the point to be primarily determined is, which of the two proposals will more completely meet the requirements of the case—a floating dock, as recommended by Mr. Townshend, or a breakwater from Custom House Point, as recommended by Captain Graham of Galle, by Captain Donnan, Harbour Master of Colombo, by Mr. Grinlinton of the Surveyor-General's Department, and by Captain Fyers, R.E., Surveyor-General of the Colony?*

My reply to this question is decidedly in favour of the breakwater, as the main or governing feature of the improvement works, and therefore is in entire accordance with the third resolution adopted by the Legislative Council at their meeting on 27th December ultimo, to the effect that a "breakwater from Custom House Point" will, "on the whole, best meet the requirements of the Colony."

With regard to the objections which have been raised upon sanitary grounds against the construction of the dock recommended by Mr. Townshend, I should say—though with some diffidence—that these objections would seem to me to have been somewhat over-rated: be this as it may, there are other, and in my opinion, unquestionable drawbacks to the dock scheme, which are alone sufficient to decide the question. The most important of these are, first, the difficulties that would inevitably arise to the passage of vessels through a narrow channel fully half a mile in length, the course through the channel being practically at right angles to the direction of the wind both in the south-west and and north-east monsoons, in addition to which I should apprehend considerable difficulty in keeping the channel clear to the full depth, without such frequent resort to dredging as would seriously inconvenience the traffic; secondly, the construction of the breakwater and rubble pier, intended to form and protect the entrance channel, would occupy the best part of the Bay in such a manner as would most seriously interfere with the construction of an outer or sheltering breakwater for the port at any time thereafter. Moreover, I should expect that one effect of the breakwater proposed to form the western side of

* I place these in the same relative order as in Mr. Townshend's Report, being the order of the dates of the respective plans or memoranda accompanying them.

the entrance channel to the dock would be, to cause such an amount of disturbance—arising from the rebound during the south-west monsoon—within the inner harbour or bight under shelter of the Custom House Point as would be very prejudicial to this, which is so largely used by the native craft.

I come now to the consideration of the various points connected with the formation of a breakwater, which, as I have before stated, is the kind of work I would recommend for construction at Colombo. In arriving at the conclusions which I have formed with respect to the position, direction, and extent of the breakwater, I have carefully considered the proposals of the four gentlemen already named, who have advocated a work of this class. It may be observed that they all possess this point in common, viz., a sheltering breakwater, commencing at Custom House Point, and running north-north-east, or thereabouts, for a length of about 1,800 yards. The direction and extent of the work recommended by the Surveyor-General, Captain Fyers, R.E., are precisely the same as in that proposed by the Harbour Master, Captain Donnan. The main breakwater of Captain Graham and of Mr. Grinlinton may be said to be practically the same in direction and length; but the former of these trends in a little more towards the eastern shore of the Bay than is the case with either of the other proposals. Both Captain Graham and Mr. Grinlinton shew a short arm from Mutwal Point, the work of the former running in a south-westerly direction, and that of the latter in an east-north-easterly direction; the proposal of Mr. Grinlinton also comprehends jetties on piles along the eastern shore of the Bay.

The projecting point near the Customs Office is obviously that at which the breakwater should commence, but—whilst agreeing generally with the proposers of the four designs already adverted to, so far as regards the direction in which the inner portion of this work should run—I consider that the outer part of it should be turned considerably more in an easterly direction, in order to throw off the sea during the south-west monsoon, in such a manner as shall prevent an inrun around the northern extremity of the work, and also give greater protection during the north-east monsoon.

Moreover, it appears to me that, according to the proposals hitherto made, more than sufficient area would be sheltered—having regard to the wants and requirements of the port for some time to come—whilst the accommodation to be afforded to vessels loading and discharging cargo is not such as would be found satisfactory at all seasons of the year. I have therefore devised such an arrangement as will, in my view, combine these two advantages of shelter and trade facilities to the greatest extent compatible with a reasonable outlay; and I should observe, that whilst the area to be sheltered would be less than is proposed in the plans forwarded to me, the arrangement I recommend would be decidedly more perfect in respect of securing smooth water under cover of the breakwater.

By reference to the annexed plan it will be seen that I propose to run off a breakwater pier from the Battenburgh Battery on the western side of the point; the work should run straight, in a north-north-easterly direction, for about 1,800 feet, when it would be turned eastward by a circular curve for a length of about 300 feet; it would then be again carried in a straight direction towards east-north-east for a distance of about 1,500 feet, and would terminate in 28 feet of water at low-water, with a substantial head, having a small light-house upon it. The total length of the breakwater pier would thus be 3,600 feet, and the mode of construction adopted such that the inner or harbour face would in nearly all states of the weather be available for vessels landing and discharging cargo, so far as regards the straight arm nearest the shore, whilst the inner face along the outermost arm would, I apprehend, be available at all times.

The works shewn on the annexed plan could be extended at any future period, if the requirements of the Colony should demand it, still retaining the principle of combining the two essential advantages of improved shelter and increased trading facilities. I believe, however, that no such extension would ever be required; but, if it were so, the seaward parapet of the now proposed northern arm could be removed and transferred to the new north arm; both sides of the former would then be available for vessels to lie alongside and load or discharge cargo.

A reference to the annexed plan will also shew the position, direction, and lengths of two jetties, each 1,000 feet long, which I would recommend to be constructed for the purpose of accommodating vessels upon *each* side. It should be noticed as an important feature, that the direction of the jetties is such that the heads of the vessels lying alongside would be *in the direction* of the wind during both the south-west and north-east monsoons, whereas vessels lying alongside any part of the breakwaters shewn in the plans forwarded to me would be always *across* the wind during both monsoons. The outer arm of the breakwater I recommend would also possess the same advantage as the jetties in this respect.

I should observe that Mr. Grinlinton proposes several jetties on the eastern and southern sides of the Bay; but these are open to one or more of the following objections, viz., they would be either in comparatively shoal water, or so far removed as to lose a considerable portion of the benefit of the shelter of the breakwater, or their direction with respect to the wind would be unfavourable for vessels lying alongside.

COLOMBO BREAKWATER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Enclosures. Sir John Coode, to the Board of Trade.

With respect to the mode of construction to be adopted, the section on Captain Fyers' drawing shews the *class* of work best suited to the conditions at Ceylon, but the dimensions and form, of the sea wall more especially, are by no means such as would be safe to adopt in practice; moreover, it would be requisite to introduce a series of cross or connecting walls at intervals, in order to secure the permanent stability of the work; these do not appear to have been provided for, but they would be necessary, and their introduction, coupled with the requisite increase to the masonry of the side walls, would add materially to the cost of the work. For *built* walls, blocks of about ten or twelve tons weight would be quite large enough; the adoption of twenty-ton blocks for this class of work would involve the employment of needlessly heavy and costly machinery without equivalent advantage. In the estimate for the works shewn upon the annexed plan, hereinafter given, I have provided for such a section as would be of ample strength, and also for the requisite number of cross walls.

The jetties might be constructed either of "jarrah" timber (from Australia) or of iron; they would be of sufficient width to admit of three lines of railway with proper spaces between--one line along each face for the vessels loading and discharging, and one line between, connected at intervals with the side lines, for the passage of full and empty waggons. Sheds might be erected at different points over the central portions of these jetties, if found desirable. The innermost jetty, which is shewn on the annexed plan as running off from the Custom House Point, might be commenced simultaneously with the formation of the breakwater.

With regard to the question of the deposit of silt, it would seem that sand is brought around the Custom House Point during the south-west monsoon, and this has evidently been the origin of the shoal water marked "Bar" on the plan. If the breakwater were formed according to the black dotted lines, which indicate the proposal of Captain Donnan, (and substantially of the other gentlemen before named) a similar shoal would, I believe, be deposited around its northern extremity, and in the line of entrance; whereas, by the adoption of the line I propose for the northern portion of the work, such sand as might be brought up by the south-west monsoon would be lodged at the back, *i. e.*, on the north-western side, where it would be harmless, and would most probably be dispersed by the succeeding north-east monsoon by a similar action to that which now occurs in the case of the "Bar," as is explained in paragraph 20 of Captain Fyers' "Suggestions" dated 8th August, 1871.

D. 6

The existing "Bar" would, I believe, be dispersed to a great extent, if not altogether, as the breakwater is carried forward; but even if it were not so, it could be lowered to the adjoining depths by dredging, without much expense.

I entertain considerable doubt as to the expediency of filling in the bight, or small Bay covered by the Custom House Point, to so great an extent as proposed by Captain Fyers; but the sea frontage might be advantageously widened for the accommodation of the trade, to about the extent indicated by red dotted lines; this however is a point which I could better determine by having before me a plan upon a larger scale, with sections of the foreshore and more numerous soundings than are shewn upon that forwarded.

A work of such magnitude and importance as the contemplated breakwater ought not upon any account to be attempted to be carried beyond the shore line without an accurate engineering survey being first made, and the results laid down upon a plan at a good working scale, shewing far more numerous soundings, together with sections of the foreshore, nature of the bottom ascertained by borings or probings by means of a diver, tidal currents, &c., &c. The necessary preliminary arrangements—such as the formation of the railways from the main line near Henaratgoda to the quarries, and from the terminus at Colombo to the Custom House Point, the block yard at Galle Buck, the preparation of the plant and machinery, &c., together with the opening out of the quarry faces—might all be proceeded with whilst the survey and observations were being made, so that, under due arrangements, no real delay need occur on this account.

2nd January, 1872.

With respect to the execution of the Colombo Harbour Works by a Contractor, as intimated in the Despatch of Sir Hercules Robinson to the Earl of Kimberley, I have no hesitation in re-iterating in this case the advice given by me to the Colonial Government at the Cape of Good Hope, more than twelve years since, prior to the commencement of Table Bay Harbour Works. I then recommended that the breakwater and dock should be executed without the intervention of a contractor, and the experience at that place has only served to strengthen the opinion I entertained at that time as to the expediency of such a course under similar circumstances. I feel confident that no really responsible contractor, experienced in such works as are now proposed at Colombo, would undertake them, under valid securities, without such a large margin for contingencies and profit as it would not be necessary or expedient for the Ceylon Government to pay. In the event of any dispute arising with a contractor, time would probably be lost, and the progress retarded, and if any change whatever were made during execution, it would most probably be turned to account as a source of additional profit by the contractor. I am not aware whether the Colonial Government would desire to introduce convict labour at any stage of the work; if such were the case, this would be an additional reason for not

adopting the contract system. Further, I may remark that the fact of a contractor not having the railway communication between the quarries and the works under his own control, would increase the probability of difficulties and disputes arising if a contract were entered into in this case.

Sir John Co to the Board Trade.

In estimating the cost of the works which I have herein recommended, I have assumed that they would be executed without a contract, and have adopted the same *rates* for the rubble stone in the base and hearting, and for the Bêton masonry in the walls, as those put down by Captain Fyers and Mr. Townshend, which rates I consider quite sufficient, with such prices for the work in the jetties as, from the information now available, would I believe fully cover their cost.

The cost of the works I recommend (which are shewn by red colour on the annexed plan,) estimated as just explained, would be £630,000, including the dredging of the Bar, if required; the cost of the breakwater proposed by Capt. Donnan and approved by Capt. Fyers (shewn by black dotted lines on the plan,) if carried out according to the section which I consider requisite to ensure the permanent stability of the work, and estimated at the same rates, would be £870,000.

In the estimate I have provided for a light-house at the outer end of the work, but I fail to see the necessity for a light at Mutwal Point.

The details of the work may be considered as open to minor modifications upon having the results of a complete engineering survey before me, but I have allowed an ample margin to cover any reasonable contingency, as respects cost, on this head.

I cannot conclude without expressing my sense of Mr. Townshend's prompt attention in replying to my enquiries, and of the value of the information respecting various local matters afforded to me by him personally in the course of my investigation; I have obtained much useful information from his Report, and also from the papers drawn up by Capt. Fyers and Capt. Donnan, respectively.

The several plans and papers, received with your letter, are returned herewith.

I have, &c.,
JNO. COODE.

The Assistant Secretary,
Harbour Department,
Board of Trade.

Enclosure No. 2.

Mr. MEADE to the CROWN AGENTS.

Mr. Meade to Crown Agents.

(Copy.)

Downing Street,
13th June, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, with reference to previous correspondence respecting the improvement of Colombo Harbour, a copy of a Report on the subject by Sir J. Coode. Lord Kimberley thinks that, before he refers this Report to the Governor of Ceylon, it will be desirable that Mr. Townshend should be given an opportunity of offering any final observations upon those points of detail in which Sir J. Coode has suggested certain deviations in the Breakwater scheme, as originally settled by the former gentleman, and which it has been decided to adopt in preference to the plan for the construction of Docks in the Lotus Pond.

Lord Kimberley wishes you to report specially upon that portion of Sir J. Coode's letter which deals with the mode of execution of the projected works, whether by contract or under the direct action of the Colonial Government.

I am also to transmit to you a copy of Mr. Townshend's previous Report on the proposed improvements of Colombo Harbour.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Enclosure No. 3.

Mr. JULYAN to Mr. MEADE.

Mr Julyan to Mr. Meade.

(Copy.)

Crown Agents' Offices,
Spring Gardens, London,
13th August, 1872.

Colombo Harbour Improvements.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 13th June last, I have the honor to forward, for the Earl of Kimberley's information, a copy of further correspondence which has taken place on the above subject between the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Mr. Townshend, and Sir John Coode.

COLOMBO BREAKWATER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Enclosures. Mr. Julyan to Mr. Meade.

These papers, added to those already in your possession, will probably enable the Colonial authorities to determine whether or not it is expedient to adopt the modifications suggested by Sir John Coode in the form of the proposed breakwater.

With regard to the best and most economical mode of proceeding to construct it, the Crown Agents agree generally with Sir John Coode, that such works are so liable to interruptions and casualties from stormy weather, that either an unnecessarily broad margin will be added to the price, by prudent and responsible contractors, to cover all possible contingencies of the kind, or the employment of a contractor of a different order will subject the Government, on all occasions when serious damage has been sustained, to appeals for help to make good losses that would doubtless be represented as being of a nature which could not be foreseen or provided for in the contract; and it would not be at all an uncommon occurrence, if the Government found itself in a position where it would either have to grant pecuniary aid, or see the progress of the work interrupted for an indefinite period, by the bankruptcy of the contractor.

The breakwater at Port Natal, for instance, affords a comparatively recent example of the kind.

For these reasons, it is believed the Government had better become, as it were, its own insurer against sea risks of this nature, by constructing at least the submarine part of the work, without the intervention of contractors.

There will still remain other important operations, such as quarrying and delivering the stone, making the Bêton blocks, and perhaps constructing the proposed jetties, which may possibly be carried out with advantage under the contract system; but these are points which can better be determined on the spot by the local Government.

The breakwater recently completed in Table Bay, the financial arrangements for which were conducted by the Crown Agents, was most satisfactorily constructed, with the aid of convict labour, by direct Government action; and the harbour improvements, just commenced at ~~Port Elizabeth~~ East London, in the same Colony, are to be carried out on the same principle, except that the professional part of the Table Bay work was conducted by an engineer specially sent out for the purpose from this country, whereas at ~~Port Elizabeth~~ East London the proposed improvements, which are of a much less formidable character, will be under the management of the Public Works Department of the Colonial Government, aided, whenever necessary, by the advice of an experienced Consulting Engineer in England.

Should it be determined to carry out the project, it would appear advisable, in the opinion of both engineers, that no time should be lost in making a complete engineering survey of the sites upon which the breakwater and other works are to be built, in order to afford that complete information necessary to the final preparation of plans and designs.

It is due to Mr. Townshend to say, that although in his original Report he recommended the formation of docks, under an impression that it was desired that he should do so, if no serious difficulty presented itself to their construction and use, yet, looking at the question apart from all local partialities, and having regard to the first cost of the works, he fully concurs in the wisdom of giving the breakwater the preference, and has shewn no less desire to promote the one scheme than the other.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) P. G. JULYAN.

Hon'ble R. H. MEADE,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosures.

Enclosures.

1.—Copy of Crown Agents' letter to Mr. Townshend	...	2nd July, 1872.
2.—Mr. Townshend's reply	...	17th ,,
3.—Crown Agents to Sir J. Coode	...	20th ,,
4.—Sir John Coode's reply (in original) ...	..	2nd August, 1872.

Sub-Enclosure No. 1 in Enclosure No. 3.

Mr. JULYAN to Mr. TOWNSHEND.

Mr. Julyan to Mr Townshend.

(Copy.)

Spring Gardens,
London, S.W., 2nd July, 1872.

Colombo Harbour.

SIR,

4th November, 1871.

REFERRING to your Report on the various projects brought forward for the improvement of Colombo Harbour, I have the honor to inform you that the Government have arrived at the conclusion that the balance of advantages is in favour of constructing a breakwater.

You are already aware that the Government of Ceylon had requested a second professional opinion on the subject, before committing themselves to a work of such magnitude, and the Secretary of State considered it advisable that Sir John Coode, instructed by the Board of Trade, and in communication with yourself, should be selected for the purpose.

A copy of that gentleman's Report is herewith enclosed for your perusal, and I have to request that you will favour the Crown Agents with any observations you may have to make on those points of detail in which Sir John Coode has suggested deviations in the breakwater scheme, which, subject to certain modifications, was reported favourably on by you.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) P. G. JULYAN.

R. TOWNSHEND, Esq., C.E.,
&c., &c., &c.

Sub-Enclosure No. 2 in Enclosure No. 3.

Mr. TOWNSHEND to the CROWN AGENTS.

Mr. Townshend to the Crown Agents

(Copy.)

7, St. Michael's Terrace,
Stoke, Devonport,
17th July, 1872.

Colombo Harbour Improvement.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter and enclosure of the 2nd instant.

I very much regret that I have not been able, through engagements from home, to give that prompt attention to your communication its importance deserved.

I am informed that the Government has, after much consideration, decided in favour of constructing a breakwater for the protection of Colombo Harbour; and in making this selection after carefully weighing the various schemes already submitted, and attendant cost of each, I freely admit that this decision is a sound one.

The original instructions under which my late professional duties in Ceylon were governed, supported by the general expressed wish of the majority of the influential merchants of Colombo, naturally pointed to dock accommodation, if such a difficult question could be solved, and a site determined upon—thus making the question of a breakwater at the onset one of a secondary importance.

Nevertheless, in my Report of the 4th November, 1871, I did not omit to state that the next best scheme for improving Colombo Harbour was that of a breakwater similar to that proposed by Captain Fyers, R.E., Surveyor-General, and Captain Donnan, Master Attendant, giving at the same time an approximate estimate of the work.

The preference given to the latter by the "Legislative Council" has, I think, partly tended to confirm the Government deciding in favour of a breakwater, coupled with the information furnished in my Report on the various schemes submitted for the improvement of the harbour.

The decision of the Secretary of State to refer my Report, with all the drawings, &c., bearing on the question of harbour improvements for Colombo, to another Civil Engineer, I did not anticipate, when accepting the engagement to serve the Colonial Government; nevertheless, I have freely conformed to this arrangement, and afforded all the information in my power to Sir John Coode, whose knowledge of the coast and town of Colombo was principally derived from the information put before him.

The few remarks I have to make on his Report of the 18th May, 1872, to the Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, shall be such as I hope may tend to further the great object in view.

But, first, it is incumbent on me to offer a few explanatory remarks on Sir John Coode's criticism on vessels passing into and through "a narrow channel fully half a mile in length, as designed by me for proposed docks."

1st.—I think he must have forgotten that the west or outer wall of breakwater covering this entrance is shewn on the plans to be twenty-four feet above high-water level, which would afford ample protection to the largest vessels entering during a S. W. monsoon.

2ndly.—Although the length of this breakwater is 880 yards, it is a quarter of a mile less in length than that now designed by Sir John Coode, and, moreover, one-half of it is actually shielded from the S. W. monsoon by Custom House Point and the Fort. Further, this class of breakwater is that recommended by Sir John Coode for the large breakwater from Custom House Point.

4th.—The proposed water passage is broader and deeper than that leading to the inner harbour of "Brindisi," and many other ports of similar class; in fact, the Suez Canal is open to objections on this score.

5th.—It was never contemplated, when the dock scheme was designed, to have an outer breakwater, other than that shewn on my plans.

6th.—The native craft would not resort to the small shallow Bay at Custom House Point, if the breakwater and entrance to the proposed docks were constructed; they

COLOMBO BREAKWATER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Enclosures.
Mr. Townshend to Crown Agents.

would anchor under the lee of these works in twelve to fourteen feet water, perfectly sheltered from the S. W. monsoon; and, further, it is to be remembered that few of the native coasting vessels draw more than from nine to ten feet water.

Keeping the channel clear of sand accumulations to the required depth must of course be performed when necessary; this is a liability contingent on all similar harbour works.

But, as the question of dock accommodation for Colombo has been definitely settled, I need not further occupy valuable time, except so far as it be necessary to meet assertions disparaging to my professional labours in Colombo.

Breakwater.

Sir John Coode has wisely confirmed the selection of the site and direction suggested by Captain Fyers, and other advocates, for a breakwater; but his project does not extend more than half the distance, terminating in twenty-seven feet water, or twelve feet less than that of Captain Fyers; consequently the area of deep water under shelter will be much circumscribed.

How far this suggestion may fulfil the aspirations of the Colonial merchants, I do not offer an opinion; but, as it will require less material, from being founded, comparatively speaking, in shallow water, and only 3,600 feet in length, the expenditure will necessarily be in like ratio.

I venture to think that the west arm should be extended on to and curve from the "Issaure Rocks," in preference to falling short of that point.

Hitherto, all the competing drawings submitted for a breakwater display not only the plan on a good scale, but also elevations and sections of the proposed works, whereby a better opinion of the intentions of the designer can be formed; and although Sir John Coode states, that, with respect to the mode of construction to be adopted, the section on Captain Fyers' drawing shews the class of work best suited to the conditions at Ceylon, but at the same time condemns the dimensions and form of the sea-wall as unsafe, &c.—assuming this to be the case, it would, I feel assured, have furthered this enquiry, if Sir John Coode had given elevations and sections of his breakwater.

I recommend that this important information be obtained and attached to his Report, for the information of the authorities at Colombo, so that they, and all others interested, may form a true value of his design.

I would further venture to suggest that it would be more prudent to proceed with the breakwater *proper* to, and on, the "Issaure Rocks," before turning the northern arm inwards.

Within the line of breakwater Sir John Coode shews, on the plan accompanying his Report, an encroachment on the sea into fifteen feet water, - that is, between Battenburgh Battery and Custom House Point, —to the extent of nearly five acres. I do not glean how, or from whence, the material for filling up this large space is to come.

It will necessitate the erection of a deep and heavy wharf wall throughout its entire frontage.

From the wharf so formed two long jetties on piles are recommended, enclosing the shallow space over the Bar.

One of these jetties, from Custom House Point, he recommends to be commenced simultaneous with the outer breakwater. I confess I do not see the advantage of proceeding with a work of this kind (jetty on timber or iron piles) unless well shielded from the prevailing action of a turbulent sea. I consider that it would be far better to erect the outer work before attempting the construction of one or more jetties.

When this has been executed, the facilities for economically establishing other improvements in the harbour is obvious.

I do not believe that the existing Bar from Custom House Point will, on the completion of the breakwater wharves and jetties, be favourably acted upon by the S.W. wind. It is my conviction that dredging alone will perform this heavy task, so as to allow P. and O. and other large steamers to moor safely alongside each jetty.

I think the same objection made by Sir John Coode to the channel to the docks silting up, stands good as regards the space formed by the two jetties, the new wharf, and breakwater (a complete cul-de-sac,) which, when the water is in a comparatively quiescent state, accumulation on the Bar becomes inevitable.

The new north arm given to the breakwater will not, in my humble opinion, secure that immunity from deposits on which Sir John Coode relies; and it is to be further noticed that the pier head in the latter case terminates in twenty-seven feet water, and that shewn on Captain Fyers' and Captain Donnan's plans thirty-nine feet.

From observations obtained on the spot, I think it will be found that the bottom of the harbour is favourable to a work of this heavy character—that is, coral, sand, silt, and alluvium from the Kelani Ganga, over-laying rock, and in many cases cabook.

The soundings given are from reliable data; of course further details will prove of the greatest advantage in making out the working drawings.

Sir John Coode recommends the early formation of branch railways, opening out quarries, providing materials and plant, &c., for the work now contemplated; this suggestion is well worthy of consideration, that is, when a decision as to the form of breakwater shall be determined.

I also concur with him in his remarks on the difficulties to be encountered,—executing the work by contract; it is a class of engineering, open at all times to so many fortuitive events, as to baffle the most stringent conditions, and it is never performed without affording the contractor excuses for establishing claims for extras, and they are always heavy.

As to the estimate furnished by Sir John Coode, £630,000, I am unable to follow, for reasons already given—want of elevations and sections.

It is, I think, satisfactory to know that, so far, *three* important questions have been unanimously agreed upon:—

1st.—The direction and site to be adopted for forming a breakwater.

2nd.—The class of breakwater best suited for Colombo.

3rd.—The weight of stone and Bêton blocks required, (that is, from ten to twelve tons each.)

Herewith I return the enclosures accompanying your letter of the 2nd instant.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. TOWNSHEND.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Sub-Enclosure No. 3 in Enclosure No. 3.

Mr. JULYAN to Sir JOHN COODE.

Mr Julyan to Sir John Coode.

(Copy.)

Spring Gardens, London, S.W.,
20th July, 1872.

SIR,

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have been furnished with a copy of your Report on the proposed harbour improvements at Colombo, and as it is important that the most complete information should accompany this Report to the Colony, in order that the nature of your proposals may in all respects be easily contrasted with the several breakwater projects previously submitted, they would be glad if you would kindly furnish them with elevations and sections of the works recommended by you, and shewn on the plan which accompanies your Report.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) P. G. JULYAN.

Sir JOHN COODE, C.E.,
&c., &c., &c.

N.B.—Your early attention to this matter is requested.

Sub-Enclosure No. 4 in Enclosure No. 3.

Sir JOHN COODE to the Crown Agents.

Sir John Coode to the Crown Agents.

(Copy.)

2, Westminster Chambers,
Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
2nd August, 1872.

Colombo Harbour.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to send herewith, as requested, a drawing shewing the nature of the work recommended by me in my Report of 18th May ultimo, for the proposed breakwater at Colombo.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JNO. COODE.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies,
London.

(Copy.)

2, Victoria Chambers,
Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
1st August, 1872.

Colombo Harbour—Memorandum.

THE annexed drawing shews the character and general dimensions of the structure adverted to in my Report of 18th May ultimo.

It must be understood, however, as stated in the Report, that the section is to be considered as open to modification, upon having the results of a proper and complete marine engineering survey before me.

With respect to the jetties, it is impossible for me, with the information at present available, to determine whether they should be constructed in jarrah timber, or in iron; I have therefore not sent sections of this part of the work, but have included in the estimate such a margin as will provide for either material.

(Signed) JNO. COODE.

IV.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1871.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance for making provision for the Second or Final Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1871."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1872.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 9th October, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:—

"'An Ordinance for making provision for the Second or Final Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1871.'"

"The Hon'ble H. T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.

"The Hon'ble J. DOUGLAS, Auditor-General.

"The Hon'ble G. VANE, Treasurer.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
"W. ROSE, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1871.

REPORT.

THE Sub-Committee have examined the Ordinance, and find that the only items of importance are one of Rs. 9,113·62 for Pioneer clothing ordered for the service of the year 1872, but paid for in December, 1871, and another of Rs. 2,130·52 for an excess of expenditure incurred by the Crown Agents in the purchase and equipment of the *Serendib*, beyond the vote for that service in the Estimates of 1871.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 23rd October, 1872.

HENRY T IRVING,
JOHN DOUGLAS,
G. VANE,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
D. WILSON,
W. ROSE.

V

RAILWAY EXTENSION BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance relating to the Loan for the extension of the Railway from Péráḍeniya to Náwalapiṭiya."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1872.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 23rd October, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:—

"'An Ordinance relating to the Loan for the extension of the Railway from Péradeniya to Náwalapitiya.'"

"The Hon'ble J. DOUGLAS, Auditor-General.

"The Hon'ble G. VANE, Treasurer.

"T. B. STEPHEN, Esquire, Principal Collector of Customs.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
"W. ROSE, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

RAILWAY EXTENSION BILL.

REPORT.

RAILWAY EXTENSION BILL.

Report.

THE Sub-Committee on the proposed Ordinance relating to the Loan for the extension of the Railway from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya are of opinion that as the financial position of the Colony will allow of one-half the sum authorized by Ordinance No. 4 of 1871 to be borrowed for the Railway extension to Náwalapitiya, being defrayed from Surplus Funds and General Revenue, the borrowing powers conferred by that Ordinance should be reduced to Rs. 750,000.

They also highly approve of a loan for so small an amount being repaid at as short dates as possible, and of its being issued in the Colony; they therefore recommend this Bill for adoption by the Council.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
G. VANE,
T. B. STEPHEN,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
D. WILSON,
W. ROSE.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 6th November, 1872.

VI.

REPORTS

ON

THE WORKING

OF THE

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1872.

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REPORTS

ON

THE WORKING

OF THE

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

No. 1.

REPORT of the Government Agent of the Western Province.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

No. 1.

The Government Agent, Western Province.

No. 709.

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, 16th October, 1872.

SIR,

IN reply to your circular letter of the 7th instant, calling for a report on the measures taken to bring the Village Communities Ordinance, 1871, into operation in this Province, and on the working of the Ordinance so far as I have had experience of it, I have the honor to state that having held a meeting at Gampaha, Medagama, and ascertained that the disposition of the people of the agricultural district of which Gampaha is a part was favourable to the introduction of the Ordinance among them, I recommended to Government by my letter to you of the 19th January last, No. 43, that that part of the Rágam Pattuwa (the Chief Headman's division of the Alutkúru Kóralé South, to which they belonged) should be sub-divided and proclaimed subject to the Ordinance; and that C. P. Dias Bandáranáyaka, Mudaliyár of the Alutkúru Kóralé South, should be appointed President of the Tribunals to be established therein: and the Proclamation and the appointment suggested having been subsequently sanctioned by your letter No. 45 of the 30th of the same month, the two sub-divisions referred to were brought within the operation of the Ordinance from the 1st day of March last, (see Proclamation of the 16th February, 1872,) and a second meeting, after due notice, was held on the 21st of that month for the purpose of appointing committees to frame the rules.

The rules adopted in the respective sub-divisions having been approved by the Government, and published in the *Gazette* on the 18th June, the Tribunals commenced their sittings on the 15th, and the first trials took place on the 22nd of July in a building erected for the purpose by the villagers.

The sittings have since been held weekly, on Mondays and Tuesdays; but cases are also heard on other days by special arrangement.

Seventy-eight suits have been instituted during two months, of which twenty-one criminal and thirty-five civil cases have been tried, and the others are pending; and there has been only one appeal.

Debt, damage from cattle trespass, form the principal subjects of the civil suits; and abusive language, thefts, assaults, maintenance, and breach of regulations, those of criminal prosecution.

No difference of opinion has been expressed, or recorded, between the President and councillors in any case, although five councillors are associated with the President for the trial of causes. The amount of fines levied and recovered is Rs. 15, which it has not yet been found necessary to appropriate to any special use. There has been no case in which exceptional jurisdiction has, by consent of parties, been exercised by either Tribunal.

The regulations are strictly enforced, and are found of great practical value; wells are enclosed, abandoned wells filled up, the fencing of gardens is in progress, and village paths and édandas are kept in order.

The number of disputes within the respective sub-divisions has also greatly diminished, and abusive language (the great source of quarrels), gambling, and petty thefts of fruit and garden produce, effectually discouraged, as also the intrusion, for purposes of mischief, of marauders from outside villages. These results, and the general success which in other respects has attended this attempt at self-government, have been so satisfactory to those immediately concerned and observant neighbours, that I have been more than once requested to extend the advantages of the Village Communities Ordinance to E'kala and Tammita, and am now only awaiting the formal application of the inhabitants to be annexed to the existing sub-divisions, in order to submit to Government a proposal for their annexation.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

No. 1.
The Government Agent, Western Province.

The formation of other sub-divisions in the Pallé and Meda Pattuwas of the Héwágam Kóralé, where the representatives of the population of thirty-six villages have very recently expressed at a public meeting their desire to benefit by the new law, is also under consideration.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Government Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.
The Government Agent, Southern Province.

No. 2.

REPORT of the Government Agent of the Southern Province.

No. 421.

Government Agent's Office,
Galle, 18th October, 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to your circulars of the 7th and 11th instant, regarding the working of the Village Communities Ordinance, 1871, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter received on the subject from my Assistant at Mátara, No. 4,986/379, of the 15th instant.

By your letter No. 92 of the 5th April, 1872, I was informed that it was considered advisable to introduce the Ordinance in the first instance only in the Gangaboda Pattu of the Mátara District.

I have, &c.,

J. PARSONS,
Acting Government Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.
Colombo.

Enclosure in No. 2.
The Assistant Government Agent, Mátara.

Enclosure in No. 2.

REPORT of the Assistant Government Agent, Mátara.

No. $\frac{4,986}{379}$.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,
Mátara, 15th October, 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to the Colonial Secretary's circulars of the 7th and 11th instant, regarding the working of the Village Communities Ordinance, 1871, I have the honor to report as follows.

(1.) The only Chief Headman's division brought under the Ordinance in this District is the Gangaboda Pattu, which has been divided into four sub-divisions—Godapitiya, Palolpitiya, Puhulwella, and Bandatterre.

(2.) A meeting was held at each of the foregoing places under the 11th clause of the Ordinance, and at each a committee was appointed, under the 13th clause, to frame rules and generally to work the Ordinance.

A meeting of each of these committees was subsequently held, and rules framed. In transmitting these to Government, I wrote: "The rules do not call for any special remarks on my part, except that it may be interesting to Government to know that the provision making attendance at school compulsory was entirely the doing of the committee. I was not prepared to go so far myself, and simply read them the rules already in force in other districts, leaving them to propose what was to be the practice here. Guarded as it is by the necessity of reference to the committee before prosecution, there is no likelihood of the rule proving a real hardship to any parents, however poor."

(3.) Village Tribunals have been established in each of the above sub-divisions, and Mr. J. D. S. Wijesinha, the Mudaliyár of the Pattu, has been appointed President. The number of councillors is seven. Up to the 12th of October there have been twenty-seven civil and sixty criminal institutions, making a total of eighty-seven; of which twenty-six were heard and decided, twenty-seven amicably settled, and fifteen struck off for absence of parties, leaving nineteen still pending. Against these decisions there have been no appeals, and in no case have the majority of the councillors differred in their opinion from the President. The amount of fines inflicted is Rs. 71·50. No appropriation of the fines was made by the Tribunal in inflicting them, as that power (if not specially exercised) has been vested in the committee.

(4.) No cases have been heard by consent as yet under the 22nd clause.

With regard to the working of the Ordinance, it has so far been satisfactory, and apparently been so deemed by the parties who have been before the Tribunals, as shewn by the absence of any appeals, nor have I as yet had even a verbal complaint against any of the decisions.

The President informs me that in a few of the first cases tried "the regular village witnesses" were brought to give evidence, and in delivering their opinions the committee intimated that such evidence would never win a case,—an intimation to which is mainly due the number of cases struck off for absence.

The attendance of councillors has been very regular.

I purpose shortly asking Government to extend the provisions of the Ordinance to other parts of this District.

Enclosure in No. 2. The Assistant Government Agent, Mátara.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. ELLIOTT,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

"True copy."

J. PARSONS,
Acting Govt. Agent.

The Government Agent,
Galle.

No. 3.

REPORT of the Government Agent of the Central Province.

No. 3. The Government Agent, Central Province.

No. $\frac{660}{8719}$.

Government Agent's Office,
Kandy, 6th November, 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to reply to your circular letter of the 7th ultimo, requesting me to furnish you with a report on the measures taken to bring the "Village Communities Ordinance, 1871," into operation in this Province, and on the working of the Ordinance so far as I have had experience of it.

The Ordinance was passed on the 27th December, 1871, and it was introduced into the division of Udunuwara on the 1st March, 1872, by Proclamation dated 16th February, 1872. Six months' experience of the working of the Ordinance in that division justified confidence in the success of the measure, and warranted its extension to the division of Walapané, in the Nuwara Eliya District, and to the division of Mátalé North, in the District of Mátálé.

The Ordinance was brought into operation in these divisions on 1st October last by Proclamations dated 20th September, 1872.

Meetings of the inhabitants of each of these divisions, for the purpose of carrying out the administrative part of the Ordinance, by framing rules for the management of village affairs, and for the maintenance and construction of village works, were held on the dates given below:—in Udunuwara on 20th, 21st, and 22nd March; Walapané, on 11th October; Mátalé North, on 22nd October.

The Government Agent presided in person at these meetings, and in every case the inhabitants unanimously delegated the power of making rules to a committee of six of their elders, over which also the Government Agent presided.

In framing these rules the committee shewed great intelligence, and a thorough appreciation of the principles of the Ordinance, and of the objects which it is desirable to secure by means of these rules. Their suggestions were generally practical, and, as might be expected, were always in accordance with native feeling. When they came to make provision for the suppression of abusive language, they showed an amount of enthusiasm but rarely evinced by the Singhalese, and to be understood only by those who appreciate the extent to which "abuse" disturbs the harmony of village life, too often laying the foundation of deadly feuds, and leading, not seldom, to murder and, sometimes, to suicide.

In Mátalé North there was shewn a strong determination to make the rules an effective means of suppressing cattle-stealing, the great evil from which that division suffers. The rules on this head are more stringent and more despotic than it would have been possible to pass in a general enactment.

The rules framed by the division of Mátalé North have not yet been sanctioned. The rules framed by the division of Walapané have been approved by the Governor in Council, but there has not been time to promulgate them; and it is only in the division of Udunuwara that the administrative rules have as yet been brought practically into operation.

The rules for the division of Udunuwara were published under the Proclamation dated 4th July last, and the following is a brief statement of what has been already accomplished under them:—Sixty village paths have been cleared; two édandas or log-bridges have been put up; one ambalam, or native resting shed, has been repaired; two school-houses have been provided, and the Director of Public Instruction has readily responded to my appeal to encourage the efforts of the people in this direction by at once sending up two schoolmasters; preparations have been made for building four more school-houses; and the registers of cattle have been commenced.

Those whose interest in this measure is found chiefly in watching an experiment which has for its object the revival of that remarkable system of self-government which under native rule was so strikingly developed in the Village Communities of the East, will probably give their attention mainly to the working of the rules framed by the Village Councils; but that section of the Ordinance which relates to the conduct of judicial proceedings

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

Reports.

No. 3.
The Government Agent, Central Province.

before Village Tribunals cannot fail to command the attention of those who have at heart the well-being of the people, and who desire to see a check placed upon the vexatious and expensive litigation which for years past has wasted the substance of the people, and who believe that this check is to be best found in a system which will enable neighbours to bring their small disputes to a speedy and inexpensive settlement before they have had time to become aggravated sores, and under which witnesses, uninstructed by Proctors, will give their evidence before their elders and in the face of the assembled village.

In all the divisions the rules provide that not less than three nor more than five persons shall be associated with the President in the trial of cases.

The following is a statement of the cases disposed of by the Village Tribunals of Udunuwara:—327 civil cases and 364 criminal cases have been decided, making a total of 691; of these, 130 civil cases and 73 criminal cases have been brought to an amicable settlement by the advice of the Gansabháwa.

In four criminal cases the President has dissented from the finding of the assessors, and, as provided by law, his opinion has prevailed. There have been seven appeals: in one case further enquiry was ordered, but in every case the original decision has been affirmed.

The population of each of the divisions is as follows:—

Udunuwara, consisting of three sub-divisions, viz., Gangapaláta, Medapaláta, and Kandupaláta	12,912
Walapané, consisting of three sub-divisions, viz., Oyapaláta, Medapaláta, and Udapaláta	9,260
Mátalé North, consisting of six sub-divisions, viz., Wagapanaha Udasiyapattu, Wagapanaha Pallésiyapattu, Mámaluwa Kóralé, Kandapahala Kóralé, Udugoda Pallésiyapattu, and Udugoda Udasiyapattu	16,126

The cost entailed upon the Government by the establishment of Village Tribunals in these three divisions is as follows:—

Udunuwara.

Salary of President, including commuted travelling allowance	Rs. 1,320	
Two messengers	300	
		1620

Rs. 1,620.

Mátalé North.

Salary of President, including commuted travelling allowance	Rs 1,200	
Two messengers	300	
		1,500

Rs. 1,500.

Walapané.

Commuted travelling allowance of President in addition to pay, Rs. 720, as Ratémahatmayá	Rs. 480	
One native writer allowed to enable the Ratémahatmayá to do the double work.....	180	
One messenger in addition to messengers allowed to Ratémahatmayá	150	
		Rs. 810

Rs. 810.

Total ..Rs. 3,930.

The question of cost is a very serious one. It is the great obstacle to the general extension of the Ordinance. If, as is being tried in Walapané, it be found possible to combine the offices of Ratémahatmayá and President of the Village Tribunals, the cost will be comparatively small; and I believe it will be found in many places that this is possible; but there are undoubtedly many divisions where it will not be practicable.

In the end, when the success of this great measure is fully established, there will, it is to be hoped, be no difficulty in finding the necessary funds; on the contrary, there is every reason to hope that it will ultimately prove an economical measure, and that by a reduction in the number of the Minor Courts a saving will be effected which will be more than sufficient to cover the cost of these Tribunals. At first probably the Circuit Courts will be abolished, and it is only in deference to the opinion of the experienced Magistrate of Mátalé that I have deferred recommending the abolition of the Circuit Court of Dambulla, by which a saving far in excess of the cost of the Village Tribunals of Mátalé North would be effected.

I have no doubt that it will soon be found possible to effect this saving, and, similarly, if the Village Communities Ordinance be extended to Udu Dumbara, the Circuit Court of Urugala may be closed. As bearing on the question of cost, it should not be forgotten that the clerical labour required can be obtained for these Tribunals at a much cheaper rate than for the Minor Courts, as in the latter it is necessary to pay for a knowledge of (English) a foreign language. A native writer, knowing only Sinhalese, can be obtained for Rs. 180 to Rs. 250, while a Court Translator, who must know English, thinks himself ill-paid at Rs. 400 or Rs. 500.

Care has been taken to keep English entirely out of the proceedings, and all orders in appeal are made in Sinhalese only, although the Presidents of the Village Tribunals hitherto established are well acquainted with English.

With care and proper supervision this Ordinance may, I believe, be generally adopted throughout the Kandyan Provinces, with unmixed benefit to the people; but before closing this report, I may perhaps be permitted to refer specially to the importance of selecting for the office of President only native gentlemen of the highest social standing.

Thus far, none but members of the "Radala Péruwa" or Kandyan Chiefs have been appointed to this office, and I trust that the rule will be maintained. In this will be found the best safeguard against corruption; in this will be found a fit means of attaching to us the natural leaders of the people, and of employing men of influence to whom hitherto this Government has not been able to hold out, in its own service, objects worthy of their ambition.

It is impossible to report upon this subject without being reminded of the loss which this Province has sustained by the untimely death of the late Mr. Russell, to whose suggestions in his place in Council it is in a great measure due that the details of the Ordinance are in perfect accord with the feelings of the people; and it is only rendering justice to his memory to state, that in watching the working of the Ordinance in Udunuwara it has only been necessary to pursue closely the policy which he initiated, and in extending the Ordinance it has been found expedient to take the rules which he framed for Udunuwara as the basis of the rules for the other divisions, and generally to follow in his well-marked footsteps.

I have, &c.,

JOHN F. DICKSON,
Acting Government Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

No. 4.

The ACTING GOVERNMENT AGENT of the Central Province to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 4.
The Government Agent, Central Province.

No. $\frac{665}{8719}$.

Government Agent's Office,
Kandy, 7th November, 1872.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward the return called for by your circular letter of 11th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

JOHN F. DICKSON,
Acting Government Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

No. 4.

The Government Agent, Central Province.

[172]

RETURN to Mr. Coomara Swamy's motion respecting the working of the Village Communities Ordinance, so far as relates to the Central Province.

Chief Headmen's divisions in which the Ordinance has been brought into operation.	The sub-divisions made of such Divisions.	The Meetings held there.	Their Results, and the Rules framed by them or by the Committee appointed by them.	Names of the Presidents.	The Number of Councillors associated with them.	Return of Work done.
Uḍunuwara :—	1 Gaṅgapaláta 2 Meḍapaláta 3 Kandupaláta	At Aṅgunawala, 20th March, 1872 At Dawulágala, 21st do. At Paranapaṭṭiya, 22nd do. And for the three sub-divisions together at Paranapaṭṭiya, on 22nd March, 1872, and at Dawulagala on 20th May, 1872.	Power to frame rules delegated to Committee of six for each sub-division. Rules framed by Committees, and published by Proclamation of 4th July, 1872.	Albert Edward Paranagama.	Not less than three nor more than five.	See annexed return.
Mátalé North:—	1 Wagapanaha Uḍasiyapattu 2 Wagapanaha Pallésiyapattu 3 Inámalawa Kóralé. 4 Kandapalla Kóralé. 5 Uḍugoḍa Pallésiyapattu. 6 Do. Uḍasiyapattu.	At Dambulla, on 22nd October, 1872.	Power to frame rules delegated to Committee of six for each sub-division. Rules framed by Committees, but not yet sanctioned.	Dúlḷéwé Nawaratna Wikkramasiṇha Samarakón Jayatilaka Paṇḍita Mudiyánselágé Loku Baṇḍa.	Not less than three nor more than five.	The President took his oaths only on the 22nd October. No return of work done.
Walapané :—	1 O'yapaláta. 2 Uḍapaláta. 3 Meḍapaláta.	At Nildanḍahéna, on 11th October, 1872.	Power to frame rules delegated to Committee of six for each sub-division. Rules framed by Committees and published by Proclamation dated 1st November, 1872.	Dambawinne Wijératna Rája Karuná Wáhala Mudiyánselágé Ṭikiri Baṇḍá.	Not less than three nor more than five.	The President took the oaths only on 11th October. See annexed return of work done.

Government Agent's Office,
Kandy, 7th November, 1872.

JOHN F. DICKSON,
Acting Government Agent.

RETURN of Work done by the Village Council of Uḍunuwara.

Civil Jurisdiction.

Number of institutions ...	327
Judgments for Plaintiff	51
Dismissals	42
Amicable settlements by Village Council	180
Cases withdrawn	3
Struck off for non-appearance	33
Cases non-suited	6
Upon admission	22
Appeals, and decision { Number of appeals	4*
Appeals, and decision { Decision	Affirmed.

A. E. PARANAGAMA,
President.

Dawulagala, 4th November, 1872.

* Note.—One case was sent back for further enquiry, and was ultimately affirmed.—J. F. D.

RETURN of Work done by the Village Council of Uḍunuwara.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

Number of institutions up to 31st October, 1872	364
Convictions	73
Amount of fines	Rs. 371·66
Acquittals	63
Dismissals	103
The cases in which the Councillors differed from the President	4
Amicable settlements by Village Council	73
Cases withdrawn	4
Appeals { Number of appeals	3
Appeals { Decision in appeal	Affirmed.

Remark.—That out of the fine amount of Rs 371·66, two hundred and sixty-nine rupees (Rs. 269) have been paid into the Kachchéri by the President; five rupees deposited in the Kachchéri by the Fiscal upon the Writ of Distress No. 120; and the balance, Rs. 99·66, has been paid over to the complainants, being the fines of cattle trespass and maintenance cases.

A. E. PARANAGAMA,
President.

4th November, 1872.

WALAPANÉ VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

UPAPALÁTA List of Civil and Criminal Cases from the 14th to 31st October, 1872.

Name of Paláta.	Date of Institution.	No. of Cases.	Date and Place of Enquiry.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Cases amicably settled.	No. of Cases pending.	Total.
Uḍapaláta, Civil	October 14th ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 22nd ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 23rd ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 24th ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 28th ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 30th ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 31st ...	1	...	...	1	...	1
		7			1	6	7
Criminal ...	October 22nd ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 23rd ...	3	...	...	...	3	3
	Do. 25th ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 24th ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 30th ...	2	...	...	...	2	2
		8				8	8

Hégama, 1st November, 1872.

DAMBAWINNE BANDÁ,
President.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

REPORTS.

No. 4.
The Government Agent, Central Province.

WALAPANÉ VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

A LIST of Civil and Criminal Cases in Medapaláta and Oyapaláta for the Month of October, 1872.

Name of Pálata.	Date of Institution.	No. of Cases.	Date and Place of Enquiry.	No. of Cases decided.	No. of Cases amicably settled.	No. of Cases pending.	Total.
Medapaláta, Civil	October 23rd ...	1	...	1	...	1	1
	Do. 28th ...	1	October 29th at Udamáduré.	1	...	...	1
		2		1		1	2
Criminal ..	October 19th ...	1	.	...	1	...	1
		1			1	...	1
Oyapaláta, Civil	October 17th ...	1	...	...	1	...	1
	Do. 26th ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		2			1	1	2
Criminal ...	October 15th ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 21st ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Do. 26th ...	1	October 21st and 26th, Tibboṭugoḍa	1	...	...	1
	Do. 28th ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		4		1		3	4

Hégama, 1st November, 1872.

DAMBAWINNE BANDÁ,
President.

THE Return called for under the Village Communities Ordinance, 1871.

Chief Headmen's Division in which the Village Communities Ordinance, 1871, has been brought into operation.	The sub-divisions made; the Meetings held there; the Name of the President.	The Rules framed.	The Civil and Criminal cases instituted, their results both there and in appeal, the cases in which the Councillors differed from the President, the amount of fines recovered, the manner in which they have been appropriated, and the number and nature of cases, if any, in which jurisdiction by consent of parties under clause 21 was given to the Tribunals.
Division under the Raṭémahatmayá of Mátalé North.	Six Kóralés viz:— 1. Wagapanaha Uḍasiyapattu 2. Wagapanaha Pallésiyapattu 3. Inámalawa Kóralé 4. Kandapalla Kóralé 5. Uḍugoḍa Pallésiyapattu 6. Uḍugoḍa Uḍasiyapattu Meeting held at Dambulla on the 22nd October, 1872. President, Mr. W. A. Dúllęwé.	Copy of the rules framed at the meeting cannot be given, as they have not yet been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor.	It is too early to give this return for this District.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,
Mátalé, 2nd November, 1872.

R. MASSIE,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

VII.

FURTHER REPORT

ON

THE SALT REVENUE

OF

CEYLON.

BY THE HON'BLE JOHN DOUGLAS,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1872.

FURTHER REPORT

ON

THE SALT REVENUE OF CEYLON.

Audit Office,
Colombo, 22nd October, 1872.

No. 345.

SIR,

SALT REVENUE.

FURTHER REPORT.

IN reply to your letter No. 227 of the 9th July, and in continuation of the Report furnished by me on the 22nd June, 1871 (Sessional Paper No. 4), I have the honor to submit a further Report on the position of the Salt Revenue of the Colony.

It is necessary to explain at the outset that the results arrived at in my previous Report under reference have, since its preparation, undergone considerable modification from the fact that the estimate of the population of Ceylon then obtained from the Registrar-General, viz., 3,000,000 souls, and which served as one basis of the averages therein arrived at, has subsequently turned out to be considerably in excess of the actual figures given by the Census at that time in progress, which were 2,405,287; and, as the statistics of salt consumption furnished to me for the several Provinces have comprised the year 1870 only, it is necessary that I should similarly now deal with the total consumption of that year only, instead of with the average of five years, as in my previous Report; the figure for 1870 being cwts. 307,380, instead of the average, cwts. 300,287.

There is also another circumstance which has to be taken into consideration in arriving at a fair comparison between the rates per head in India and in Ceylon, that whereas in the former locality a large export trade is carried on in dry fish—the salt used in curing which is believed to be included in the figures given for general consumption—not only does Ceylon export none of this commodity, but in the year 1870 imported from the Maldives cwts. 24,840, and from India cwts. 31,262, in all cwts. 56,102, which, as it is customary to use one-fourth salt to three-fourths fish, represents an annual import of salt into Ceylon to the extent of cwts. 14,025.

And it has been further found, that of the cwts. 307,380 forming the gross consumption in Ceylon for the year 1871, (exclusive of the above import), cwts. 298,175 is in reality the net direct consumption, while cwts. 9,205 is applied to curing fish at Puttalam and Mannár, for home use; giving thus a direct consumption per head for the whole Island of lbs. 13¾ nearly, while the additional indirect consumption in the shape of salt-fish amounts to almost exactly lb. 1 per head. A total average is thus arrived at of lbs. 14¾, which is not very far short of the general rate in Southern India. It is however decidedly less than the consumption should be in an Island situated like Ceylon; and I will now endeavour to show the causes of this deficiency, beginning, as a starting point, with the statistics of the several Provinces, and, where statistics are obtainable, of the sub-districts into which those Provinces are divided.

Western Province.

The supply of the Western Province is derived as follows:—

From Puttalam, by Padá Boat	.... cwts.	134,896
„ Kalpitiya, by Dhony	.... „	19,858
„ Hambantota, by „	.... „	7,670
„ „ by road to Ratnapura	.... „	541
„ Northern Province	... . „	895
Total imported into the Western Province ..... cwts.		163,860
But from the above must be deducted 53,240 cwts. taken from Colombo to the Central Province by Railway, and say 2,000 cwts. taken by water and road to the Badulla District—say cwts.		55,240
Giving a net consumption in the Western Province of ..... cwts.		108,620

The figure of cwts. 53,240 of salt taken by rail to the Central Province is taken from the returns of the Railway Department; the cwts. 2,000 supposed to go up the Kaluganga to the Badulla District is a mere estimate deduced from the amount supposed to be required for the supply of the southern end of that district, in addition to the salt brought by tavalam from Hambantota. The amount remaining for consumption in the Western Province is cwts. 108,620, which, divided amongst a population of 776,930, gives an average consumption per head of lbs. 15½, or, allowing for the average amount to be added for consumption in the shape of salt fish, lbs. 16½.

SALT REVENUE.

FURTHER REPORT.

Central Province.

The supply of the Central Province is derived as follows:—

From Colombo, by rail	cwts.	53,240
Do. by water	„	2,000
Puttalam, by road viâ Kurunégala	„	2,606
Batticaloa and Trincomalee	„	4,917
Hambantota, by tavalam	„	9,023
Total consumption, cwts.		71,786

The total consumption, viz.: cwts. 71,786, when divided among a population of 494,626 souls, gives an average rate per head of lbs. 16¼, or, with the addition as before for salt fish, no less than lbs. 17¼.

Southern Province.

The Southern Province derives its supply from Hambantota. The consumption is derived as follows:—

	Population.	Salt Cwts.	Rate per head. lbs.
Hambantota district	60,631	10,734	20
Mátara district	143,496	18,353	14⅓
Galle district	195,325	18,834	11
Total	399,452	47,921	13½

giving a general rate for the Province of lbs. 13½ of salt per head, or, with the addition as before for salt fish, say lbs. 14½.

North - Western Province.

The supply of the North-Western Province is of course derived from Puttalam and its neighbourhood. The consumption was—

	Population.	Salt. Cwts.	Rate per head. lbs.	Ditto with Fish. lbs.
Puttalam district	24,602	3,640	16½	17½
Kurunégala	207,897	22,966	12	13
Chilaw and Mádampé	43,534	5,535	14	15
Total	276,033	32,141	13	14

Northern Province.

In the Northern Province the supply for Jaffna, Mannár, and the Vanni (Mullaittívu) is derived from the salt lagoons on the coast, but almost the whole of the salt consumed in the Nuwarakaláwiya district comes from Puttalam or Trincomalee; the figures being, from Puttalam cwts. 2,700, from Trincomalee cwts. 510, from Mannár and Mullaittívu cwts. 451; total cwts. 3,661. The consumption of the Province is as follows:—

	Salt. Cwts.	Population.	Average. lbs.	Do. with Salt Fish. lbs.
Jaffna district	20,672	245,983	9½	10½
Mannár	3,205	25,496	14	15
Vanni	441	10,047	5	6
Nuwarakaláwiya	3,661	58,643	7	8
Total	27,979	340,169	9¼	10¼

Eastern Province.

In the Eastern Province the rates of consumption are equally varied. They are, in

	Salt Cwts.	Population.	Average. lbs.	Do. with Salt Fish. lbs.
Batticaloa	6,427	93,233	7⅔	8⅔
Trincomalee	3,306	24,844	15	16
Total for the Province	9,733	118,077	9¼	10¼

The Provinces may therefore generally be summed up as follows, taking them in the order of their consumption.

	Salt. Cwts.	Population.	Average. lbs.	Do. allowing for Salt Fish. lbs.
Central Province	71,786	494,626	16¼	17¼
Western do.	108,620	776,930	15½	16½
Southern do.	47,921	399,452	13½	14½
North-Western Province	32,141	276,033	13	14
Northern do.	27,979	340,169	9¼	10¼
Eastern do.	9,733	118,077	9¼	10¼
Total	298,180	2,405,287	13 13	14·13

It will be seen that the Central Province heads the list with an annual consumption of salt per head of its inhabitants, of lbs. 17¼, which may be considered a large rate, seeing that it is the one Province to the interior of which access is difficult, and which does not in any direction approach the sea-bord.

The cause of this large consumption in the Central Province is believed to be the softness of the water in the hill-country. Great importance has at all times been attached

by the Kandyans to their salt supply, so much so that when their country was still independent, but the sea-bord was in European hands, it was considered a sure sign of an approaching outbreak if the Kandyans were found to be acquiring and storing salt in large quantities; and the returns sent in by the Government Agent show some very curious results. These returns, from the fact of there being no statistics kept in the Province from which actual results could be ascertained, were mere estimates framed by the Headmen of the amount of salt which they believed was consumed by each head of the population; and this amount is rated, for example, in Upper Dumbara, at 40 lbs. per head, in Udunuwara at 30 lbs., in Hárispattuwa at 32 lbs., throughout the Badulla District at lbs. 30, (*i. e.*, one seer per head per mensem.)

The cost wholesale of salt in the Province varies from 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in and about Kandy, to 10*s.* in Bintenna, and £1 in Udukinda; the retail price varies from 1*d.* to 2¼*d.* per lb., but in the rural districts salt is usually bartered against the native produce. Thus, in Walapané two measures of salt are exchanged for three of rice, one of salt for one of parchment coffee, or six to eight of kurakkan; and in other districts at similar, though varying, rates. The retail trade is principally in the hands of Moormen, and it is probable that as facilities of communication increase, the consumption will also rise in these districts where the price is now somewhat expensive. Hambantota salt being the favourite description, any improvement in the means of communication viâ the Ella Pass would undoubtedly increase the supply to the southern part of the Central Province.

Western Province.

The consumption of the Western Province—lbs. 16½ per head—may be considered a very satisfactory result: salt is cheap, and the supply plentiful throughout the Province. There is probably some petty smuggling carried on in secluded places along the coast; and the Assistant Agent, Kégalla, mentions that in times of famine salt has been produced in that district by burning the branches and leaves of the cocoanut tree. There does not however appear to be occasion for any special reference to the consumption in this Province.

Southern Province.

The rates of consumption in the Southern Province are, at first sight, somewhat singular. That for Hambantota is no less than lbs. 20, a rate however which I cannot but think fictitious as far as consumption goes. A good deal of night fishery is carried on along the coast; and it is probable that a considerable portion of the salt issued in this district for consumption is in reality used in curing fish for export to Galle and along the coast.

The rate for Mátara is a very fair one—lbs. 14⅓—and does not call for special remark.

In the Galle district the consumption of salt is lbs. 11 per head only, and I fear that a considerable amount of smuggling must be carried on on the coast between Galle and Bentota. It would be well to direct the special attention of the Government Agent to this deficiency of consumption, with a view to his suggesting some means of checking illicit trading.

North-Western Province.

The consumption in the North-Western Province is very much what would be expected. At Puttalam, Chilaw, and Madampé, on the sea-coast where salt is cheap and easily procurable, the consumption is large; while in the Kurunégala district the consumption falls to lbs. 12 and 13 per head, the district being generally poor, and supplies being in many parts obtainable by tavalam only.

Northern Province.

In the Northern Province the consumption in the Mannár district is satisfactory, and above the average; in the Jaffna district the consumption is low—lbs. 9½ and 10½—leading to the conclusion that some illicit manufacture is carried on along the coast; in the Vanni (Mullaittívu district) the rate is lbs. 5 and 6 only, leading to the conclusion that at least one-half the salt consumed is produced illicitly, while the short consumption in the Nuwarakaláwiya (lbs. 7 and 8) is partly accounted for by the wretched condition of the district, but must also be in part attributable to smuggling illicitly produced salt from the coasts of the Eastern and Northern Provinces, if not indeed also from the neighbourhood of Puttalam. I will refer to this question of smuggling when speaking of the Eastern Province.

Eastern Province.

The Government Agent of the Eastern Province has gone into the question of the salt revenue of his Province at great length and with much care, giving the amounts sold under permit in each division of the Province. These returns are, however, calculated to mislead; the consumption, for example, in the Tampalakámam division is put down at lbs. 27¼ per head; while in the adjoining one, Tamankaduwa, a division which nowhere touches the sea, with a population of 4,600, the whole consumption is put down at cwts. 9, or almost 4 oz. per head. But the natural explanation is, that in Tamankaduwa there are no shops, and that the supplies are bought retail in Tampalakámam. The average consumption per head in the Trincomalee district is lbs. 15½. It is probable that a good deal of smuggling takes place in the Kaddukkúlam division, all along the coast of which there are numerous backwaters, and that the Nuwarakaláwiya district derives some of its supplies by this means.

In the Batticaloa district the consumption is one-half only the rate in that of Trincomalee, and Mr. Morris attributes this to smuggling; remarking that "In general the rate of consumption of taxed salt corresponds inversely with the degree of facility in the manufacture of the illicit commodity." Further on Mr. Morris remarks:

"It should be remembered that the manufacture is carried on on a very small scale: the old

women, who are fit for little else, are set to scrape together enough mud to yield sufficient salt for daily use, and this they wash, and boil down the liquor. The seizures are so small that the Magistrates are impatient at such paltry prosecutions, and the system is carried on with impunity.

"I have before me six cases which were fixed for trial before the late Police Magistrate, Mr. Pole, on 20th January last.

"In the first of these he endorsed;

"'The case is frivolous—defendant discharged.'

"And all the rest are recorded as withdrawn, of course as a consequence of the decision in the first case. Thus, the only effect of prosecutions is to proclaim the fact that the law may be broken with impunity.

"Even, however, if the Magistrate were inclined to aid the Government, the penalty prescribed by the 7th clause of the Ordinance precludes the infliction of anything like a punishment adequate to serve as an example.

"Almost every case tried comes under the first part of the clause, whereby the accused is liable to penalty at a rate not exceeding 20*s.* for every bushel of salt, or earth or water impregnated with salt, found in his possession. Now as the quantity so found rarely exceeds a quart, involving a maximum penalty of 10*d.* and the chances of detection are something like 500 or 1000 to 1, the deterrent effect of this provision cannot be considered stringent.

"Another necessary provision in an amended Ordinance should be to make neglect of duty by Police Headmen penal, and the requirement contained in the 16th clause of the Ordinance, whereby Police Headmen are required to report searches made for salt by them to the District Judge, should be altered."

It may be well to add to the above that by Ordinance No. 4 of 1856 a minimum penalty of one shilling is fixed for all offences under the 7th clause of Ordinance No. 3 of 1836, referred to by Mr. Morris. The question then remains: it being evident that illicit manufacture of salt is carried on more or less along the whole east coast, from Hambantota (the boundary at any rate) to Mullaittívu, and, further, that this salt is smuggled to a certain extent into the interior of the Batticaloa district and into Nuwarakálawiya, what steps should be taken for the protection of the revenue, and for putting down a violation of the law? The answer is not an easy one: the salt tax appears to me in its present form to be an unobjectionable impost, because it results in a very economically collected poll-tax of between 5*d.* and 6*d.* per head, which does not act oppressively; but if, to maintain the monopoly, it were necessary to be constantly sending wretched old women to prison for washing a few ounces of salt out of the mud before their doors, there being no shop within miles where regular supplies can be brought, then I think that the tax would be open to very grave objection.

On the whole, the most advisable course would appear to be to check by prosecution all cases of illicit manufacture in, or in the vicinity of, Batticaloa or Trincomalee; and to endeavour if possible to catch the parties who smuggle salt into the interior; and if the Magistrate refuses to convict, a representation on the subject should be made to Government. It seems unreasonable that a Magistrate should dismiss a revenue case as frivolous, when a minimum penalty is fixed for the most trivial breach of the law.

But in the case of the sparse and thinly inhabited villages to be met with along the eastern coast, it would, I think, be unfair and impolitic to enforce this law harshly against the scattered population. The existing law, if properly administered, is, I think, already sufficiently stringent in its provisions; but much of course will depend on the manner in which those provisions are enforced.

To summarise the conclusions arrived at in this Report:—It is thought that the consumption of the Central Province will increase as means of communication, especially with Hambantota and Batticaloa, are facilitated; that the Western and North-Western Provinces are at about their natural rate of consumption; that there is illicit manufacture in the Galle district, which should be rigorously put down on all possible occasions, the people being well-to-do, and the facilities for obtaining the article ample; that in the Northern and Eastern Provinces both illicit manufacture and smuggling are carried on, both of which should be put down, but with the exercise of considerable discretion on the part of the Government Agents; and that there does not appear to be any necessity for increasing the powers conferred by the existing Ordinances.

Before concluding, I have to explain, in reply to an enquiry on the subject from the Secretary of State, that the expenditure under the head Revenue Services, does not depend upon the amount of revenue derived from the tax in that particular year, but upon the amount manufactured.

Now, the stock of salt had fallen very low at the commencement of the year 1871, from unpropitious seasons for manufacture, and other causes; it was indeed lower than was compatible with safety to the revenue, and, as a natural consequence, a very large collection was necessary during that year, the cost of which falls mainly on the budget of 1872, as the salt is not paid for until placed in store, which, owing to the time taken in drying it at the temporary sheds, and to the rains of the north-east monsoon, is not effected until January or February of the year following collection.

Owing to the large collections secured both at Puttalam and Hambantota, the stock of salt is now fully up to the standard at which it should be maintained.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor General.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

VIII.

GAME PRESERVATION BILL.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill "An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1872.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 30th October, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:—

"'An Ordinance to prevent the wasteful destruction of Buffaloes and Game throughout the Island.'

"The Hon'ble H. T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.

"The Hon'ble J. DOUGLAS, Auditor-General.

"Major A. B. FYERS, Surveyor-General.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
"W. ROSE, Esquire.
} Unofficial Members."

GAME PRESERVATION BILL.

REPORT.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the Ordinance for the preservation of game, beg leave to report as follows:—

They recommend that the right given by section 5 to persons to kill game without license within the limits of the Chief Headman's division in which they reside, be restricted to the limits of the sub-divisions of such Chief Headman's division, *e. g.*, to the limits of the division of the Kórála, Vidána A'rachchi, or Udaiyár, in which the persons reside.

With regard to the stamp duty imposed by section 6, the Sub-Committee recommend that the stamp should be imposed on the license, and not on the application for it, as provided in the Ordinance; and that the rate of duty should be, for an annual license to shoot game ten rupees, and for a special license to shoot buffaloes at the rate of five rupees per month, or for any period less than a month.

An amendment is suggested of clause 9, to define more clearly the powers of Gansabháwas to make rules. The clause, as amended, leaves them unfettered to make such rules as they deem proper—provided that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Ordinance which prohibit the killing of game in close time, and in Government forests specially reserved.

Words are introduced into clause 11 to exempt from the penalties of the Ordinance acts done under the authority of Gansabháwa rules.

HENRY T. IRVING,
JOHN DOUGLAS,
A. B. FYERS,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
D. WILSON,
W. ROSE.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 15th November, 1872.

IX.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1872.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor to enquire into the subject of Railway Extension to U'va, have had before them returns received from the large majority of estates in Madulsíma, Hewá Eliya, Badulla, Haputalé, Rakwána, Morowaka, Dimbula, Dik Oya, and Maskeliya districts, enabling them to form general estimates of the traffic derivable from those districts; and they have further been able to test the results so arrived at by the rents paid for the various tolls on the Badulla and Nuwara Eliya and Badulla and Ratnapura roads, as well as by returns of cart traffic kept at the Pelmadulla Police Station, by which the whole of the Ratnapura road traffic has to pass; and they now beg to lay before His Excellency a Preliminary Report shewing the financial results of the enquiry.

General remarks.

2. The tonnage of coffee which would be carried to Colombo is calculable for the purposes of a preliminary report, without any great difficulty, from the acreage in cultivation, by multiplying that acreage by the average return per acre of each district; the tonnage of rice and general goods brought up in return cannot be more approximately estimated than from the results already obtained on the main line.

3. But inasmuch as the main line supplies—in addition to the coffee estates—Kandy, Gampola, and several other populous townships, while the traffic of the extension will be mainly limited to the estates and their accessories, it has been thought prudent to adopt a proportion to coffee of rice 15 per cent., and of goods 20 per cent., below that obtained on the main line.

Badulla traffic.

4. The traffic derivable from Badulla may then be estimated as follows:—acreage in cultivation 10,195 × cwts. 6 = cwts. 61,170; adding 60 per cent. for parchment, we arrive at cwts. 97,872, or tons 4,898.

Down Traffic, Coffee . . .	Tons	4,898
Up Traffic, General Goods . .	"	1,500
Rice . . .	"	3,168
Manure .	"	575
Total Badulla Tonnage .	Tons...	10,141

Madulsíma and Hewá Eliya.

5. Similarly, for Madulsíma and Hewá Eliya the acreage in coffee is 3,733 acres, at cwts. 6 = 22,398; adding 60 per cent. for parchment = cwts. 35,837, or . Tons 1,791

Up Traffic:—		
General Goods . . .		341
Rice		936
Manure		225
Madulsíma and Hewá Eliya .		3,293

Haputalé.

6. The Haputalé traffic is derived from acres 12,363 of coffee, at cwts. 7 per acre, giving with the addition of 60 per cent. for parchment, cwts. 137,905, or . Tons 6,895

Up Traffic:—		
General Goods . . .	Tons	2,382
Rice	"	4,615
Manure . . .	"	750
	Total...Tons	14,612

RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

Native coffee.

7. It is further believed that there is a production of native coffee in the above districts equal to about tons 3,000, of which tons 500 are believed to go to Hambantota, or to be consumed locally.

The U'va goods traffic may then be totalled as follows:—

Badulla	10,141	tons
Madulsima and Hewá Eliya	3,293	„
Haputalé	14,642	„
Native coffee	2,500	„
	30,576	tons

Of which Coffee contributes	tons	16,084
General Goods	„	4,223
Rice	„	8,719
Manure	„	1,550
	Tons	30,576

Per centage for parchment.

8. The exact average addition to be made for parchment, as ascertained by weighing no less than 790,000 bushels at all seasons, and from all localities, at the Railway, is 60⅞ per cent.; the figure 60 has been adopted as being sufficiently near and easily workable.

9. In calculating the general goods and rice down, the fact that Madulsima and Hewá Eliya draw largely for their supplies on the Batticaloa district, has been taken into account in estimating for rice and general goods, 700 tons having been deducted on this account; while a further abatement has been made in respect of Badulla and Haputalé for the supplies (principally salt) drawn from Hambantota.

10. The most important point, however, in the calculations is, whether the estimated return, cwts. 7 per acre for Haputalé, and cwts. 6 for the other three districts, can be relied upon over a course of years. The average yield of the past three years, according to the replies received by the Commission from a number of estates, comes to cwts. 7¼ for Haputalé, and 6⅓ for Badulla; but for various reasons the Commissioners prefer taking the safer averages of cwts. 6 for Haputalé, and cwts. 5 for the other districts; and corresponding abatements from their traffic will be made lower down, when the revenue from this traffic comes to be considered.

Rates.

11. As regards the rates proposed to be charged on the above tonnage, that for coffee from Badulla is,—Badulla to Náwalapitiya cents 37, Náwalapitiya to Colombo cents 20, equal to cents 57 per bushel,—against cents 75, the average of the past three years; rice Rs. 26 and Rs. 15, or, in all, Rs. 41 per ton, as against Rs. 70 to 80 as now charged by cart; while general goods would pay in all about Rs. 58 per ton.

12. The Haputalé rates are, similarly,- to Náwalapitiya 25 cents, on to Colombo 21 cents, or 46 cents in all, as compared with 52 cents per bushel from Haldummulla estate, and from Ormiston, Kalupahane, Berrugalla, Beauvais, and many others, 50 cents from where the main road is reached.

13. The rates for rice and general goods are put at Rs. 33·75 and Rs. 43·75 per ton, as against Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 as now paid.

14. The U'va traffic of the Náwalapitiya extension may then be estimated as follows:—

Estimate of U'va traffic.

Badulla.				
Coffee	tons 4,082	at Rs. 22	=	89,804
General Goods	„ 1,250	at Rs. 40	=	50,000
Rice	„ 2,640	at Rs. 26		68,640
Manure	„ 575	at Rs. 9	=	5,175
Madulsima and Hewá Eliya.				
Coffee	tons 1,493	at Rs. 22	=	32,848
General Goods	„ 284	at Rs. 40	=	11,360
Rice	„ 780	at Rs. 26	=	20,280
Manure	„ 225	at Rs. 9	=	2,025
Haputalé.				
Coffee	tons 5,910	at Rs. 15	=	88,650
General Goods	„ 2,040	at Rs. 28·75	=	58,650
Rice	„ 3,954	at Rs. 18·75	=	74,137
Manure	„ 750	at Rs. 6·67	=	5,002
Native Coffee	„ 2,500	at Rs. 18·75	=	47,208
Total	Tons 26,183			Rs. 553,779

15. The above forms what may be called the terminal traffic of the Náwalapitiya extension; there remain to be considered the traffic to be diverted to the main line, the intermediate traffic from Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya, and the coaching traffic—passengers, parcels, etc.

16. The traffic which would be diverted from the Ratnapura and Hambantota roads to the main line is, of course, the above 26,483 tons, less the portion thereof which already takes the Nuwara Eliya route, and which is calculated from the toll returns to be about 5,000 tons, with a tendency to decline; the balance, tons 21,483, at Rs. 12·50, would give a revenue of Rs. 268,537.

RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

Traffic diverted to main line.

17. It is further possible that the traffic of the Uḍa Pusselláwa and New Galway districts might be attracted to some point on the line. There is an acreage in private hands in these districts of 12,016 acres, of which 4,630 are in cultivation; the traffic derivable therefrom would yield a revenue of about Rs. 60,000

18. The acreages in coffee cultivation in Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya have been returned to the Commission as follows:—Dimbula 24,524 acres; Dikoya 11,118; and Maskeliya 3,190; in all, 38,832 acres, at cwts. 5, and adding for parchment, cwts. 310,656, or tons 15,533, at say Rs. 5 ..... Rs. 77,665

Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya.

Down Traffic :—General Goods, tons 5,594, at Rs. 10		55,940
Rice, tons 10,040, at Rs. 6·25		62,750
Manure, tons 750, at Rs. 2		1,500
Total—Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya....	Rs.	197,855

19. There are no data on which to base any reliable estimate of the return from the coaching traffic, but it may probably be put with safety at Rs. 100,000.

Coaching traffic.

Resumé.

U'va, or terminal traffic.....	Rs. 553,779
Traffic diverted to main line.....	268,537
Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya.....	197,855
Coaching traffic	100,000
Total—	Rs. 1,120,171

To which total should be added the saving on upkeep of roads, less the corresponding loss of revenue in toll rents,—say Rs. 50,000. The actual revenue of the Náwalapitiya Extension would thus amount to Rs. 1,170,169.

Southern Line.

Southern Line.

20. The probable traffic derivable from the southern, or direct line, from Colombo to U'va, next comes under consideration; and, first, there comes the terminal traffic, as before, of Badulla, Madulsíma, Hówá Eliya, and Haputalé, calculated to give a gross revenue of Rs. 553,777 to the extension, but the whole of the transport of which has of course to be credited to this southern line, as follows:—

Madulsima and Howá Eliya.

Coffee	1493 tons @ Rs. 34·20 =	Rs. 51,060	
General Goods	281 tons @ Rs. 58 =	16,472	
Rice	780 tons @ Rs. 41 =	31,980	
Manure	225 tons @ Rs. 15 =	3,375	
			102,887

Badulla.

Coffee	4082 tons @ Rs. 34·20 =	Rs. 139,604	
General Goods	1250 tons @ Rs. 58 =	72,500	
Rice	2640 tons @ Rs. 41 =	108,240	
Manure	575 tons @ Rs. 15 =	8,625	
			329,969

Haputalé.

Coffee	5910 tons @ Rs. 27·60 =	Rs. 163,116	
General Goods	2040 tons @ Rs. 43·75 =	89,250	
Rice	3954 tons @ Rs. 33·75 =	133,447	
Manure	750 tons @ Rs. 11·67 =	8,752	
			394,565
Native Coffee	2500 tons @ Rs. 30·75		76,875
		Rs.	903,296

21. If the Uḍa Pusselláwa and New Galway traffic could be secured, they would give an additional revenue of about Rs. 90,000 to the line. There is however little or no chance of such a contingency.

22. Next there is the Rakwána and Balangoda traffic, derived from an acreage now in coffee of 5,805 acres; at cwts. 4 per acre, and the usual allowance for parchment, a tonnage is arrived at of 1,741 tons, at Rs. 7·50 = Rs. 13,057.

Rakwána.

Down Traffic, Coffee	1741 tons @ Rs. 7·50	=	13·057
Up Traffic, General Goods	626 tons @ Rs. 20	=	12,520
Rice	1170 tons @ Rs. 12·50	=	14,625
Manure	250 tons @ Rs. 5	=	1,250
Total ... Rakwána Traffic...Rs...			41,452

Morowak Kóralé.

23. As regards any traffic from the Morowak Kóralé, the planters of that district are unanimous in declaring that they would not resort to a Railway station at Pelmadulla, though some of them base this opinion on the fact that there is at present no road from Morowaka to Rakwána.

24. As it may however be taken for granted that if the southern route were adopted, an outlet in the direction of Pelmadulla would be given to Morowaka, it is probable that the portion of this district which lies towards Rakwána would be attracted to the Railway.

25. But the total acreage in cultivation at Morowaka is still under 3,000 acres, about one-half of the cultivated acreage of Rakwána and Balangoda; it would therefore appear impossible to estimate the revenue derivable from this district, as it now is, at more than Rs. 10,000. The native traffic, other than coaching, may be put down at Rs. 20,000.

Resumé.

Resumé of the Southern Line.

Terminal Traffic.....	Rs. 903,296
Coaching.....	100,000
Rakwána.....	41,452
Morowak Kóralé.....	10,000
Native Traffic.....	20,000
	Rs. 1,074,748
Net saving on upkeep of roads as before.....	50,000
Total . Rs.	1,124,748

Traffic diverted from main line.

26. From this however must be deducted the traffic diverted from the main line, *i. e.*, that going *viâ* Nuwara Eliya to Gampola, and which has been taken at 5,000 tons; this at Rs. 12·50 gives a sum to be deducted of Rs. 62,500, leaving a gross revenue to Government of Rs. 1,062,248 for the southern line.

Development of Traffic.

Development.

27. The last subject to be dealt with is the development of traffic, beyond the acreage actually in cultivation, in each district, which will be likely to accrue either through Railway extension or by the natural opening up of that district.

Extension from Náwalapitiya.

Madulsíma and Hówá Eliya.

28. Having in view the fact that a number of the estates in the young districts of Madulsíma and Hówá Eliya are as yet unopened, and that there are still considerable reserves of Crown forest in the neighbourhood, the Commissioners are disposed to anticipate an extension of cultivation in this direction—with cheap and easy transport—equal to about the acreage already in coffee; on the other hand, the opening of the Batticaloa road will have the effect of the supplies of rice, salt, &c., being drawn from the last mentioned locality even to a greater extent than is at present the case.

Badulla and Haputalé.

29. The case of Badulla and Haputalé is different: the Crown reserves of suitable forest are believed to be very small in extent, and it has been thought sufficient to allow for the probable development of these districts one-half the acreage returned as suitable for coffee but not yet in cultivation. In Badulla this would amount to 15 per cent. on the existing cultivated area, and in Haputalé to a similar addition of about 25 per cent. For the diverted traffic, which takes in the whole of the above mentioned districts, the proportion would be about 35 per cent.

Traffic diverted

Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya.

30. In the three districts of Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya, there are now 72,400 acres in private hands, of which 38,800 are already in cultivation and 33,600 yet unreclaimed or unsuitable. It is probable that there will be a further extension of cultivation, amounting to about 15,000 acres, on the land already sold but not planted. As regards the extent of Crown reserves available in the neighbourhood, there are as yet no reliable data; it is thought reasonable however to predict that some 10,000 acres of new land will, within the next few years, be opened up and planted with coffee. The probable extension in these three districts would thus amount to 25,000 acres, or say 65 per cent. on the existing acreage in cultivation; 10 per cent. might further be added for development of coaching traffic.

Coaching.

Resumé of Extension from Náwalapitiya.

				Rs.
Madulsíma and Hówá Eliya, 100 per cent., excluding rice			...	46,233
Badulla, 15 per cent. on the whole	...		...	32,043
Haputalé, 25 per cent.	...	...	...	56,610
Diversion to main line, 35 per cent.		...	...	93,988
Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya, 65 per cent. – say			...	128,605
Coaching, 10 per cent.	..	...	...	10,000
Total development... Rs.				367,479

Southern Line.

31. The same proportions as before would rule on the southern line for the development of the whole of the U'va and of the coaching traffic; an addition of 25 per cent. might probably be allowable for the development of the Rakwána and Balangoda traffic; the question remains, What would be the development of native traffic from this new line of Railway, and what the prospects of further extension of coffee cultivation?

32. Under the latter head there is a probability of some 10,000 acres or more being found in the Kukulu Kóralé suitable for growing coffee, a district somewhat similar to its neighbour, Rakwána, and of about equal extent; there is also a very considerable tract of forest remaining on the western slope of the Adam's Peak range, but, whether from exposure to the south-west monsoon or from bad system of cultivation, it is believed that all attempts at coffee cultivation in this neighbourhood have hitherto proved failures. It may probably be safe to allow for a development equal in amount to the existing Rakwána traffic.

Resumé of Southern Line Development.

Madulsíma and Hewá Eliya, 100 per cent., excluding rice..	Rs.	70,987
Badulla, 15 per cent. on the whole...	„	49,345
Haputalé, 25 per cent.....	„	98,641
Rakwána „ „	„	10,363
Morowaka „ „	„	2,500
Kukulu Kóralé, say	„	40,000
Native traffic, 50 per cent.	„	10,000
Coaching, 15 per cent.	„	15,000
	Rs.	296,836

33. The result of metalling the Ratnapura and Badulla road having been gradually to divert the U'va traffic from the Nuwara Eliya route, no further deduction is made for "traffic diverted from the main line," under the belief that any development in the direction of U'va would not benefit the main line receipts.

34. Tables A. and B. are appended, shewing the estimates of traffic of both lines, actual and developed, at a glance; the results thus given shew the gross receipts of the two projects from existing and from developed traffic. It is possible that some modifications may be made in these figures when the reports of the local sub-committees, to whom the returns on which they are based have been referred for verification, are received; but the Commissioners, feeling satisfied that no material diminution in the results will be recommended by the Committees, have thought it advisable not further to delay submitting this preliminary Report, having specially in view that the Session of the Legislative Council will ere long be brought to a close.

35. For it has been felt by the Commissioners that the enquiry which they have been able so far to enter upon has, in the absence of a survey, been of necessity tentative and one-sided, being limited to the ascertainment of the traffic of certain districts and of the gross revenue derivable therefrom.

36. But upon the following most important points of the enquiry, the Commissioners are not yet in a position to offer any well-founded opinion :—

Whether either of the projected lines would fully accommodate the traffic of the districts which it is intended to serve;
The length and course of each line;
The positions of the stations;
The cost of the lines and the nature of the gradients; and
The working expenses, which must depend in great measure thereupon.

37. Upon these four cardinal points a survey alone would enable the Commissioners to offer an opinion which would be satisfactory to themselves and to the public, and they have resolved unanimously to urge upon His Excellency that a survey be undertaken of each of the projected lines, as affording the only means of arriving at any proper conclusion on the question of Railway Extension to U'va.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Chairman.

Colombo, 27th November, 1872.

APPENDIX.

Table A.

Extension from Náwalapitiya.

	Gross Revenue. From existing Traffic.	Gross Revenue. From Traffic as developed.
	Rs.	Rs.
Madulsíma and Héwá Eliya...	66,513	112,746
Badulla ...	213,619	245,662
Haputalé	226,439	283,049
Native Traffic	47,208	47,208
Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya	197,855	326,460
Traffic diverted to main line...	268,537	362,525
Coaching...	100,000	110,000
Saving on upkeep of Roads ...	50,000	50,000
	Rs. 1,170,171	Rs. 1,537,650

Table B.

Southern Line.

	Gross Revenue. From existing Traffic.	Gross Revenue. From Traffic as developed.
	Rs.	Rs.
Madulsíma and Héwá Eliya...	102,887	173,874
Badulla ...	328,969	378,314
Haputalé	394,565	493,206
Rakwána and Balangoḍa	41,452	51,815
Morowaka	10,000	12,500
Kukulu Kóralé	—	40,000
Native Coffee	76,875	76,875
Coaching	100,000	115,000
Native Traffic	20,000	30,000
Saving on upkeep of Roads...	50,000	50,000
	1,124,748	1,421,584
Deduct diverted Traffic	62,500	62,500
	Rs. 1,062,248	1,359,084

X.

ESTATES' MEDICAL WANTS BILL.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill: "An Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee Districts."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1872.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 6th November, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to Report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee Districts.'

"The Hon'ble H. T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"J. F. DICKSON, Esquire, Acting Government Agent, Central Province.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"W. ROSE, Esquire,
"W. M. LEAKE, Esquire.
} Unofficial Members."

ESTATES' MEDICAL WANTS.

REPORT.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Ordinance to provide for the Medical wants of the Coffee Districts, report as follows:—

§ 2.—"Estate" should be limited to any coffee estate over ten acres in extent, provided that it shall also include portions of estates cultivated with tea and cinchona.

§ 5.—The Committee think that at the meetings for the election of District Committees the vote of the majority should be invalid, unless such majority be not less than one-eighth of the whole number of the proprietors in the district.

In cases where the Government Agent is not present the Chairman should transmit the names of the persons elected to serve as members of Committee to the Government Agent, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

§ 6.—The term of office may with advantage be reduced from three years to two years. The Planters' Association propose one year as the term, but it is thought that the elections would then be unnecessarily frequent. The word "present" in the sixth line of this section is useless, and may be struck out.

§ 7. (1.)—The Committee wish to add the words, "and to fix the quorum." (3.)—The assessment is to be made, if the amendment on § 2 be approved, on all "estates," and not only on "coffee land."

The Committee would add the words, "and for furnishing the Kachchéri of the district with the assessment roll."

§ 11.—As the Government state their inability to make an assessment per cooly employed, any assessment made in virtue of this section will have to be per acre. As to the maximum limit of the assessment there is a difference of opinion: the majority are of opinion that seventy-five cents per acre should be the limit; the minority wish to extend it to one rupee.

§ 12.—The Committee think that it should be the duty of the Government Agent to cause written notice to be served upon the proprietor of each estate of the sum for which such estate is assessed; and to this end, it should be provided that the assessment roll shall be forwarded by the District Committee to the Kachchéri.

§ 13.—The provisions for the recovery of the assessment, when proprietors fail to pay, should be made similar to those of the "*Branch Roads Ordinance*" now under the consideration of the Council: that is to say, power should be given to the Government Agent to seize and sell all the crops, live stock, implements, furniture, cattle, found on the estate of the defaulting proprietor; or, failing any of the above, to cut timber or to remove the materials of the buildings, and to sell the same. Except in the case of perishable property, it would be well to extend the time between date of seizure and date of sale to thirty days.

§ 15.—In (1.) and (2.) the costs should be eight per cent. on the amount due, in place of ten cents for every rupee due. In (5.) 2½ per cent. may be substituted for two cents in the rupee.

Immediately following this section it will be necessary to introduce two sections providing for the return to the owner of overplus arising from any sale, and for the certificate of sale of land or other immoveable property to be given to the purchaser. These sections can be adapted from the "*Branch Roads Ordinance*."

§ 17.—The Committee suggest the introduction of words to provide that when the remuneration of the Medical Officers has been fixed by the District Committee, in the exercise of the powers conferred on them in Section 7, it should be at the rate so fixed. If no remuneration be fixed by the Committee, it should be such sum as the Governor shall see fit.

§ 19. (2.)—One month's time should be given to superintendents for providing one or more rooms for the use of sick coolies. (5.) The time within which information is to be given of births and deaths may be extended to forty-eight hours.

§ 20.—Under the existing law labourers incapacitated by sickness have a claim for "lodging and food, as well as medical care." It is not right that women should receive in addition wages, when they do not work.

§ 21. (2.)—The superintendent should be liable to a fine only after the expiration of a month after he shall have been required to provide rooms for sick coolies. (3.)—The Committee suggest that the penalty should be reserved for those cases where the superintendents neglect or refuse *without reasonable cause* to send patients to the central hospital.

HENRY T. IRVING,
R. F. MORGAN,
JOHN PARSONS,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
W. ROSE,
W. M. LEAKE.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 18th December, 1872.

Division on § 11.

Question, That the sum be reduced from One Rupee to Seventy-five Cents.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. ROSE,	The QUEEN'S ADVOCATE,
„ LEAKE,	The COLONIAL SECRETARY.
„ COOMARA SWAMY.	

XI.

PADDY CULTIVATION.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill: "An Ordinance to amend the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1872.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 30th October, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill :—

"'An Ordinance to amend the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance, 1867.'

"The Hon'ble H. T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"C. P. LAYARD, Esq., Government Agent for the Western Province.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
"W. ROSE, Esquire.
} Unofficial Members."

PADDY CULTIVATION.

REPORT.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to report upon "*An Ordinance to amend the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance*, 1867," find that the principal points of difference between that enactment and the one now proposed are as follows:—

1. It gives the proprietors the option of commuting the payment, by ten annual instalments, of the sum expended by the Government in the execution of any work, for a payment in perpetuity for interest on the sum so expended, and upkeep, the cost of which will be borne by the Government, such payment not to exceed a rupee an acre, or, in the aggregate, seven and-a-half per centum on the cost of the work. This option may be exercised as well in respect of works to be hereafter constructed, as of those already constructed or now in course of construction.

2. The payment either of the ten annual instalments or of the charge in perpetuity may be made in kind instead of in money.

3. Power is proposed to be given to the Government to construct irrigation works in districts in which, owing to the circumstances of the inhabitants, or to any other cause, the provisions of the Ordinance are not deemed applicable. For this purpose the Governor may proclaim any district to be an "irrigated district," and proceed to construct, with such sums as the Legislative Council may vote therefor, the necessary works for restoring and completing the irrigation system of such district, and in constructing and repairing the tanks, sluices, channels, and other works requisite for the storing and distribution of water. As soon as such works are completed, the district becomes liable to a charge not exceeding seven and-a-half per centum on the gross expenditure incurred by the Government; provided however that such charge does not exceed a rupee an acre. The Governor is further empowered to levy a lower rate than the general one of the district as regards any fields in respect of which it shall be made apparent to him that such general rate represents more than seven and-a-half per centum on that portion of the gross expenditure by which the fields in question are benefited.

The Sub-Committee understand that the necessity for this departure from the irrigation scheme adopted by this Council in 1867, has been suggested by the peculiar wants and circumstances of the Nuwarakaláwiya District, and that it is not the present intention of the Government to carry it out in any other district. Under these circumstances, the Sub-Committee recommend that the fifth clause be altered so as to limit its operation to the District in question.

4. All questions under the Ordinance of 1867 are to be decided by a majority of the proprietors present, either in person or by proxy, at meetings to be convened for that purpose. The Bill now before the Council provides that the majority should represent at least one-third of the acreage benefited by the irrigation works of the district. If they do not represent one-third, then the votes of the proprietors representing two-thirds of the acreage to be benefited shall constitute the majority.

HENRY T. IRVING,
R. F. MORGAN,
CHARLES P. LAYARD,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
D. WILSON,
W. ROSE.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 18th December, 1872.

XII.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1872.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill: "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1872."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1872.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 6th November, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:—

"'An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1872.'

"The Hon'ble H. T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.

"The Hon'ble J. DOUGLAS, Auditor-General.

"C. P. LAYARD, Esq., Government Agent for the Western Province.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
"W. ROSE, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1872.

REPORT.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to report on the Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1872, have carefully considered the several votes therein enumerated. They have also examined the charges contained in the additional list submitted to them, and they have the honor to report as follows upon the various points which appear to require special notice in those schedules.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 is applied for to make up from the 1st of July the salary of the present Private Secretary to the rate of Rs. 5,000 a year. In view of the long service of the existing holder of the office, the Sub-Committee recommend this vote for sanction, upon the express condition that the increased rate of salary is personal to Mr. Stewart. It is understood that the aggregate vote for the Staff will be reduced to the original amount on the occurrence of a vacancy in either of the offices of Private Secretary or Aid-de-Camp.

SECRETARIAT.

A vote of Rs. 6,000 is required to meet the increase to the salaries of the Writers, in accordance with the Civil List Ordinance now under the consideration of the Council; and further votes under this scheme, as communicated last Session to the Council, and since sanctioned by the Secretary of State, are applied for in the departments of Audit, and Customs, (Eastern Province,) and for the Police Magistracies, amounting to Rs. 3,250; making a total of Rs. 9,250.

TREASURY.

The additional vote of Rs. 2,000 required is for one of the expenses attendant on the introduction of the new system of currency.

PROVINCIAL AGENCIES.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

The vote applied for, Rs. 350, for the salary of two junior clerks, does not involve any real increase of expenditure, being merely the substitution of two apprentice clerkships at Rs. 300 for one ordinary clerkship at Rs. 600, which has been discontinued.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Sub-Committee do not, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, desire to object to the increase of Rs. 1,000 per annum applied for, for Mr. Misso, Assistant to the Factory Engineer, in consideration of his length of service and special qualifications for his post; but they record their opinion that the principle is objectionable, of rewarding long and good service otherwise than by promotion.

POST OFFICE.

The increases in this Department are mainly owing to the appointment of a Stamper and two Peons to meet the growing requirements of the Colombo Office; to the establishment of a new Post Office at Lindula; and to the collapse of the contract system on the North road, through which event the Government has been compelled to take the Mail service on that line into its own hands.

COLONIAL STEAMER.

There is an increase to the *personnel* of the "Serendib" of a third Engineer, an appointment which the Sub-Committee are informed was found indispensable.

FISCAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

The additions to the salaries of the Fiscal's clerks at Kurunégala, Puttalam, Chilaw, and Kalpitiya, are recommended on the score of the inadequacy of the existing salaries, and of the fact that there has been a sufficient increase in the fees to warrant this expenditure.

SERVICES, EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 3.—Revenue Services.

The additional vote of Rs. 14,250 required in connection with the Salt Department in the Southern Province, is necessitated by the very large production of salt which took place at Hambantota in the year 1871. As the supply from this locality, which produces the quality of salt most esteemed by the natives, has of late years been somewhat precarious, it is satisfactory to learn, that owing to a further successful manufacture in the current year, the stock in hand at Hambantota is now fully up to the regulation standard.

The votes for Assessment Tax on Government Buildings in the Western and Central Provinces are required in consequence of the operation of the new arrangement with the Colombo Municipality, under which five quarters' instalments fall due in 1872, and to an omission to provide for the Badulla assessment in this year's Budget.

No. 4.—Administration of Justice.

The excess under the head "Circuit Expenses of the Supreme Court," is due to the daily charge made for the Colonial steamer when conveying the Judges on Circuit, which was not provided for when the Budget was prepared; as the charge however is payable to Government, it is in reality merely a matter of account.

No. 7.—Education.

A large increase, no less than Rs. 26,778, is observable under this head. It is due to the very rapid extension of the Grant-in-aid system, which has far outstripped the progress anticipated by the Director of Public Instruction at the time the Budget was framed. Instead of 238 schools, as provided for in 1871, no less than 396 schools have been under the operation of the Grant-in-aid system during the year coming to a close.

No. 8.—Hospitals.

The excess under this head, Rs. 3,398·75 is attributable to an under-estimate in the Budget.

No. 9.—Police and Gaols.

Two considerable items will be noticed under the head "Police and Gaols," one for provisions &c., for criminal prisoners in the Northern Province, which is accounted for by insufficient provision having been made for the large number of prisoners employed on the Mannár Causeway, while the Rs. 4,000 extra required for the hospital at Welikada has been caused by the efforts made to check the unusual mortality lately prevalent in the Gaol, by the free administration of wines and other medical comforts.

No. 11.—Transport.

The additional sum of Rs. 2,508 under this head, for travelling allowance to the Bishop of Colombo, is required to make up a similar amount provided in the Budget to the full sum of Rs. 5,000, which His Lordship is entitled to spend under his letters of appointment for this purpose. The allowance of Rs. 2,320 to the Police Magistrate, Haldummulla, is due to that appointment not having been filled up, the duties being performed by the District Judge of Ratnapura. The sum of Rs. 950 for the Police Magistrate, Point Pedro, is similarly explained.

No. 12.—Conveyance of Mails.

As has been already explained, the failure of the Mail Contractor on the North road has compelled the Government to undertake the conveyance of the mails over this important artery, which accounts for the additional sum of Rs. 1,856 required under this head.

No. 13.—Works and Buildings.

Under Works and Buildings there are included two sums of Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively, for the purchase of a Government House at Nuwara Eliya, and for repairs, purchase of furniture, &c.,—these sums being the proceeds of the sales of the Queen's House at Galle, and of the furniture therein.

The Queen's House at Galle, which has lately been sold, was not a residence, but was utilized for the reception of the Judges when on circuit, and of distinguished guests. The expense it entailed upon the Colony was but small—probably not larger than that which will now be incurred for providing suitable lodgings for the Judges.

At the same time, taking into consideration many other circumstances connected with the Queen's House at Galle, and more especially the probability of Colombo becoming ere long the Mail Port of the Island, the Sub-Committee consider that it was a judicious measure to sell the Queen's House; and they do not object to the appropriation of the proceeds, upon the distinct understanding that such an institution is not to be revived at Galle.

To the mere application of the sum of money now available in providing a house at the Sanitarium for the Governor, the Committee do not see reason for raising any objection, but they confess to viewing with feelings of apprehension the annual expense which would be entailed on the Colony by the provision of a third residence on the same terms as those in force for the other two houses at Colombo and Kandy. They therefore recommend that the expenditure for the purchase money of the house be sanctioned, together with so much of the additional sum of Rs. 13,000 as may be required for offices, and for a thorough repair of the house; that the house be, when repaired, handed over to the Governor as a residence, the cost of a bungalow-keeper and cooly, as well as of the future actual repairs of the house, being borne by the Colony, while the furniture, garden, and any decorative repairs or additions being supplied by and at the charge of the Governor himself.

A vote of Rs. 2,256 is asked for for building latrines, &c., for the Pavilion at Kandy.

A further supplemental vote of Rs. 4,235 is asked for for repairs to the Queen's House at Colombo.

No. 14.—ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS.

The items under this head required for repairing the damages by the late floods, amount in the original schedule to Rs. 13,982 under the three heads Roads, Bridges, and additions and improvements to existing Roads. In the additional list, since submitted to the Sub-Committee, however, further sums are applied for, amounting to Rs. 40,587, of which the most noteworthy are those of Rs. 12,099·35 for the road from Grandpass to Kadugannáwa, and Rs. 10,200 for restoring the main road near the Racket Court, Colombo.

The total extra amount applied for under the head "Flood Damages" comes to Rs. 54,569.

The additional vote required for the upkeep of a portion of the Haputalé and Badulla road is explained by the fact of the large increase of traffic which has taken place on this road. The Sub-Committee are glad to learn that there will not be a repetition of the supplemental claim of Rs. 10,000 for the upkeep of the road between Gampola and Nuwára Eliya under the contract system, which is to be in force on this road at a reduction from the rate at which it was maintained by the Public Works Department.

A sum of Rs. 3,500 is applied for for clearing out the Fort Canal, a work which the Municipality are unable to undertake, but which is urgently required, as well on sanitary grounds as in the interest of the trade of the port, which is represented to be seriously inconvenienced by the closing of the communication between the lake and the harbour. The Sub-Committee venture to express a hope that this canal will for the future be kept free from obstruction.

The Sub-Committee are glad to observe that the state of the Colonial finances admits of the extension of the Dikoya road from Glencairn to Elbedda being undertaken, for which purpose the Government moiety of Rs. 33,034 is applied for, to meet a like amount contributed by the estates interested.

On the subject of the further vote of Rs. 76,562 included in the schedule for the completion of the Badulla and Batticaloa road, being in addition to the final appropriation for this purpose under Ordinance 15 of 1871, the Sub-Committee have examined the Director of Public Works, and find that the excess is mainly attributable to its having been found necessary to raise the road and give increased waterway to the bridges in certain localities where it was shewn by a flood which occurred last year that the flood levels originally relied upon, as deduced from the best local information procurable, were considerably below the real level.

The Committee have observed with much regret the large supplemental vote asked for for additional works required to strengthen or complete various irrigation works. They have examined the Director of Public Works on the subject, and append a report from him, from which it will be seen that the reasons given for this excess have been,—

"1st. The commencement of the work without having had those detailed and accurate surveys which, though necessary, involve a considerable expenditure of time and money;

"2nd. The slightness of the design, prompted probably by the wish to bring the cost of the works within the amount which the cultivators were willing to repay;

"3rd. The unhealthiness of many of the localities, and the consequent increased cost of labour."

The sum of Rs. 6,410·32 for the Mannár telegraph cable is in liquidation of an old claim of the Indian Government, which was not included in the settlement of the telegraph accounts.

No. 15.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Three sums, amounting together to Rs. 22,554·09, are noticed as being the expenses attendant on the sale of a portion of the investments held by the Colony in Indian Government Securities. It has been satisfactory to the Sub-Committee to learn, that by taking advantage of a favorable opportunity for effecting the realization of these securities a premium has been secured over and above that originally paid upon them,

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1872.

REPORT.

sufficient to cover all charges connected with their purchase and sale; the interest which has accrued has therefore been a net profit to the Colony.

Rs. 122,800 are required for the purchase of lands to be sold under the Barrack Reconstruction scheme, and the proceeds of which are wanted to defray the expenditure on the new Barracks. It has been thought desirable for Government to take over these lands, either for purposes of re-sale, or for retention, should the requirements of the harbour, when the breakwater has been constructed, shew that the land will be required for public purposes.

The Sub-Committee gladly recommend the sanction of a covering vote for the moderate expenditure of Rs. 3,300 incurred in affording relief to the distressed in the recently inundated districts in the Western Province.

A sum of Rs. 559·85 is applied for for the purchase of a tent for the Assistant Government Agent at Trincomalee, to be used when he is on circuit through the thinly peopled district under his charge.

A further vote of Rs. 12,923·24 is applied for to meet the expenses of the Census Department during the year 1872: the Committee draw attention to the delay, and consequent expense, which has occurred in the completion of the Census.

No. 17.—Colonial Store.

A supplemental vote of Rs. 4,802·17 is required for new articles and for the pay of furniture-keepers, coolies, &c., at Queen's House, Colombo, and the Pavilion, Kandy; the Sub-Committee trust that the sum of Rs. 5,000 annually allowed in the Budget for the upkeep of the furniture at these two houses will for the future be found sufficient to cover all charges connected with this service.

The excess of Rs. 8,000 under the head Furniture, Hand-carts, Wheelbarrows, &c., is the result of an under-estimate in the Budget of the year.

No. 20.—Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.

The only item calling for special notice under this head appears to be that of Rs. 5,138·25, for a refund of the purchase money of certain lands at Morowaka, sold under the promise of access being given to them by a Government road, but which promise was not fulfilled; the sales were therefore cancelled.

No. 24.—Railway Construction.

A contribution from revenue of Rs. 50,000 for the Railway Extension from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya is the last item appearing in the original schedule.

In the list of additional items not appearing in the Bill, which has been placed before the Sub-Committee, the most noteworthy in addition to those which have already been referred to in connection with flood damages, are the following:—

Medical.

A sum of Rs. 5,019·45 under the head Medical, Contingencies, for purchase of medicines, the sum provided in the Budget for this service having proved insufficient.

No. 9.—Police and Gaols.

A further sum of Rs 30,500 is required for the expenses of Ceylon convicts at the Straits Settlements during the year 1871; it is believed that the claims in arrear for this service are now finally settled.

No. 11.—Transport.

Rs. 4,000 are required to supplement the vote to the Public Works Department for the travelling expenses of the Director and his Assistants, the vote in the Supply Bill having proved insufficient.

The total supplementary expenditure for which the sanction of the Council is asked, in the original and additional schedules, amounts to Rs. 779,784·18.

From the above report Mr. Wilson has dissented, in so far as it concerns the purchase of the house for the Governor at Nuwara Eliya; he considers that as there are already two houses supplied at Colombo and Kandy, furnished at the public expense, and as a Governor passes a few years only in Ceylon, the addition of a third house is unnecessary and undesirable; further, that any long residence of the Governor at Nuwara Eliya would greatly delay and interfere with the course of public business.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 18th December, 1872.

Henry T. Irving,
John Douglas,
Charles P. Layard,
M. Coomara Swamy,
D. Wilson,
W. Rose.

APPENDIX.

A.

MEMORANDUM on Supplementary Estimates required for Irrigation Works in 1872.

1 *Wenorawewa.*—The plans were prepared upon insufficient data; much more work than was at first contemplated had to be executed; a large sluice, the existence of which was then unknown, was subsequently found to be in the embankment; and its removal, together with the building of the permanent sluice in water, involved an unexpected expenditure. The estimated prices of the masonry were also found too low for the class of masonry required in water-works.

2. *Walalooda.*—After the dam and channel had been completed, a head sluice was found necessary to prevent the channel from being injured by the flood water of the river, and some small sluices in the side of the channel were also added for the convenience of the cultivators.

3. *Denagama.*—An unusual flood having unfortunately occurred on 11th January, 1871, just on the completion of the bank, but before the work was consolidated, the bank was breached by it; and to repair this breach an estimate of Rs. 17,790 was submitted: subsequently it was found desirable to strengthen the whole bund, and to provide an additional length of spill-water, so as to ensure the safety of the work, at a cost of Rs. 2,750.

4. *Batuwita and Uduwa Channels.*—In order to protect these channels from the effects of floods, it was deemed necessary to build a masonry conduit; a bridge, culverts, and other works not provided in the original estimates, were also requisite for the efficient working of the channels.

5. *Halli Ella Tank.*—The embankment at this tank being high, I deemed it desirable to build a puddle wall, and to strengthen the bank, which, while it increased the quantity of work, left a larger margin of strength.

6. *Urápola Anicut.*—The original design provided for all that was necessary, but the extent of the work was afterwards decreased; subsequently, it was found desirable to revert to the original plan, at a cost of Rs. 2,760.

7. *Tissa Maha Ráma.*—The scour of the Tamane Aar since the plans were first made has now rendered a dam across this river necessary. Additional spill-water had also to be provided, at a cost of Rs. 9,740. The great unhealthiness of this district has added largely to the cost of this work.

8. *Allai Tank.*—An unusual flood from Mahaweligagga in January, 1871, breached this tank, and rendered its repair and the strengthening of the bund indispensable; this, and the works required to finish the Mutúr Channel (running from Allai Tank), involved the expenditure of Rs. 4,048·44 as given in the Supplementary Estimates.

9. *Devulané.*—The increased cost of this work, Rs. 8,888, arose chiefly from the unhealthiness of the district, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining labour, and the high price paid for it.

10. *Rúkam.*—A flood of the Mundini Aar river, which occurred on 17th December, 1871, seriously injured this bank, and rendered its strengthening indispensable; this, including the construction of a spur to prevent the water from again washing along the bank, cost Rs. 7,898.

11. *Kantailai Tank.*—The supplemental estimate for this tank, amounting to Rs. 121, was required to replace the lifting rods of the sluice, which had become bent in working.

12. *Pulukanáwa.*—On clearing the jungle for this tank, the surface was found very irregular, and covered with immense rocks. This, and the increased dimensions given to the bund, involved extra expenditure; and the unhealthiness of the climate, with the difficulty in obtaining labour, also further enhanced the cost of the work.

13. *Sakamátu.*—The increased cost of this work, Rs 8,652, is chiefly due to its unhealthy climate and the excessive difficulty in procuring labour, the earthworks having remained untouched for some months.

14. *Periyakulam.*—Some heavy floods in January, 1871, proved that these works were too slight, and that it was necessary to give them a larger margin of safety by strengthening the bund and by providing an additional spill, at a cost of Rs. 4,599·48.

15. *Horaborawewa.*—These works are substantially built, and in good condition; but in order to execute the repairs which from time to time are required to the sluices, it is necessary to build a well with a grating and planks in front, so as to shut off the water for such operations. The cost of this is estimated at Rs. 4,238·32.

16. *Kudáwewa.*—The extra works required at Horaborawewa are, for the same reason, also wanted to Kudáwewa; and, in addition, the bank should be strengthened, at a cost of Rs. 2,783·50.

17. *Butale Ela.*—The dam across this river proved to be longer and deeper than shewn on the plans; the river had also scoured out the ground in the neighbourhood of the head sluice, which rendered a greater length of retaining wall necessary.

The necessity for these supplemental estimates has generally resulted, more or less, from the following causes:—

1st.—The commencement of the work without having had those detailed and accurate surveys which, though necessary, involve a considerable expenditure of time and money.

2nd.—The slightness of the design, prompted probably by the wish to bring the cost of the works within the amount which the cultivators were willing to repay.

3rd.—The unhealthiness of many of the localities, and the consequent increased cost of labour.

It is but fair to state that the masonry in the works generally is of that substantial and first class character which, though indispensable, is necessarily expensive, and that the increased strength now given to the bunds will, in all probability, prevent further injury from floods.

It is satisfactory to add, that none of the irrigation works appear to have suffered by the rains of September last.

21st November, 1872. J. R. MOSSE.

STATEMENT of all Supplementary Irrigation Estimates sanctioned in 1872, with the amounts previously sanctioned for the Works to which they refer.

See accompanying Memorandum.		Original Estimate.		Supplementary demands which will fall upon Government sanctioned prior to 1872.		Supplementary demands which will fall upon Government sanctioned during 1872.		TOTAL.		State of Works at date of revised Estimates.	Names of Officers who prepared Plans.	Names of Officers who framed Estimates.	Date of Completion.	Approximate Area to be irrigated.
	Western Province.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs	Cts.					
2	Walalgoḍa works	7967	50	...		1280	0	9247	50	Completed	Mr. Woodward	Mr. Dalton	1872	
	North Western Province.													
1	Wenoruwęwa Tank	9459	50	...		12003	0	21462	50	¼ do.	Messrs. Woodward and Ormsby	Mr. Woodward	1873	
	Southern Province.													
3	Denagama and Weauwęwa ...	43910	81	3825 17790	25 0	2750	0	68276	06	9-10ths do.	Mr. Woodward	do.	1872	
4	Batuwita and Uḍuwa Channels ...	26320	0	..		11696	0	38016	00	½ do.	do.	do.	1872	
5	Hálli Ella	40370	0	..		5932	0	46302	00	4-5ths do.	do.	do.	1872	
6	Urápola Anicut	2259	0	...		2760	0	5019	00	Completed	do.	do.	1873	
7	Tissa Maha Ráma	35930	0	...		9740	0	45670	00	½ do.	do.	do.	1873	600
	Eastern Province.													
8	Allai Tank	42100 7892	0 80	...		220 3828	0 44	54041	24	Completed	Mr. MacBride	do.	1873	4000
9	Devilané Tank	34896	54	...		3868 5020	0 0	43784	54	9-10ths do.	Mr. Woodward	Mr. Arneil	1872	3000
10	Rúkam Tank	86990	08	3419 4800	22 0	7898	0	103107	30	Completed	Do.	do.	1873	
11	Kantailai high-level Sluice ...	2264	21	...		121	0	2385	21	do.	Mr. MacBride	Mr. Woodward	1872	
12	Pulukanáwa	38560	0	...		9991	50	48551	50	½ do.	Mr. Woodward	do.	...	3000
13	Sakamatu	37110	0	...		8652	0	45762	00	½ do.	do.	do.	1873	
14	Periyakuḷam	14384	0	...		4599	48	18983	48	Completed	do.	do.	1873	1000
	Central Province.													
15	Horaborawęwa	6694	0	...		4238	32	10932	32	do.	Mr. Arniel	Mr. Arneil	1873	
16	Kuḍáwęwa	6746	0	...		2783	50	9529	50	do.	do.	do.	1873	
17	Butale Ela	13137	34	...		3445	97	16583	31	7-10ths do.	Mr. Woodward	Mr. Folkard	1872	
	Rs....	456991	78	29834	47	*100827	21	587653	46					

* Supplementary Estimates charged against Supply Bill, 1871 ..Rs. 3,868 00
Do. do. do. do. 1872 . ,, 59,541 30
Do. do. do. Supp. Supply Bill, 1872.. .. 46,417 91 + Rs. 17,057·50 for new works, equals Rs. 63,475·41, the vote to be granted by the S. S. Ordinance of 1872 for Irrigation works.

Rs 100 827 21

New works... { Ela Vela...Rs. 15,000 00
Surveys ... ,, 2,057 50

Rs 17,057 50

21st November, 1872.

J. R. MOSSE.

B.

SCHEDULE.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS, not appearing in the Bill, &c.

	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary.		Total
	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
SECRETARIAT.				
PRINTING OFFICE.				
Contingencies.				
Extra pay of Compositors, &c., for being employed beyond the regulated hours of business and for Contract work [to be inserted] ...	...	...	500 0	500 0
Agent, Southern Province.				
Extra Clerk at Mátara from 1st November to 31st December, 1872, at Rs 50 per mensem [to be inserted]	..	100 0		
Assessment Department.				
Mátara				
Clerk, at Rs. 40 per mensem, from 1st October to 31st December, 1872, [to be inserted] ...	...	120 0		
MEDICAL.				
Contingencies.				
Purchase of Medicines, &c.	...	...	5019 45	5019 45
Services.				
No. 4.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
Registrar of the Supreme Court.				
Circuit expenses of the Supreme Court, vote of Rs. 5000 to be increased to Rs. 5800 ...	..	...	...	800 0
Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Gampola.				
Inquests [to be inserted]	...	...	...	247 75
Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Mullaittivu.				
Inquests [to be inserted]	...	...	...	80 0
Fiscal, Southern Province.				
Witnesses expenses [to be inserted] ...	...	...	...	600 0
Fiscal, Central Province.				
Value of China matting, &c., furnished for the house at Kandy occupied by the Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court on circuit ...	..	...	...	230 90
No. 6.—CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
Agent, Western Province.				
Donation to Friend-in-Need Society, Kalutara	...	...	15 0	
Do. do. Negombo, to meet a surcharge [to be inserted] ...	...	...	15 0	30 0

	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary.		Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
No. 8.—HOSPITALS.				
Agent, North-Western Province.				
Additional sum required for Provisions, &c., for the Hospital at Kurunégala [to be inserted]	...	...	...	720 0
Additional sum required towards completing the small Hospital at Chilaw [to be inserted]	...	...	...	250 0
No. 9.—POLICE AND GAOLS.				
Government of Straits Settlements.				
Singapore. Amount required to meet the expenses of the Ceylon Convicts at Malacca	...	...	..	30500 0
No. 10.—RENT.				
Agent, Eastern Province.				
Rent of a house for the Medical Officer at Batticaloa from June to December, 1872, at Rs. 10 per mensem..	..	...	...	70 0
Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals				
Allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, in lieu of house rent, to the Medical Officer attached to the Welikada Gaol, for the months of November and December, 1872 ...	...	...	...	100 0
No. 11.—TRANSPORT.				
Agent, Southern Province				
Travelling allowance to the Assistant Agents at Mátara and Hambantoṭa [to be inserted]	...	...	...	400 0
Director of Public Works				
To meet the travelling allowance to the Director and to his Assistants, &c. [to be inserted]	..	...	..	4000 0
District Judge, Badulla.				
Cart hire paid by Mr Pennycuick for removing his Furniture, &c, from Badulla to Kandy and back	...	.	..	57 50
Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Galle				
Travelling expenses of Mr L. F Lee for proceeding from Kégalla to Galle [to be inserted]	...	..	..	187 50
Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Panadure.				
Travelling expenses of Mr. S Haughton, on proceeding from Negombo to Pánadure to assume duties at the latter station	...	..	19 50	
Do do of Mr. J. D. Mason, on his being transferred from Anurádhapura to Pánadure	...	..	147 33	166 83
Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Mullakam.				
Travelling expenses of Public Officers ...	...	...	...	70 0
No 13.—WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Repairs to Buildings.				
For re-building a portion of the Cemetery wall at Borella	..	...	...	1470 0

	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary.		Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
No. 14.—ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS.				
For ordinary and necessary Repairs.				
For restoring damages caused by the late flood [to be inserted]				
Karawanella to Ginigathéna	...	999 94		
Avisáwélla to Ratnapura	...	1499 94		
Urugodawatta road	...	2100 0		
Grandpass to Tóppu...	..	1499 94		
Kóttè road	...	799 96		
Grandpass to Kadugannáwa	..	12699 55		
Do. to Avisáwélla	...	2500 0		
Véyangoda and Já-ela roads	...	999 97		
Ginigathéna towards Kitulgala to boundary of Province ..	...	1500 0		
For restoring temporarily the Urugodawatta road under the Railway bridge... ..	...	900 0		
Puttalam and Nikaweretiya road... .	...	1205 0		
Repairs of Bridges.				
For building another waterway for the Kotmalé bridge	...	2813 0		
New Roads.				
Compensation for damages done to private property by the opening of the Dotalé road [to be inserted]	...	250 0		
For constructing a new roadway from the east to the west end of the Railway Goods Yard, Kandy	.	2208 0		
Additions and improvements to existing Roads.				
For restoring the main road near the Racket Court, Colombo [to be inserted] ...	...	10200 0		
Miscellaneous.				
Conveying a sick pioneer to Colombo for Medical treatment and for the half-pay of a disabled pioneer [to be inserted] ...	...	128 75		
No 15.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES				
Agent, Western Province.				
To meet expenses incurred in affording relief to the distressed in the recently inundated Districts, vote of Rs. 3,300 to be increased to Rs. 3,444 Cts. 25	..	...	..	144 25
Agent, Southern Province.				
To meet payment of rewards offered for the destruction of Chetas, vote of Rs 100 to be increased to Rs. 200 [Rs. 100 to be added]	...	..	...	100 0
Agent, Eastern Province.				
For the destruction of a Rogue Elephant ...	...	..	...	100 0
Survey Department.				
Expenses incurred in obtaining information required by Sir John Coode respecting the Harbour of Colombo	...	...	...	1000 0
Expenses of a Survey of the Kalkuda Bay [to be added to the general vote] ..	...	...	..	500 0
Post Office.				
For fitting up the premises of the Post Office for the consumption of gas [to be omitted]...	..	..	616 47	
Cost of gas to the end of the year [to be omitted	...	...	250 0	866 47
Master Attendant, Colombo.				
Hire of the Vessel "G A. Roche" as a Hospital Ship from October to December, 1872, at Rs. 860 per mensem [to be inserted] ...	...	...	...	2580 0

	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional and Temporary.				Total.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Public Instruction.								
For rebuilding certain Vernacular School-houses destroyed by recent floods ...	...		...		...		225	0
No. 20.—REFUND OF DUTIES, DRAWBACKS, &c.								
Treasurer.								
Refund to the Municipal Council of Galle the amount of Stamp duty on Boat Licenses issued in August and September, 1872, less 5 per cent. commission	...		...		...		313	50
Refund to the Municipal Council of Colombo the amount of Stamp duty paid on Certificates of admission to Advocates and Proctors, less 5 per cent. commission [to be inserted] ..	...		...		...		617	50
Agent, Western Province.								
Refund to the Colombo Municipality value of Carriage, Cart, Boat, and Gun Licenses ..	...		...		...		2466	50
Agent, Eastern Province.								
Refund to the purchaser of Lot 5,394 in Preliminary Plan No. 548 situated at Chammanturai, the sale having been cancelled [to be inserted]	...		...		...		7	0
No. 21.—LANDS TAKEN FOR GOVERNMENT PURPOSES.								
Agent, Eastern Province.								
Land purchased for the extension of the compound of the residence of the late District Judge, now occupied by the Agent of the Province [to be inserted]	...		..		...		310	0

XIII.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill: "An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1872.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 6th November, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance to empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities.'

"The Hon'ble H. T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"C. P. LAYARD, Esq., Government Agent for the Western Province.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"E. J. DEHIGAMA, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

REPORT.

The Sub-Committee appointed to report on the Bill "*To empower Police Courts to try breaches of Rules made by Village Communities*," recommend the omission of the words "or, having been established, the same is subsequently discontinued," in the fourth line of the first section. It is not desirable that rules which have been passed on the distinct understanding that they would be enforced by means of Village Tribunals, should be made liable to be enforced by means of Police Courts. The omission of the words referred to will prevent the possibility of this, and the only Village rules which under this Ordinance will be enforced by Police Courts, are those which the people themselves may see fit to pass with the distinct knowledge that they will be so enforced.

HENRY T. IRVING,
R. F. MORGAN.
CHARLES P. LAYARD,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
E. J. DEHIGAMA,
D. WILSON.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 18th December, 1872.

XIV.

LUNACY BILL.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill: "An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of Persons of unsound mind, and their Estates."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1872.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 4th December, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to Report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of Persons of unsound mind, and their Estates.'

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"The Hon'ble G. VANE, Treasurer.

"T. B. STEPHEN, Esquire, Principal Collector of Customs.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
"W. ROSE, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

LUNACY BILL.

REPORT.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to report upon "*An Ordinance relating to the care and custody of Persons of unsound mind, and their Estates,*" beg leave to report that it embodies the provisions of the Regulation No. 2 of 1829, which has been kept alive by the Rules and Orders made by the Judges of the Supreme Court for regulating the proceedings of District Courts, and the Ordinance No. 11 of 1840, the principal points of difference being as follows:

1. The Ordinance No. 11 of 1840 provides for the reception into the Lunatic Asylum, by an order of the District Court, of insane paupers or vagrants and dangerous lunatics or idiots. Insane persons, not paupers, can only be admitted under warrants from the Governor, on security being given by their relatives or friends making themselves answerable for the expenses of the keep and maintenance of such insane persons. By the present Bill all persons adjudged to be of unsound mind may be placed in the Lunatic Asylum, without reference to their circumstances. The Committee are informed that, practically, this distinction has not been regarded by the District Courts, and they concur in the expediency of abolishing the same. It is not easy, except among the better classes, to induce the relatives and friends of an insane person to contribute for his maintenance; and yet it may be necessary, on considerations of humanity, to admit him into the Asylum. Provision is accordingly made for the admission of all insane persons, their property, if any, being made liable for their keep. The Sub-Committee recommend, however, that persons of unsound mind should be defined so as to include only such as are so far affected in their minds as to render it necessary, either for their own sake or that of the public, that they should be placed under control

2. District Courts are empowered to remand persons suspected to be insane to places to be provided for that purpose, where they may be subjected to further examination; and it is made compulsory in them to do so in cases where the District Judge may consider a person to be of sound mind, but two medical practitioners certify to the contrary. A Judge may be inclined, judging only from the language or demeanour of a person brought before him, to consider him quite sane: if the medical practitioners, who have had better opportunities of judging of the state of his mind, are of a different opinion, it is right that he should be subjected to further observation before he be discharged.

3. The existing enactment contains no provisions as to appeals from orders made by District Courts, so that though such orders are subject, under the general law, to appeal to the Supreme Court, yet it is not clear by whom the right to appeal may be exercised. The proposed Ordinance gives such right to the relatives or friends of the person whose sanity is in question, and also to any medical practitioner who shall have certified or testified in respect thereof.

The Sub-Committee recommend the insertion of a provision giving the Governor power to make regulations for the management and conduct of Lunatic Asylums.

They also recommend a few other amendments, such as the insertion of words in section 6, to make it clear that a suspected person, remanded for further observation, must ultimately be brought before the District Court with the view to an adjudication being obtained as to his state of mind; a proviso in the 8th section, to enable relatives or friends, having once undertaken the charge of an insane person, to surrender him to the custody of the Court, should they be unable to continue such charge; the word "daily" instead of "weekly:" and "such security as the Governor shall require," instead of "sufficient sureties," in section 9, and others of a like character.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 18th December, 1872.

R. F. MORGAN,
G. VANE,
T. B. STEPHEN,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
D. WILSON,
W. ROSE.

XV.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

RETURN OF ALL IRRIGATION WORKS UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE ORDINANCE No. 21 OF 1867.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1873.

RETURN OF ALL IRRIGATION WORKS UNDERTAKEN

Name of Work.	Number of Acres assessed.			Rate of Assessment per acre.		Date from which Assessment becomes recoverable.
	A.	R.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	
Western Province.						
Boralęsgamuwa Tank	295	0	0	1	21	30th June, 1869.
Openaike Aqueduct	29	0	0	3	12½	" 1870.
Kinchiguna Anicut and Channel ..	47	0	0	13	0	" 1871.
Malwatte Tank	115	0	0	4	70	" 1872.
Walalgoḍa Works	329	0	0	2	57 1-10th	" 1873.
North-Western Province.						
Galkulam Channel and Sluice ...	62	0	32	6	90	November 25th, 1870, and following years
Deḍuru Oya Head Sluice... ...	1082	1	0	Cannot be ascertained until the channel is completed		...
Tinipiṭiya Węwa	...				...	...
Kospotu Oya Anicut	...				...	...
Deḍuru Oya Channel	..				...	...
Magala Węwa	..				...	...
Wanaru Węwa	...				.	...
Southern Province.						
Bóralé Tank*	420	0	0	0	32	August 1st, 1870.
Kękunadura Tank	2000	0	0	2	55	January 1st, 1873.
Senkupaḍḍai	...				..	...
Denagama and Weaṇwęwa ...	2000	0	0	2	12	Middle of 1873 or 1874
Channel from Denegam to Hakmana ..	...				...	...
Halí Ęla	...				...	...
Baṭuwiṭa Channel to Uḍuwa ...	...				.	...
U'rapola Anicut	..				...	...
Tissamaharáma Tank	...				...	..
Uḍukiriwila Tank	...				...	...
Digoḍa Tank	...				.	...
Ęla Vélla	...				...	...
Eastern Province.						
Kantalai	...				...	...
Kalmunai Sluice	...				...	..
Kurunekeange A'r	...				...	...
Rúkum Tank	8954	0	0	1	7	January, 1873.
Periy kulam Tank	...				...	...
Periyakulam Channel	...				...	...
Allai Tank	..				...	...
Channel for Allai to Mútúr ...	...				...	...
Kaḍḍukkamunai Vittu	4837	0	0		...	..
Divilané Tank	5069	0	0	0	86	...
Sakamatu Kulam	...				...	..
Puiykanáwa Kulam	...				...	...
Watte Vavkal	4837	0	0	0	13	..
Allaai Odai	4036	0	0	0	32	..
Chadiyantaláwa	..				...	...
Ambárai Tank	...				...	...
Central Province.						
Alut Ęla Dam	145	0	0	3	50 an annum†	October 1st, 1870.
Butale Ęla	..				...	...
Kuḍáwęwa	...				...	...
Horaborawęwa	...				..	...
Total...	34257	1	32		...	...

* Earthwork was done by the people.

UNDER THE ORDINANCE No. 21 OF 1867.

Cost recoverable.		Excess of Cost beyond Estimate not recoverable.		Cost of Upkeep since completion.		Amount recovered. By Payment.		Amount recovered. By Parate Execution.		Date of Completion.
Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
3574	87	...		134	17	1077	91	..		31st December, 1868.
917	15	...		...		244	25	9	17	15th January, 1870
5771	31	...		...		421	25	305	0	31st December, 1870.
5399	7	...		...		...		...		15th June, 1872.
9247	50	...		..		...		...		In progress.
429	92	...		29	6	96	64	...		31st December, 1870.
4251	71	...		...		...		...		31st December, 1870.
30000	0	...		467	50	...		...		1st April, 1872.
10776	0	...		248	87	...		...		6th April, 1872.
16525	0	...		..		...		..		In progress.
55740	0	..		...		..		...		In progress.
9459	50	12003	0	...		...		...		In progress.
1349	50	...		220	0	164	39	41	93	30th April, 1869.
54970	29	5713	48	3041	73	...		...		28th February, 1871.
34443	0	...		...		...		...		August, 1872.
42746	81	24765	25	1500	0	..		...		Nearly completed.
1034	0	...		...		...		..		Nearly completed.
40370	0	5932	0	...		...		...		In progress.
26320	0	11696	0	...		..		...		In progress.
4050	0	2760	0	...		...		...		In progress.
35930	0	9740	0	...		...		...		In progress.
65960	0	7754	0	...		...		...		In progress.
2966	15			...		..		...		In progress.
80131	0	...		...		...		...		In progress.
2264	21	121	0	142	69	...		...		31st December, 1869.
317	25	.		...		..		...		31st December, 1869.
4995	54			...		...		...		10th May, 1871
86990	8	16117	22	2705	83	...		...		Additional works in progress.
10166	26	4864	15	1066	19	...		...		—
3952	91									
26739	94	4048	44	3336	75	...		...		Additional works in progress.
23252	80									
24778	92	...		200	0	...		...		Nearly completed
34896	54	8888	0	...		..		...		Nearly completed.
37110	0	8652	0	...		...		...		In progress.
38560	0	9991	50	...		...		..		In progress.
8068	0	..				...		...		Approaching completion
14748	0	..		...		...		...		Approaching completion.
54146	0	...		.		...		..		In progress
31364	0	.		..		...		..		In progress.
4491	15	...		317	12	856	72	...		30th September, 1869.
13137	54	3445	97	100	0	...		...		Additional works in progress.
5778	89	3750	98	481	71	...		...		Additional works in progress.
6693	95	4238	32							
974794	56	144481	31	14021	62	2861	16	356	10	

† An amunam of paddy land is considered equal to an acre of high land in the Badulla District.

XVI.

SUPPLY BILL, 1873.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill: "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1873."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1873.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 20th November, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:—

"'An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1873.'

"The Hon'ble H. T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.

"The Hon'ble J. DOUGLAS, Auditor-General.

"C. P. LAYARD, Esq., Government Agent for the Western Province.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
"W. ROSE, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

SUPPLY BILL, 1873.

REPORT.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Draft Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1873, have carefully examined the estimates laid before them, and beg leave to report thereon as follows:—

SCHEDULE A.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The estimated amount of expenditure under this Schedule is Rs. 1,537,827·27, as compared with Rs. 1,476,507·62 for 1871, being an increase over last year of Rs. 61,319·65. The following are the principal items of increase or decrease in the estimates for 1873:—

(1.)—THE GOVERNOR'S ESTABLISHMENT.

An increase of Rs. 2,000 to the salary of the Private Secretary. This addition to the salary has been already sanctioned by the Supplementary Supply Bill for 1872.

(2.)—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

1872 ...	Rs. 45,852	00
1873 ...	„ 40,112	00
Decrease ..	Rs. 5,740	00

Of which the following are the principal items:—

Oriental Library	Rs. 2,000	00
Pundit allowance to Writers	1,300	00
Furniture, &c.	520	00
Messengers to non-official Members of Council	150	00
Printing Office.		
Personal allowance to Assistant Government Printer, abolished on his promotion ...	1,000	00
Reduction in pay of office of Extra Assistant	500	00

(3.)—TREASURER.

There is a reduction of Rs. 509·17, due to a saving of Rs. 240 for pressmen for the Stamp Department, consequent on the introduction of the system of adhesive stamps, and Rs. 269·17 for a pension which has been discontinued through the re-employment of the recipient of it.

AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE.

Provision is made for an extra clerk at Kégalla, Rs. 600.

AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

There is an increase of Rs. 1,080 rendered necessary by the employment of additional salt watchers at Puttalam and Tillaiyadi.

AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

An increase of Rs. 1,155 is caused by the employment of extra clerks in Galle and Mátara, at Rs. 600 each; as the employment of these clerks is stated to be of a temporary nature, for bringing up arrears of work, the Committee recommend that provision be made for their salaries for six months only.

AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE.

There is an increase of Rs. 5,895, which includes the following items, viz.:—

Batticaloa.	Rs.
Extra Clerk	60
Shroff	100
Mudaliyár	300
Two Watchers	300
Raṭémahátmayá, Bintenna	240
Forester	3500
Coolies for Forest Department	960

As regards the extra clerk, the Committee recommend that, as in the case of the Southern Province, provision be made for the salary for six months only, the service for which he is required being of a temporary character.

AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE.

The Sub-Committee recommend that two of the three peons attached to the Temple Lands Commission be provided for for six months only, and after that date they be discontinued as unnecessary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

An increase of Rs. 1,808 arises from the following Departmental alterations and additions:—

	Increase. Rs.	Cts.	Decrease. Rs.	Cts.
Increase of salary to Financial Assistant ...	1500	0	—	
Office Assistant abolished	—		7500	0
Decrease in salaries of extra Draftsmen ...	—		7	0
A'rachchi—Elephant Establishment ...	—		0	50
Superintending Officer	—		3	25
Factory Engineer	1000	0	—	
Assistant do.	1000	0	—	
Two Surveying and Tracing Officers ...	—		17	50
Sub-Surveyor	—		3	0
Plumber—a new appointment	2000	0	—	
Clerk, Provincial Assistant, Northern Province ..	—		0	75
Allowances.				
To meet the difference of pay to six Pioneer Officers for special good service	3840	0	—	
	9340	0	7532	0

With regard to the vote of Rs. 3,840 for Officers of Pioneers for special good service, the Sub-Committee recommend it under the circumstances explained, but consider it undesirable to carry the principle into any of the other Departments of the Public Service.

POST OFFICE.

A new appointment appears in the Provisional list of Assistant to the Postmaster-General, at Rs. 2,687·50, instead of an Inspector of Post Offices, at Rs. 5,000. on the Fixed Establishment, whereby a saving of Rs. 2,312·50 is effected. The expenditure of the Post Office for 1873 is estimated to exceed that of 1872 by Rs. 2,196, an excess which is due to the increase of business and the extension of the Post Office system in the country.

SERVICE TENURES COMMISSION.

Under this head there is a decrease of Rs. 6,248, as it is expected that the labours of the Commission will be concluded by the 30th June next.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

An item of Rs. 8,000 is included to provide for the registration of old deeds.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Exhibits a small decrease, which is due to the substitution of Monitors for Assistant Teachers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Shows the following items of increase:—

Medical Practitioner, Batticaloa	Rs.	1000
Hospital Assistant, Galle		960
Hospital Steward, Welikada Prison		720
Subordinate Medical Officers for minor stations.....		3,200
Increased supply of Medicines		5,000
	Rs.	10,880

The total estimated expenditure for 1872 was		187,643
Do. do. for 1873		198,830
Increase...	Rs.	11,187

POLICE.

The provision made in the Supply Bill for 1872 was ...	Rs.	282,826
Do. do. for 1873		286,356
Increase ...	Rs.	3,530

Of which the following is the explanation:—

	Increase Rs.	Increase Cts.	Decrease Rs.	Decrease Cts.
Salary to 1st Class Native Serjeants	480	0	...	—
Salary to 2nd Class Native Serjeants	320	0	...	—
Salary to Native Constables	2730	0	...	—
Increase for 1873 ..	3530	0	...	—

RAILWAY.

The amount voted in 1872 was	Rs.	318,649
The amount required for 1873 is		378,677
Increase .	Rs.	60,028

This increase is due to the assumption by Government of the maintenance of the line as far as Ambépussa, and also to provision being required for the working expenses of the Gampola Branch.

The following are the items of increase:—

Finance and Traffic Manager.

	Increase. Rs.	Increase. Cts.	Decrease Rs.	Decrease Cts.
Increase of salary to the Travelling Inspector ...	500	0	—	
Do. do. to one Chief Clerk ...	100	0	—	
Do. do. to Relieving Station Master ..	100	0	—	
Do. do. to Station Masters ...	2100	0	—	
Do. do. to Book-keeper	100	0	—	
One Goods Clerk—new appointment .	1200	0	—	
Increase to Parcels Clerks . .	200	0	—	
Do. to Booking Clerks	1400	0	—	
Do. to a Signaller	720	0	—	
Do to Clerks	100	0	—	
Do. to Warehousemen ...	1060	0	—	
Do. to Head Guards	3300	0	—	
Three additional Under Guards (new appointments) ...	2540	0	—	
Increase to Head Breaksmen	585	0		
Do. to Under Breaksmen	360	0	—	
Do. to Bank Riders	360	0	—	
Do. to Head Porters	240	0	—	
Do. to Policemen	720	0	—	
Do. to Pointsmen	870	0	—	
Do. to Gatemen	490	0	—	
Do. to Porters	300	0	—	
Do. to Cleaners	365	0	—	
Do. to Greasers	365	0	—	
Do. to Coolies	2115	0	—	

SUPPLY BILL, 1873.

Report.

	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.
Allowances.					
Increase in Allowances	340	0		—	
Contingencies.					
Increase in Contingencies	882	50		—	
Director-General	—		...	30	0
Auditor-General	50	0		—	
[The increase in this branch is made up by the annual augmentation of Rs. 100 to the Audit Clerk, and by the reduction of Rs. 50 under Contingencies.]					
Storekeeper.					
Increase to Storekeeper	61	79		—	
Contingencies.					
Increase in Contingencies	610	0		—	
	21264	29	...	30	0
Deduct Decrease Rs.	30	0		—	
Net Increase in 1873...Rs.	21234	29			

Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

	Increase. Rs.	Cts.		Decrease. Rs.	Cts.
1 Spring maker (a new appointment)	2400	0	...	—	
1 European Inspector of Permanent Way (a new appointment)	3000	0	...	—	
2 Foreman Platelayers, at Rs. 2160 each do. ...	4320	0	...	—	
1 Do. for two months do. do. ..	360	0	...	—	
1 Inspector of General Repairs	1440	0	...	—	
1 Clerk (a new appointment)	720	0	...	—	
1 Do.	600	0	...	—	
1 Do. Rs. 550 (abolished)	—		...	550	0
Increase to Draughtsmen	200	0	...	—	
2 First Class Engine Drivers at Rs. 2400 each (new appointments)	4800	0	...	—	
2 Second Class do. do. ...	4693	0	...	—	
Second Class Firemen (additional hands)	1000	0	..	—	
Third Class do. do.	1000	0	...	—	
Additional Timekeeper	2700	0	...	—	
Do. Storeman	150	0	..	—	
Store Clerks (new appointments) ...	360	0	...	—	
Additional Overseers do. ...	1080	0	.	—	
Do. Engine Lighters do. ...	1200	0	...	—	
Do. do. Cleaners do. ...	2500	0	...	—	
Do. do. Turners do. ...	500	0	..	—	
Do. Pumping Enginemen do. ...	800	0	...	—	
Do. Pumpers do. ...	500	0	...	—	
Do. Fuelmen do. ...	700	0	...	—	
Do. Labourers do. ...	1000	0	..	—	
Increase in "Allowances"... ...	1820	0	...	—	
Do. in "Contingencies"	1500	0	. .	—	
	39343	0	...	550	0
Deduct Decrease...Rs.	550	0			
Net Increase in 1873—Rs.	38793	0			

Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer—Increase in 1873 . Rs.	38793	0
Finance and Traffic-Manager	21235	0
Net Increase in 1873...Rs	60028	0

SERVICES, EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 2.—Pensions.

A sum of Rs. 63,000 is noticed under this head, being an instalment towards the commutation of certain Kandyan pensions, and the payment of the debts of the ex-queen, in accordance with the report of the Auditor-General, laid before the Council last Session.

The Sub-Committee concur in the expediency of affording relief to these pensioners in the manner recommended by the report.

No. 3.—Revenue Services.

The Sub-Committee observe a decrease of Rs. 60,450 in the estimated expenditure for Salt. This is explained by the fact that in the North-Western and Southern Provinces the stock of salt has now been brought up to the full quantity which the stores are capable of receiving.

The appropriation for inspecting the Pearl Banks at Arippu shews an increase of Rs. 1,450, caused by the prospect of a Pearl Fishery in 1874.

Timber.

The Sub-Committee suggest the importance of an early notification of the intentions of the Government with regard to future forest arrangements and the sale of timber.

No. 4.—Administration of Justice.

The increase of Rs. 3,000 for circuit expenses of the Supreme Court is caused by the charge made for conveying the Judges round the Island in the Colonial Steamer "*Serendib*." This is merely a matter of account, and does not in reality increase the charges under this head.

No. 7.—Education.

There is an increase of Rs. 45,000, which is due to the extension of the Grant-in-aid system.

No. 8.—Hospitals.

There is an increase of expenditure of Rs. 11,196. Of this Rs. 4,500 is for provisions and other necessaries for the Lunatic Asylum at Weḷikaḍa. The balance is mainly caused by new hospitals at Pánaduré and Nuwara Eliya.

No. 9.—Police and Jails.

The only new item under this head is one of Rs. 5,000 for medical comforts at the Convict Establishment at Weḷikaḍa.

No. 11.—Transport.

The Sub-Committee notice a vote of Rs. 2,000 for travelling expenses of public officers proceeding from one station to another. This is confined to Civil Servants drawing a salary of less than Rs. 6,000 a year, as recommended by the Committee on Travelling Allowances.

No. 12.—Conveyance of Mails.

There is an increase of Rs. 4,848. This is principally in the Northern Province, as the Government has been obliged to take the conveyance of mails on the North road into its own hands.

No. 13.—Works and Buildings.

Museum.—The Sub-Committee have had before them the plan and estimate for the proposed Museum, which accompany this Report. They are however informed, that this plan is not accepted by the Government, and that it is intended that the building should be of a plainer design, and that its cost should not exceed Rs. 120,000. On this understanding, the Sub-Committee concur in recommending the proposed vote of Rs. 50,000 on account of the work. They at the same time request that the members of the Legislative Council may have an opportunity of seeing the designs, and offering their opinion on them, before they are finally adopted. They would also suggest that the building should be so designed as to admit of extension at any future time, if further accommodation should be found necessary.

Hospitals.—Of the vote of Rs. 55,000, Rs. 26,948 is the balance of an estimate of Rs. 62,948 for building a Hospital at Galle; Rs. 1,328 for building a Cholera Hospital near Kandy: the other sums are for medical students' rooms in Colombo, quarters for Medical Officer at Galle, Small-pox hospital, Galle, and improvements on Kégalla hospital. The plans for these buildings are not yet completed, and no accurate estimate has yet been made of the cost.

The Committee are of opinion that definite plans and estimates of each work should for the future be prepared before the sanction of Council is asked for such works.

New Schools, Rs. 33,794.—Consists of the following items:—

Purchase of a house for a school at Galle	...	Rs. 15,416
Balance on estimate for Normal School, Colombo...		16,058
Repair of residence at do	...	2,320

Police Stations.—Rs. 5,000 is to be spent by the Inspector-General of Police in building Stations in the rural districts.

New entrance for Fort of Galle, Rs. 11,284.

The Rs. 20,707 for the Jetties at Galle have been strongly pressed for by the authorities at Galle.

Rs. 21,647 are also required for providing a new Cemetery at Kandy.

Rs. 17,227 are wanted for building a new house for the Assistant Agent at Badulla; the old house is uninhabitable and past repair.

Rs. 8,585 for supplying iron piping for the water supply at Pérádeniya.

Rs. 9,859 for the water supply at Tangalla, the Director of Public Works explaining that this is for bringing in water from the Kirime Canal, the supply at this place being short and unwholesome.

Additions and improvements.—The Sub-Committee are informed that the sum of Rs. 6,325 for improvements to the Surveyor-General's Office is for removing the present fittings to the windows, and replacing them with Skinner's coloured glass venetians. In view of the heavy cost of these venetians, the Sub-Committee suggest that some less expensive system be tried for this Office.

Rs. 2,000 is asked for for completing the improvements to the District Court at Galle.

Repairs to Buildings.—Rs. 25,000 is asked for for the upkeep of the Customs buildings and roadway; the buildings have hitherto been charged against the general vote, while the roadway has been kept up by the Municipality. It has now been taken over by Government.

No. 14.—Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals.

Rs. 22,000 are asked for for the repairs and upkeep of thirty-seven Irrigation Works.

Departmental Charges.—The Sub-Committee consider that the vote of Rs. 10,000 for recruiting Pioneers may be reduced to Rs. 5,000.

Additions and improvements to Roads.—In accordance with the views expressed by the Government at the second reading of the Supply Bill, the proposed vote of Rs. 32,400 for the improvement of the Nuwara Eliya road will be reduced to Rs. 10,000.

With reference to the improvement of the North and Trincomalee roads, it would be desirable to know the total amount which it is intended to apply to their improvement.

Inland Navigation.—The following are the details of the proposed vote of Rs. 50,000.

For further improvement of the Northern line of inland navigation between Venneppo and Seregampola (on an estimate for Rs. 45,040, balance required to complete the work)	Rs. 6,540
For restoring the banks of the Hamilton Canal	30,000
For opening half a mile of new cutting at Pambela on the Canal from Töppu to Andepane Lake	8,392
For forming a mile of canal through the Lagoons between Palavi and Kanamulla	2,321
	Rs. 47,253

No. 15.—Miscellaneous Services.

There is an increase of Rs. 2,000 for Village Councils, to provide for extension of the system. The Sub-Committee suggest that in future the expenditure on Village Councils should be given in detail.

The Sub-Committee observe a vote to each of the Government Agents of Rs. 1,000 for "miscellaneous services." They are of opinion that the Government Agents should specify the services which these votes are required to meet before provision is made for them, and they therefore recommend their omission.

No. 23.—Railway Services.

Repairs and Renewals.—The following is a comparative statement of the estimated cost of these services for 1872 and 1873, respectively.

		1872		1873
Under Contract	.....	Rs. 224,060	.....	Rs. 113,875
Not under Contract	.....	„ 20,000	.....	„ 111,655
		Rs. 244,060		Rs 225,530
	Decrease in 1873	.....		„ 19,530
				Rs. 244 060

This decrease is due to the expiration of the contract for the maintenance of the line as far as Ambepussa, and its assumption by Government from 1st January, 1873.

Under the head "Transport" there is an estimated increase of expenditure of Rs. 6,700, which is due to the extension of the line to Gampola. There is an increase, due to

the same cause, under the head of "Miscellaneous Services," of Rs. 12,550. The item of Rs. 50,000 for stocking the line should be voted under the head Colonial Store, as the stores to be purchased with this vote will have to be brought to account as stock, and only charged as Railway expenditure when expended on the line.

The vote for additional accommodation is reduced from Rs. 40,000 in 1872 to Rs. 20,000 in 1873.

Omitting the vote of Rs. 50,000 for stock, the estimated expenditure for Railway Services amounts to Rs. 512,440, as compared with Rs. 531,720 in 1872, shewing a decrease of Rs. 19,280.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

(1.)—*Establishments.*—Provision is made for the salary of an additional Mudaliyár for a new division of the Hambantota district, Rs. 840.

A vote of Rs. 1,000 is asked for as an addition to the salary of the Director of the Botanic Gardens. The Sub-Committee desire to express their concurrence in this vote as a recognition of Mr. Thwaites' long and valuable services.

Education —They note with satisfaction the vote of Rs. 720 for six scholarships, at Rs. 15 each per mensem.

Police.—With regard to the vote of Rs. 9,908 for additional policemen, the Inspector-General explains that these men are intended to meet the requirements of private individuals, and that their wages will be recovered from those who employ them.

Pensions.—Rs. 25,974 are included to provide for the pensions of the Pioneers, in accordance with the intention of Government, as announced in the second reading of the Supply Bill; the capital of the Pension Fund being at the same time taken over by Government. The Sub-Committee suggest the propriety of applying this fund to the Náwalapitiya Railway extension.

Additional provision is made to the amount of Rs. 3,537 for the commutation of Kandyan Pensions, and provision is also made for Rs. 11,000 for the payment of the debts of the ex-queen of Kandy and Vencattasooboryalloo Rajah.

No. 13.—*Works and Buildings.* The Sub-Committee are of opinion that the vote of Rs. 5,000 for a Police Station at the Cinnamon Gardens should be omitted, as they are not satisfied that an additional station is necessary at the proposed site.

The necessary amendments are made in the votes to provide for the upkeep by contract of the road from Pérádeniya to Gampola. The Sub-Committee view with satisfaction the saving effected by this arrangement.

A vote of Rs. 20,000 is asked for for converting the Allagalla Viaduct into an embankment.

Rupees 5,000 are inserted as an instalment of the cost of forming a lake at Nuwara Eliya, which is estimated at Rs. 28,000.

HENRY T. IRVING,
JOHN DOUGLAS,
CHARLES P. LAYARD,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
D. WILSON,
W. ROSE.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 13th January, 1873.

Moved by Mr. COOMARA SWAMY,—"That the vote for Hospitals be omitted, until the Government place the Plans and Estimates before the Sub-Committee."

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. COOMARA SWAMY,	COLONIAL SECRETARY,
Mr. WILSON.	GOVERNMENT AGENT, W. P.

Motion lost.

Moved by Mr. WILSON,—"That the cost of the Museum should not exceed Rupees 100,000."

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. WILSON.	COLONIAL SECRETARY,
	GOVERNMENT AGENT. W. P.,
	Mr. COOMARA SWAMY.

APPENDIX.

A.

LIST of Unexpended Balances to be brought forward for Expenditure in 1873.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	SERVICE.	Amount in Rs.	Cts.	Total in Rs.	Cts.
		Supply Bill, 1870.				
	1870.					
174	March 15	For constructing a Causeway between Talaadi and Mannár ..	...		6000	0
201	Feby. 17	For certain improvements in the Kalutara Canal	...		5000	0
203	do. 15	For clearing, widening and deepening the Channel from Deduru Oya to Munnesseram, Naltenayen, Pala, Timmile Tanks	964	65		
282	March 4	For works to be done to Kaddukkaymunaivillu, Batticaloa	6597	58		
					7562	23
		Supply Bill, 1871.			18562	23
	1871.					
10	April 3	For building a Church at Puttalam	...		17	85
	1870.					
164	Feby. 15	For constructing 11th Section of the Badulla and Batticaloa road ...	...		500	0
		Supply Bill, 1872.			517	85
	1872.					
1	Sept. 26	For building a new Civil Hospital at Galle	20000	0		
2	Feby. 6	For erecting a permanent Hospital at Puttalam	3500	0		
					23500	0
7	Jany. 25	For continuing the improvement of the Galle Harbour	...		2000	0
9	Feby. 8	For the erection of Cooly Shed at Margastota	...		3300	0
		For Police Stations (unappropriated balance on vote of Rs. 5000) ...	...		3032	34
11	Jany. 29	For constructing a Landing pier and staging Pannaiturai ferry .	...		1000	0
18	Feby. 8	For the completion of the Badulla water-works	...		184	0
19	Jany. 29	For building Cooly Sheds and Hospitals and Medical Officers' Quarters at Vaṅkálai and Pésálai	...		10000	0
20	do. 29	For building a General and Cholera Hospital at Mannár	...		2000	0
21	do. 29	For building a Hospital and Medical Officers' Quarters at Pulleaddy and Errakum and Mihintela	...		10000	0
22	do. 29	For building four Cooly Sheds with Hospitals between Periakadu and Mihintela	...		10000	0
24	do. 29	For providing a floating platform for the use of Immigrant Coolies at Vaṅkálai and Pésálai	...		1940	0
23	do. 29	For providing a floating platform for the use of Immigrant Coolies at Davipattam	...		1940	0
25	do. 29	For erecting Beacons at Vaṅkálai and Pésálai	..		1000	0
26	do. 29	For providing a light Boat at Ramissaram	...		1300	0
160	Feby. 8	For repair of the Kalutara bridge	...		3500	0
	1871.					
176	Feby 6	For rebuilding the Diggoralle bridge, Galle road	..		1500	0
	1872.					
181	Feby. 1	For the extension of the Dimbula road from Craigie Lea to Kotagal Oya	...		18162	0
183	do. 1	For the extension of the Dimbula road from Tilleoultry to Diyançlla Kandura	...		4393	77
185	do. 1	For widening the road from Náwalapitiya to Tispané	...		445	24
187	do. 1	For improvement of the Deltota road	...		6609	0
188	do. 1	For Do. do. Pupuressa road	...		1000	0
189	Jany. 25	For building a bridge over the river at Gintota	...		10000	0
190	Feby. 1	For Do. do. Kotmalé Ganga at Belgravia in Dimbulla with approach to the same	...		12436	0
200	Jany. 25	For putting a wall round the District Judge's grounds, Ratnapura ..	270	0		
198	do. 24	For certain alterations to the general ward of the new Hospital at Mátalé	333	82		
559	Dec. 6	For shifting tiles, and for substituting new where required to the buildings inside the Galle Jail	484	0		
219	Jany. 29	For repairs to the Trincomalee Kachchéri	300	0		
573	Dec. 6	For certain repairs to the Small-pox Hospital, Colombo	750	0		
438	June 27	For sundry additions and repairs to the Government Agent's house, Batticaloa	150	0		
506	Sept. 3	For sinking a well at Dambula for the Public quarters	583	0		
540	October 16	For rethatching the Salt Store at Nilavelly	747	50		
					3618	32
319	March 1	For improvements to certain wooden bridges on the Nuwara Eliya road	...		300	0
469	July 16	For erecting the Palla Vayalaar bridge	...		958	0
565	Nov. 13	For completion of the Kolonpitiya Oya bridge	...		1860	0
191	Jany. 25	For further improvements of the Northern line of Inland navigation between Venneppoo and Seregampola	7155	0		
192	Jany. 25	For opening a new Canal from the Maha Oya to the Ging Oya ...	5000	0		
					12155	0
		[Carried over –	...		...	

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount in Rs.	Cts.	Total in Rs.	Cts.
		[Brought forward—	...		..	
485	August 8	For alterations and additions to the Boys' School at Galle	...		2000	0
—	—	For building a boundary wall, Mannár Cemetery	...		800	0
571	Dec. 2	For opening certain roads in the Cinnamon gardens	...		200	0
548	October 17	For completing the work provided for by Estimate No. 303	...		300	0
381	April 24	For the restoration of the Chadiyantaláva tank	8354	0		
382	do. 24	For increasing storage of Ambárai tank	15600	0		
384	do. 24	For cutting a Channel from Periyakulam in the Trincomalee District to the Nilávęli village fields	500	0		
472	July 13	For raising and strengthening the Rúkam tank bund, Batticaloa district	4827	0		
497	August 28	For surveys of tanks in the Batticaloa district	253	0		
410	May 18	For certain additional works at Wallalgoda	1000	0		
443	July 31	For forming the Digoda tank, Galle district	2500	0		
499	August 28	For certain extra works to the Pulukanawa tank in the Batticaloa district	5991	50		
	1871.					
348	July 21	For the repair of Uḍukirivella tank in the Hambantota district ..	17500	0		
308	March 2	For the first section of the work necessary for the restoration of the tank				
	1872.	at Tissa Maha Ráma	3500	0		
498	August 28	For completing the Baṭuviṭa and Uduwa channels in the Mátara district...	10000	0		
580	Dec. 14	For compensation to be paid for lands to be submerged by the formation of the Digoda tank, Galle district	1183	25		
433	Janv. 13	For completing Wanoruwęwa tank and placing sluices in the bunds ...	4200	0		
					75408	75
567	Nov. 20	For tracing proposed extension of the Lémastoṭa and Wellawáya road from Lémastoṭa bridge to Náula	...		300	0
		Total Rs...	...		227142	42
		Supplementary Supply Bill, 1872.				
—	—	Government House Nuwara Eliya (purchase money)	..		26000	0
—	—	Certain repairs to the Government House, Nuwara Eliya, and for furniture,				
	1872.	stables to the Aid-de Camp's quarters, &c.	...		13000	0
371	April 4	For clearing out the Fort Canal	...		3500	0
538	Dec. 6	For restoration of the main road near the Racket Court, Colombo ...	...		2000	0
490	Sept. 3	For constructing a house for the Post-holder at Vavuniya Vilankulam ...	...		1000	0
449	July 6	For the extension of the Dikoya road from Glencairn to Elbedde ...			10000	0
501	August 28	For completing U'rapola anicut, Mátara district	2510	0		
502	do. 28	For completion of Tissa Maha Ráma tank	9740	0		
503	do. 28	For certain additional expenditure and works at Sagamatukulam tank, Batticaloa	8652	0		
505	do. 27	For certain extra works to Periyakulam tank in the Trincomalee district	2099	48		
510	Sept. 11	For strengthening Allai Tank and completing Mutur Channel ...	828	0		
511	do. 16	For extra works at Horaborawęwa, Bintęnna	3238	32		
512	do. 16	For Do. at Kuḍáwęwa do.	2183	50		
517	October 1	For the construction of a new tank at Ela Vela	5000	0		
569	Nov. 21	For surveys of Irrigation Works, Southern Province	300	0		
					34551	30
480	August 19	For the construction of a Rest-house at Galoya on the Trincomalee road	...		300	0
488	do. 3	For building a wall on the east side of the Temple, Kandy	..		176	25
521	October 14	For the repair and strengthening of the bridge over the Walawé river ..	...		1530	0
471	July 16	For Maha Oya bridge and approaches	...		60000	0
483	do. 25	For renewing the second third of the Síduwa bridge	...		20	0
563	Nov. 13	For rebuilding a portion of the Cemetery wall, Borella	...		1470	0
550	October 23	For building another waterway to the Kotmalé bridge	...		2313	0
549	do. 17	For rebuilding retaining wall at Ratnapura destroyed by flood, repairing portions of road washed by the water, and rebuilding lines	...		2000	0
578	Dec. 6	For constructing a new roadway from the east to the west end of the Railway Goods Yard, Kandy	..		2208	0
		Total Rs...	...		160068	55

SUMMARY.

		Rs.	Cts.
Supply Bill,	1870 ...	18562	23
Do.	1871 ...	517	85
Do.	1872 ..	227142	42
Supplementary Supply Bill, 1872 ...		160068	55
Total Rs. ...		406291	5

Public Works Department,
Colombo, 20th December, 1872.

RALPH TATHAM,
for D. P. W.

SUPPLY BILL, 1873.

Appendix.

B.

SCHEDULE.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS not appearing in the Bill, &c.

	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary.		Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
TREASURY.				
Salaries.				
For three Messengers, at Rs. 150 each ... Fixed. 450 0; Provl.				
Three Extra Messengers at Rs. 120 each Provl. 360 0				
450 0 360 0 810 0				
The following to be substituted:	...	30 0	...	30 0
A'rachchi ... 150 0 90 0				
One Messenger ... 150 0 60 0				
One do. ... 150 0 30 0				
One do. ... 150 0				
450 0 330 0 780 0				
Saving ... ... Rs. 30 0				
Contingencies.				
For the payment of charges in connection with the shipping of old copper coins to England [to be inserted]	...	...	80 0	80 0
Vote of Rs. 2073 to be increased to Rs. 2153				
AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE.				
Salaries.				
Provisional.				
Two Pupil Teachers at Rs. 240 each. Rs. 480 to be omitted	...	480 0	...	480 0
AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				
Extra Clerk, at Rs. 50 per mensem, Rs. 600 allowed only for six months	...	300 0	...	300 0
Hambantoṭa.				
Salary of the Mudaliyár of the Giruwá Pattu East [to be inserted]	...	840 0	...	840 0
Mátara.				
Extra Clerk, at Rs. 50 per mensem, Rs. 600 allowed only for six months	...	300 0	...	300 0
Assessment Department.				
Mátara.				
Clerk, at Rs. 40 per mensem [to be inserted]	...	480 0	...	480 0
AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
Batticaloa.				
Additional Clerk, Rs. 600 allowed only for six months	...	300 0	...	300 0

	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary.		Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
Temple Land Commissioner's Office. *Salaries.*				
Kandy. Three Peons at Rs. 180 each.				
The following to be substituted:— 1 Peon ... ... Rs. 180; 1 do. for 6 months ... ... „ 90; 1 do. for do. ... ... „ 90; 360				
Saving Rs 180	...	180 0		
SURVEY DEPARTMENT.				
Salaries. Ten Assistants, viz., two at Rs. 4,000, six at Rs. 3,500, and two at Rs. 3,250 each—to be added to the "Provisional and Temporary list"	...	35500 0		35500 0
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.				
Western Province. *Contingencies.* Boat and Rowers—Vote of Rs. 866·67 to be increased to Rs. 1,346 67	...	..	480 0	480 0
POST OFFICE.				
Western Province. *Salaries.* Colombo. Assistant to the Post Master Rs. 2,687 50 from "Fixed" to be transferred to the "Provisional"	...	2687 50		2687 50
Southern Province. *Salaries.* Galle. Extra Sorter and Stamper at Galle [to be inserted]	...	300 0		300 0
BOTANIC GARDEN.				
Provisional Salaries Increase of salary to the Director ..	..	1000 0		
Contingencies For articles supplied by the Colonial Storekeeper, vote of Rs. 500, to be increased to Rs. 800	...	...	300 0	
		1000 0	300 0	1300 0
DISTRICT COURT.				
Kurunégala. Vote for purchase and repair of furniture Rs. 40 to be increased to Rs. 65 ...	...	25 0		25 0
COURTS OF REQUESTS AND POLICE COURTS.				
Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Colombo Record keeper and Bookbinder—Salary of Rs 273 to be increased to Rs. 360 [to be inserted]	...	87 0		87 0
FISCAL, SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				
Galle. Matrons over the female prisoners at Galle, Mátara, Tangalla and Hambantota—Vote of Rs. 2 0 to be transferred from Provisional salaries to Office Contingencies ..	...	..		

	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary.		Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
Schools, Male.				
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.				
Bentota.				
Head Master.				
Salary of Rs. 600 increased to Rs. 750 ...	...	150 0		
				150 0
Vernacular Schools.				
Morape.				
Teacher	...	240 0		
Nilandahéna.				
Teacher	..	240 0		
Pelmadulla.				
Teacher	...	240 0		
Balangoda.				
Teacher	...	240 0		
Batapola.				
Teacher	...	180 0		
Dewelipola.				
Teacher	..	180 0		
Embekka Madama.				
Teacher	...	240 0		
Paranapattiya.				
Teacher [to be inserted]	...	240 0		
			...	1800 0
The following Vernacular Schools [to be inserted.				
Boys' Schools.				
Tammita.				
Master	...	180 0		
Hambágama.				
Master	...	180 0		
Galahitiyáwa.				
Master	...	180 0		
Girls' School.				
Meddéwama.				
Mistress	...	120 0		
			...	660 0
MEDICAL.				
Salaries.				
Provisional.				
Medical Officer in charge of civil duties at Nuwara Eliya—Salary to be increased from Rs. 2 50 Cts. per diem to Rs. 1,500 per annum	..	587 50		
			...	587 50
Allowances.				
Medical Schools.				
For Six Scholarships at Rs 15 each per mensem from May to December, 1872 [to be inserted]	...	...	720 0	
				720 0

	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary.		Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.
POLICE.				
Salaries.				
4 European Constables at Rs 432 per annum	...	1628 0		
1 First class Native Sergeant	..	480 0		
6 Second class Native Sergeants at Rs. 320 per annum ...	...	1920 0		
28 Native Constables at Rs. 210 per annum [to be added]	...	5880 0		
			9908 0	
Contingencies.				
Petty expenses, Book binding, furniture, &c. [to be inserted]	...	...	400 0	
Vote of Rs. 2,300 to be increased to Rs. 2,700				
FINANCE AND TRAFFIC MANAGER.				
Salaries.				
1 Weighman for Colombo Station, Rs. 360 [to be inserted]	...	360 0		
			..	360 0
No. 2.—Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities.				
Director of Public Works.				
For the payment of Pensions to worn out and disabled pioneers.	...	...	25974 0	
Payable by the Governments and Agents in India.				
Commutation of Pensions to Kandyan Pensioners, vote of Rs 60,000 to be increased to Rs. 63,537 50	...	...	3537 50	
For payment of the debts of the Ex Queen of Kandy	..	...	8000 0	
For payment of arrears of Pension to Vencata samy Rajah of Negapatam	...	...	1050 0	
For payment of debts of Vencatta Sooboryaloo Rajah ... , ...	...	...	3000 0	
For payment of School Fees of the children of Kandyan Pensioners [to be inserted] ...	...	...	500 0	
				42061 50
No. 3.—Revenue Services.				
Timber.				
Agent, Western Province.				
For purchasing a searching double Canoe ...	...	..	30 0	
Do. a chain 100 yards long ..	...	...	210 0	
Pay of two Rowers [to be inserted] ...	...	...	240 0	
				480 0
Agent, Southern Province.				
To meet expenses towards the preservation of Government forest, Rs. 3,500 ...	...	...	...	3500 0
Agent, Eastern Province.				
To meet expenses towards the preservation of Government forest, R. 3,500 ...	...	...	...	3500 0
No. 6.—Charitable Allowances.				
Agent, Western Province.				
Donation to the Friend in-Need Society, Kalutara—Vote of Rs. 180 to be increased to Rs 300	...	..	...	120 0
No 8.—Hospitals.				
Agent, Central Province.				
Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.				
Wages of Attendants, &c [to be inserted] ..	...	...	...	450 0
1 Orderly Rs. 17 Cts. 50, 1 Cooly Rs. 15, and 1 Dhoby Rs. 5 per mensem ...				

	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional and Temporary.				Total.	
	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
No. 9.—Police and Gaols.								
Inspector General of Police.								
Provision to prisoners detained in Station Houses—Vote of Rs. 1950 to be increased to Rs. 2020	..		..		70	0		
Removal and burial of Paupers—Vote of Rs. 300 to be increased to Rs 360 ...	...		...		60	0		
							130	0
Superintendent, Colombo Convict Establishment								
Articles of equipment required for the service of the Hospital of the Welikada Convict Establishment	...		...		...		300	0
No. 10.—Rent.								
Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.								
Allowance of Rs 50 per mensem in lieu of House rent to the Medical Officer attached to the Welikada Gaol.	...		...		..		600	0
Inspector General of Police.								
Allowance in lieu of House rent to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Colombo, from January to December, 1873	...		...		...		360	0
Allowance in lieu of House rent to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kandy, from October, 1872, to December 1873—Vote of Rs 3420 to be increased to Rs 4230 ...	...		...		...		450	0
No. 11.—Transport.								
Police.								
Horse allowance to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Colombo, Rs. 360—Vote of Rs. 9000 to be increased to Rs. 9360 ...	...		...		...		360	0
Vote of Rs 21910 to be increased to 22270								
No. 12.—Conveyance of Mails.								
Post Office.								
Central Province								
Allowance for the conveyance of Mails between Kandy and Ramboda by Coach and Ramboda and Nuwara Eliya by Runners—Vote of Rs 6000 to be increased to Rs 8000	...		..		2000	0		
For the conveyance of Mails between Gampola and Nawalapitiya [to be inserted] ...	..		..		1200	0		
Arrears of pay due to the Tappal Runners employed in the Badulla District ...	...		...		1189	37		
No. 13—Works and Buildings.								
Director of Public Works.								
New Works and Buildings.								
For building a house at Dambulla for two Inspectors on the Coolie Immigrant establishment	...		...		1000	0		
For building rooms for Medical Scholars Rs. 5000; vote of Rs 50000 for building new Hospitals to be increased to Rs 55000 .	..		...		5000	0		
For building a Police Station in the Cinnamon Gardens—vote of Rs. 5000 to be increased to Rs. 10000	...		...		5000	0		
For building a house for the Assistant Government Agent, Badulla—vote to be reduced from Rs 18000 to Rs. 17227 ...	...		...		773	0		
For building a wall round the old Burying ground at Kandy	...		...		1983	0		
For building a wall round the Cemetery at Negombo, Rs. 2950 to be inserted ...	...		..		2950	0		
Alterations and additions to Buildings.								
For improvements, &c., to the Court House at Galle	...		...		2773	0		
For do. do. to the Police Magistrate's House at Gampola	...		...		3185	0		

	Fixed Establishment	Provisional and Temporary.		Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
No. 14.—Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals.				
Northern Province.				
Puttur to Kodikámam	...	...	825 0	
Central Province.				
Miles. Days, Labour				
Pérádeniya to Badulla ... 43 45648	...	...	8'388 0	
Gampola to Ginigathéna ... 18 4718	..	...	3(021 0	
Náwalapitiya to Tispana — —	...	...	17847 0	
The following to be substituted:—				
Pérádeniya to Badulla ... 81 12000	...	...	105000 0	
Gampola to Ginigathéna ... 18 15166	..	...	28209 0	
Náwalapitiya to Tispana ... — 23200	...	...	14808 0	
Nuwara Eliya to Badulla, road taken on contract [to be omitted] 38 10992	...	...	62452 0	
Dimbula Road [Government moiety] vote of Rs. 16378 to be increased to Rs 25999 ..	...	...	9621 0	
Dik Oya road [Government moiety] vote of Rs. 11625 to be increased to Rs. 13143 ...	..	...	1518 0	
Naulla to Tammalwila—days' labour 10992 [to be inserted] and to be deducted ...	...	...	2748 0	
Pundala Oya road do. do.	...	...	550 0	
Pupurçessa road do. do.	...	...	250 0	
Léhmastota road do do.	...	...	100 0	
Deltota road do. do.	...	...	500 0	
Madulkele to Bambara Ella do.	...	...	1372 0	
Toll Grants on Minor roads—Central Province	...	...	300 0	
Bridges.				
For renewing the wood work of the Polatumodara bridge near Mátara Rs. 12000 [to be inserted]	..	...	12000 0	
For thoroughly cleaning out the Kandy Lake..	...	..	1000 0	
For do. do. Nuwara Eliya Lake..	...	...	5000 0	
Departmental Charges.				
Recruiting Pioneers—Vote of Rs. 10000 to be reduced to Rs. 5000	...	...	5000 0	
New undertakings other than Buildings.				
Extension of the Dimbula road [Government moiety] vote of Rs. 40000 to be reduced to Rs. 19974	...	..	20026 0	
Additions and Improvements to existing roads.				
For the improvement of the Gampola and Nuwara Eliya road; vote of Rs. 32400 to be reduced to Rs. 10000 ..	...	...	22400 0	
For rebuilding a culvert on the Kotté road [to be inserted]	...	...	3170 0	
For do two culverts on the U'rugodawatta road	...	...	3010 0	
No. 15.—Miscellaneous Services.				
Agent, Southern Province.				
For the purchase of two Surf Boats for the port of Hambantota, at Rs. 250 ..	...	...	500 0	
For transporting the same to Hambantota at Rs. 50 each	...	..	100 0	
				600 0
Agent, Central Province.				
For keeping a Bull at Mátalé, at Rs. 25 per mensem	...	...	...	300 0
Surveyor General.				
To meet expenses for the execution of the necessary surveys to determine the feasibility of Railway extension beyond Náwalapitiya. .	...	...	...	12000 0
Inspector-General of Police.				
Cost of Gas fittings to the Police Barracks at Maradana	...	..	...	1800 0

	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Temporary.		Total.
No. 17.—Colonial Store.				
Crown Agents in London.				
Stationery, tools and other stores expected from England—Vote of Rs. 230000, to be increased to Rs 273460	...	..	...	43460 0
No. 20.—Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.				
Agent, Western Province.				
Refund to the Municipal Council of Colombo, value of Carriers' Palanquin Carriage, and other Licenses	...	...	...	10000 0
No. 21.—Lands taken for Government purposes.				
Agent, Southern Province.				
Compensation to Mullagoda Mullewana Hewahakurugey Babiyasa for value of two houses belonging to him which stood on the land purchased by Government for building a Hospital at Galle [to be inserted] ...	...	...	...	75 0
No. 22.—Immigration.				
Agent, Central Province.				
Pay of two Inspectors to be employed on the Coolie Immigrant Establishment at Rs. 50 each per month [to be inserted] ...	...	..	...	1200 0
Agent, Northern Province.				
Pay of a Registration Clerk	...	..	...	325 0
Contingencies.				
Vote for "Contingencies" Rs. 4050 to be increased to Rs. 6050	...	...	...	2000 0
No. 23—Railway Services.				
Repairs and Renewals				
Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer				
For strengthening and supporting the Alagalla Viaduct [to be inserted]	...	...	...	20000 0
First instalment towards stocking the line with Permanent Way materials Rs. 50000 [to be omitted]	...	...	...	50000 0

C.

MEMORANDUM

OF APPROPRIATION OF THE IRRIGATION VOTE OF Rs. 200,000 FOR 1873.

Southern Province.

1. *Channel from Halí Ęla Tank.*—This channel is to lead the water from the tank just completed, for distribution through the fields; and, with its branches, it will be about three miles long. The area thus irrigated will be about 705 acres, and the cost of the channel is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

2. *Tank at Dandeniya.*—This work is to be formed in the hills of the Mátara District, for the purpose of irrigating extensive tracts of land situated between Mátara and Dikwella. It will be fed by rainfall and a perennial stream, and its usefulness may probably be eventually increased by the construction of a channel hereafter. Some 900 acres will be benefited, at a cost of Rs. 14,684.

3. *Wehella Tank Repairs.*—This is a small work in the vicinity of Dikwella. The repairs consist principally in providing a sluice and waste weir, which are required to render the present tank more efficient. Only a small acreage will be benefited, and the estimate only amounts to Rs. 789.

4. *Udukiriwila.*—This scheme was described by Captain Woodward in his Memorandum attached to the Supply Bill of 1871, and the works have been in hand since the autumn of that year; but from difficulty in obtaining labour during the sickly season, and other causes, they have been suspended. The sum of Rs 7,754 will be required to complete them in 1873. A populous district with about 5,000 acres of paddy land will be benefited by this work.

5. *Ęla Wélla Tank.*—This tank is part of a large scheme for the irrigation of the Kirimé valley. It was commenced in October, 1872, the sum of Rs. 15,000 having been appropriated for the year, out of an estimate amounting to Rs. 65,131. A further sum of Rs. 31,000 is required for proceeding with the work in 1873. On completion of the whole in 1874 some 4,000 acres will be benefited.

6. *Pettre Anicut.*—It is proposed to construct this dam across the Kirimé, to irrigate large tracts of fields on the banks of that river, and thus perfect the large scheme of irrigation connected with it. The cost is estimated at Rs. 14,542.

Eastern Province.

7. *Chadiyantaláwa Tank.*—This work was described by Captain Woodward in his Memorandum attached to the Supply Bill of 1872. Rs. 30,000, out of an estimate of Rs. 54,146, was voted in 1872, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 24,146 to be provided for in 1873.

8. *Maduwet Kulam.*—This work was also included in the Supply Bill of 1872, but, on account of more pressing matters, its execution has been postponed until now. It is situated near Trincomalee on the Coast road, and will render cultivable some 500 acres of land, at a cost of Rs 14,100.

Central Province.

9 It is in contemplation to repair or re-construct some of the more promising tanks in the Wallapané District of this Province. Surveys will be required, and the sum of Rs 15,000 is asked for, to be applied to the execution of such works as may be favorably reported on after mature consideration.

Northern Province.

10. *Bassawa Kulam, Anurádhapura.*—This work is estimated at Rs. 60,000; and, if executed, it will secure a supply of water to the Town of Anurádhapura, the want of which is at present severely felt. It will also irrigate some extent of existing fields and a considerable tract of Crown land formerly under cultivation, but at present lying fallow.

The great utility of the work is unquestionable, and it is proposed to expend Rs. 12,000 this year, which sum is therefore now applied for in order that the work may be commenced.

Summary.

	Southern Province.		
1.	Halí Ęla Channel		Rs. 20,000
2.	Dandeniya Tank		14,684
3.	Wehella Tank		789
4	Completion of Udukiriwila Store Tank		7,754
5.	Ęla Wélla Tank		31,000
6.	Pettre Anicut		14,542
	Eastern Province.		
7.	Chadiyantaláwa		24,146
8.	Maḷuwitkuḷam		14,100
	Central Province.		
9.	Walapané works		15,000
	Northern Province.		
10.	Bassawakulam		12,000
11.	Six Irrigation Officers at Rs. 4 000		24,000
12.	Surveys by Public Works Department	Rs. 9,285	
	Do. by Surveyor-General	12,700	
			21,985
			Rs. 200,000

31st December, 1872.

J. R. MOSSE.

XVII.

TRAMWAYS BILL.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill: "An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1873.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Thursday, the 19th December, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub Committee to report upon the Bill :—

"'An Ordinance to facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon.'

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"Major A. B. FYERS, R.E., Surveyor-General.

"M COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire, } Unofficial Members."
"W. ROSE, Esquire, }

TRAMWAYS BILL.

REPORT.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to report upon the Ordinance "*To facilitate the construction and regulate the working of Tramways in Ceylon*," find that its provisions are taken mainly from the recent English Act 33 and 34 Victoria, cap. 78.

In the interpretation clause it is recommended that the word "road" should be defined.

The Provincial Assistant of the Public Works Department has suggested the necessity of extending the notice to be given under section 3, from a week to a month. But the Sub-Committee consider that fourteen days' notice ought to be sufficient. Longer notice may tend to delay the works.

The Sub-Committee suggest the insertion of new clauses providing as follows:—That the Tramway Companies shall be bound to affix to some conspicuous part of their carriages a paper specifying the offences and penalties created by this Ordinance,—that if the promoters discontinue the work within a prescribed term, or become insolvent, the Government shall have it in its power to put an end to any exclusive right which may be secured to them,—and giving the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, power to make rules and regulations for the due working of tramways and the traffic connected therewith, and the prevention of accidents.

R. F. MORGAN,
A. B. FYERS,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
W. ROSE.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 13th January, 1873.

XVIII.

RECOVERY OF ASSESSMENT UNDER BRANCH ROADS BILL.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill: "An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under the Branch Roads Ordinance, 1866."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1873.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 23rd October, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to Report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance to facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under the Branch Roads Ordinance, 1866.'

"The Hon'ble HENRY T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"The Hon'ble J. DOUGLAS, Auditor-General.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"W. ROSE, Esquire,
"W. M. LEAKE, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

RECOVERY OF ASSESSMENT UNDER BRANCH ROADS BILL.

REPORT.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to report upon the Bill "*To facilitate the recovery of the sums assessed under 'The Branch Roads Ordinance*, 1866,'" have had under their serious consideration the best mode of avoiding the danger to which the Governor drew attention in his Opening Speech, viz., the apprehension likely to arise among capitalists in England, if it became known there that an estate could be put up for sale in consequence of the debt due by it for the construction and upkeep of branch roads, and that the sale would clear off incumbrances. They were glad to learn that the Government was anxious to avoid this danger, by expressly stipulating that the estate would only be sold subject to existing incumbrances, if those representing the planting interests were prepared to suggest some other practicable mode of recovering the sums due, without allowing the construction or repair of necessary roads to be delayed, owing to the default of one or two proprietors. The only alternative that suggested itself was to enact that, after exhausting all other sources whence the money could be obtained short of interfering with existing incumbrances, it would be open to the Provincial Committee to charge the unrecovered sum against the other proprietors, the Committee retaining the power, notwithstanding this remedy, to proceed against the original proprietor whenever other property could be traced to him, and from the proceeds realized by such other property to recoup the additional contribution made by the other proprietors to provide for that of the defaulter. As the Government agrees to this, the Sub-Committee recommend the omission of present section 3, and the insertion of a provision of the nature above suggested.

The Sub-Committee recommend that all crops, live-stock, and implements found on an estate, and any other property whatever, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the proprietor, may be made seizable for the debt. As the Bill stands at present, everything found on the estate whether belonging to the proprietor or not, is made subject to seizure, which would be hard upon the manager, kankanies, and labourers.

They further recommend the insertion of new clauses to provide for defaulters being made liable in interest, for the removal for safe custody of moveable property, for assimilating the costs and charges of recovery with those adopted in the Estates' Medical Wants Bill, for breaking open buildings for purposes of seizure, and for returning to the owner the overplus, if any, arising from the sale of property.

HENRY T. IRVING,
R. F. MORGAN,
JOHN DOUGLAS,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
W. ROSE,
W. M. LEAKE.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 13th January, 1873.

XIX.

PUBLIC DEFAULTERS BILL.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill: "An Ordinance to prescribe the order in which the property of public defaulters may, in certain cases, be seized and sold."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1873.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 27th November, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to Report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance to prescribe the order in which the property of public defaulters may, in certain cases, be seized and sold.'

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"The Hon'ble J. DOUGLAS, Auditor-General.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire. } Unofficial Members."
"D. WILSON, Esquire, }

PUBLIC DEFAULTERS BILL.

REPORT.

PUBLIC DEFAULTERS BILL.

Report.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to report upon the Bill, "*To prescribe the order in which the property of public defaulters may, in certain cases, be seized and sold,*" have had under consideration the expediency of recommending an enlargement of the provisions of the Bill so as to meet all cases of seizure, and not those only for the recovery of the assessment tax under the Police Ordinance, or the commutation rates under the Labour and Paddy Tax Ordinances. But they do not consider such general enlargement necessary. Such of its provisions as were applicable to the seizure and sale of property under the Medical and Branch Roads Assessment Bills have been incorporated with them.

The Sub-Committee recommend a slight alteration in the wording of the proviso attached to section 1.

RICHARD F. MORGAN,
JOHN DOUGLAS,
M. COOMARA SWAMY
D. WILSON.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 1st February, 1873.

XX.

LICENSING BILL.

REPORT of a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to Report upon the Bill: "An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1873.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 11th December, 1872.

"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to Report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.'

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"The Hon'ble J. DOUGLAS, Auditor-General.

"C. P. LAYARD, Esq., Government Agent, Western Province.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
"W. ROSE, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

LICENSING BILL.

REPORT.

LICENSING BILL.

Report.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider the draft of an Ordinance entitled "*The Licensing Ordinance*, 1872," beg leave to report as follows:—

Many suggestions for the improvement of the Bill were received by them from the members of the Total Abstinence Society of Colombo, and from other gentlemen belonging to the Public Service. Such of them as the Committee have adopted will be noticed as the proposed amendments in the various clauses are specified.

Clause 4.—It is recommended that "ginger or spruce beer" should be excluded from the operation of this Bill, and the word "hotel" be defined. A communication was received from some members of the trading community of Colombo, expressing their opinion that "retail" should be held to mean the sale of more than a dozen bottles or two gallons. This is the limit prescribed by the Bill, and is identical with that which is found in Australia, Mauritius, and other Colonies. The Committee see no necessity for adopting a different usage here.

Clause 6.—Amendments are required to make a month's notice compulsory on those who apply for a license to sell intoxicating liquor. This would enable persons who think that the application should not be granted to state their objections to the Government Agent, who will thus have ample time to investigate them. It is advisable to give the right of appeal to the Governor, both in cases where the license is refused, and in those where it is allowed. Subject to this reservation, the entire discretion of granting or refusing licenses is left to the Government Agents. It has not been thought desirable to adopt a recommendation made to them, to the effect that this power should be transferred to the District Judges, or Police Magistrates, or Municipal Councils.

Clause 8.—This is new, and intended to prevent the sale of liquor in secreted places, in buildings having backdoors and appurtenances. Endeavours should be made to confine the sale to some specified room or shed, open to public view, so that those who go there, as well as what takes place in the premises, may be witnessed by all. The application for a license should be always accompanied with the plan of the building. This clause also provides against the transfer of licenses.

Clause 9.—The Committee are of opinion that "the license to sell intoxicating liquor generally," and not to be drunk on the premises, should be on a stamp of twenty-five Rupees instead of fifty.

Clause 10.—It is proposed to omit this, as there is a new clause inserted (43) giving the Government Agents a general authority to withdraw licenses on convictions. It is not necessary to restrict their power so that they could not act except in cases where two or three convictions have been recorded. In the spirit of this amendment corresponding alterations will have to be made in all the clauses relating to this point.

Clause 12.—This is an important provision, and calculated in some degree to check the illicit sale of intoxicating liquor. With a view to overcome also the evils arising from the illicit sale of arrack in the rural districts, the Committee suggest that this clause should be made applicable equally to "the produce of the cocoanut or other description of palm, or sugar cane."

Clause 15.—In dealing with this clause, the Committee had to consider whether women should be excluded from taverns. Whilst it might be an advantage to do this in the low country, it appeared doubtful whether such a rigorous provision might not prove to be a hardship in the cold and wet climate of the hills. It is thought that, for the present, it would be enough to confer the power of excluding women on Village Councils, wherever these are established.

Clause 18.—This is a new clause, and enjoins that taverns should be properly lit up, and tavern-keepers should prevent their customers from loitering or taking any food there. Dancing and music there are likewise prohibited.

Clause 20.—The fines for affixing false notices of license are raised, for the first offence, from twenty to fifty Rupees, and for the second offence, from fifty to one hundred Rupees.

Clause 22.—It is suggested that the sale of liquor or arrack to any "habitual drunkard" should also be made an offence under this clause.

Clause 25.—Amendments are to be made here for preventing the sale of intoxicating liquor or arrack on credit or trust, and for the restoration of any thing taken in pledge, barter, or exchange, to the person from whom the same was received. The former provision is new, and the latter modification essential, as otherwise tavern-keepers might be able to defeat the object of the clause by accepting in pledge, barter or exchange valuable articles out of which both the fine and the value of the liquor could be easily paid. The fine of ten Rupees imposed under this clause is small, and should be raised to fifty Rupees.

Clause 28.—A new provision is to be introduced to prevent the hawking of intoxicating liquor.

Clause 35.—The importation of white or methylated spirits is prohibited, except for medical and scientific purposes, and under a license obtained from the Colonial Secretary.

Clause 36.—It is considered that a single Justice of the Peace should have the power of ordering taverns to be closed during, or in anticipation of, a tumult or riot. It may not be always easy to bring two Justices together, as the draft Bill requires, to act in such an emergency.

Clause 37.—The hour of closing taverns at night is fixed at eight instead of nine, as is the case at present; power being reserved to the Government, or, where the place is brought under the operation of the Village Communities Ordinance, to the Village Council, to alter the hour, if found necessary.

Clause 41.—A new provision is inserted whereby the delivery of intoxicating liquor is held to be sufficient evidence of its sale. This presumption it is for the party accused to rebut by contrary evidence.

Clause 42.—Persons deprived of their licenses are debarred from being employed to sell intoxicating liquor, and from having any interest in such trade.

Clause 43.—This has been already noticed.

Schedule A.—It is proposed to repeal also clause 14 of Ordinance 4 of 1841.

Schedule B.—A more complete list of ingredients that should not be mixed with liquor for adulteration is appended.

It was suggested that two-thirds of the population of a village or district should have the power of vetoing the establishment of taverns in their villages or districts. It was also recommended that Village Councils, where they are established, should be invested with a similar privilege. The Committee are of opinion that, in the first case, it would be difficult to bring such a rule into practice, and, in the second, it would be premature to entrust such powers to the Village Communities. The inhabitants will always have the right of appealing to the Governor, when licenses are granted for establishing taverns to which they entertain any objection.

The Sub-Committee have in many cases extended the operation of this Bill to Taverns also, but as it deals principally with restrictions relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor, an early opportunity should be availed of to re-consider the existing law affecting the sale of Arrack, with a view to make such improvements in it as would conduce to the suppression of drunkenness arising from this source.

RICHARD F. MORGAN,
JOHN DOUGLAS,
CHARLES P. LAYARD,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
D. WILSON,
W. ROSE.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 1st February, 1873.

XXI.

CEYLON.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

DURING THE SESSION OF 1872—1873.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1873.

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REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ARREARS OF REVENUE of former Years	.	.	.	32156	13	8¾
Revenue of the Current Year.						
CUSTOMS.						
Imports	240728	11	11			
Warehouse Rent, &c.	4821	5	8			
				245549	17	7
PORT AND HARBOUR DUES.						
Port Clearances	7325	8	1			
Boats and Moorings	209	16	6			
Pilotage	1945	10	3			
				9480	14	10
LAND SALES.						
Waste Lands	71138	18	10½			
Cinnamon Lands	2361	0	9			
				73499	19	7½
LAND REVENUE.						
Paddy	81709	8	5¾			
Fine Grain, &c.	5808	11	5¾			
Gardens	712	15	3½			
Rent of Lands	522	19	1¼			
Toonhaul Lands	10	3	0			
Plumbago &c	1012	3	5			
Tythes redeemed	163	16	7			
				89939	17	4
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LANDS.						
Tolls on Bridges, Canals, &c.	33624	18	6¼			
Government Buildings and Houses	2082	5	4¼			
Rent of Civil Government Quarters	0	0	0			
				35707	3	10½
LICENSES.						
Arrack and Toddy	148258	11	0½			
Stills	1011	0	0			
Wholesale Dealers	126	0	0			
Retail of Spirits	142	0	0			
Opium	52	0	0			
Fire Arms	406	3	6			
Carriers'	3240	9	0			
Palanquin Carriages	27	0	0			
Retail of Salt	3900	0	0			
Marriage	135	0	0			
Butchers'	41	0	0			
Cargo Boats, &c.	183	16	0			
Chunks	543	10	8			
Elephants	561	0	0			
				158627	10	2½
STAMPS.						
Judicial and Blank	61126	6	7			
Postage	14505	18	1¼			
Composition Duty on Bank Notes	2945	7	1			
				78577	11	9¼
TAXES.						
Immoveable Property within Towns	.	.	.	3031	18	7¾
POSTAGE.						
On Letters, Newspapers, &c.	.	.	.	2303	16	10½
FINES AND FORFEITURES.						
Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Requests, and Police Courts	5902	12	0¼			
Government Agents	3191	16	0			
				9094	8	0¼
Carried forward	.	.	.	737969	12	6

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Establishments.	Salaries. Fixed. £	s.	d.	Salaries. Provisional. £	s.	d.	Allowances. £	s.	d.	Contingencies. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.															
His Excellency the Governor	8031	3	0	239	3	0	0	0	0	36	5	5	8306	11	5
Secretariat	10126	9	10½	1574	0	7½	100	0	0	3196	0	4½	15206	10	10½
Treasury	3431	0	0	59	9	6	440	1	0½	236	7	7½	4166	18	2
Audit Office	3538	10	11	456	0	0	0	0	0	220	18	8	4215	9	7
PROVINCIAL AGENCIES.															
Western Province	8396	4	10	1372	5	4	152	0	0	316	17	10½	10237	8	0½
North-Western Province	5409	5	8	1332	13	7	158	0	0	85	3	8½	6985	2	11½
Southern do.	7147	6	9	195	18	0	33	0	0	113	15	0	7789	19	9
Eastern do.	5014	1	9	87	15	0	0	0	0	88	5	2½	5190	1	11½
Northern do.	8520	17	10	166	12	0	11	5	0	212	15	2	8911	10	0
Central do.	8629	10	7	701	8	1	0	0	0	212	1	5	9543	0	1
Public Works Department	22246	8	11	8311	13	2	0	0	0	3840	7	3½	34398	9	4½
Survey Department	6813	8	11	11941	0	2	0	0	0	1494	0	6	20248	9	7
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.															
Western Province / North-Western Province	6196	7	0	715	4	0	0	0	0	494	13	3	7706	4	3
Southern Province	2233	0	0	287	12	9	0	0	0	137	2	3	2657	15	0
Eastern do.	586	12	11	27	7	0	0	0	0	36	4	7	650	4	6
Northern do.	1912	0	0	167	5	2	0	0	0	53	12	7	2132	17	9
HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.															
Master Attendant, Colombo	707	10	0	615	5	0	50	0	0	224	2	2	1596	17	2
Do. Galle	549	0	0	1131	0	0	0	0	0	354	15	1	2034	15	1
Do. Trincomalee	40	0	0	631	11	0	0	0	0	304	12	11	976	3	11
POST OFFICE.															
Western Province	2293	13	10½	768	18	4½	54	0	0	742	8	10	3859	1	1
North-Western Province	526	0	0	88	16	0	0	0	0	72	1	9½	686	17	9½
Southern do.	738	0	0	567	11	3	0	0	0	164	10	7	1270	1	10
Eastern do.	88	10	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	50	1	6	212	11	6
Northern do.	329	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	105	3	11½	500	3	11½
Central do	1362	0	0	573	0	0	18	0	0	149	15	4	2102	15	4
Royal Botanic Garden	739	1	0	721	7	2½	0	0	0	171	7	4	1634	15	6½
JUDICIAL.															
Supreme Court, Chief Justice	2770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2770	0	0
Senior and Junior Justices	3885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3885	0	0
Registry, Supreme Court	2111	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	11	3	2129	7	3
Queen's Advocate, and Deputy Queen's Advocate	5063	18	8	240	0	0	0	0	0	47	13	0	5351	11	8
DISTRICT COURTS.															
Anuradhapura	250	1	6½	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	5	253	0	11½
Badulla	1112	18	8	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	13	0	1116	11	8
Batticaloa	1184	0	0	102	7	6	0	0	0	21	5	0	1307	12	6
Colombo	2110	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	6	2175	1	6
Chilaw	864	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	864	17	2
Galle	1914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	11	3	1934	11	3
Jaffna	1446	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	11	1470	0	11
Kalutara	1341	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	4	1368	2	4
Kandy	2023	5	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	10	13	1	2045	18	9
Kegalla	819	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	9	941	6	9
Kurunégala	1347	5	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	9	1426	15	9
Mannár	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	6	271	16	6
Matara	1013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	18	8	1017	18	8
Mullaittivu	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	7	184	2	7
Negombo	1339	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	7	13	9	1382	13	9
Ratnapura	983	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	1041	9	0
Tangalla	904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	17	0	914	17	0
Trincomalee	361	10	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	4	19	0	370	19	0
Carried forward	149558	1	6¼	3561	13	8¼	1019	6	0½	13537	15	2	197776	16	5½

REVENUE—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	.	.	.	737969	12	6
GOVERNMENT VESSELS	.	.	.	695	5	1½
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.						
Salt	68533	15	5			
Arrack and Rum	23	6	8			
Stores, &c.	37438	7	2½			
Timber	5241	7	5¾			
Weights and Measures	291	11	1			
Unserviceable Stores	1927	18	5¼			
Sundries	322	15	8½			
				113779	1	7
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH	.	.	.	475	0	0
REIMBURSEMENTS, &c.						
Cost of Police within Municipalities	9824	16	2			
Hospital Stoppages	14	7	8			
Government *Gazettes*, &c.	346	12	10			
Survey Fees	9485	19	10			
School Fees, Books, Stationery, &c.	3123	1	8¾			
Value of Prison Labour	1316	6	1½			
Maintenance of Prisoners and dieting Patients in Hospital	868	0	10¼			
Passage-money of Immigrant Coolies	2487	16	6			
Assessment Tax under Ordinance No. 16 of 1865	103	2	5			
Collections at Cemeteries	46	9	8			
Value of Tools lost	146	17	10½			
Repayment of Expenses incurred on Irrigation Works	61	18	9			
Sundries	1171	15	0½			
				28997	5	5½
INTEREST.						
On Loan Board Funds	1426	12	2¾			
On Arrears of Revenue	2167	11	2½			
On Indian and Local Investments	13189	18	11			
				16784	2	4¼
MISCELLANEOUS.						
On account of deficiency of Troops	10212	10	0			
Subscription to Widows' Pension Fund	24	14	5			
Over-payments recovered and Incidental Receipts	13081	16	6¼			
				23319	0	11¼
PEARL FISHERY	.	.	.	40	3	10
SPECIAL RECEIPTS.						
Fees for the preparation of Title Deeds	917	11	1			
Incidental	4	4	0			
				921	15	1
RAILWAY RECEIPTS.						
Passengers and Goods Traffic, &c.	196856	11	7			
Conveyance of Mails	1408	6	8			
				198264	18	3
RECEIPTS BY THE CROWN AGENTS, LONDON.						
Subscription to Widows' Pension Fund	246	0	0			
Incidental Receipts	186	18	7			
				432	18	7
Carried forward	.	.	.	1121679	3	8½

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Salaries. Fixed. £	s.	d.	Salaries. Provisional. £	s.	d.	Allowances. £	s.	d.	Contingencies. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
Brought forward..	149558	1	6¾	33661	13	8¼	1019	6	0½	13537	15	2	197776	16	5½
COURTS OF REQUESTS AND POLICE COURTS.															
Avisawella and Pasyala . . .	570	5	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	6	653	1	6
Balapitimodata . . .	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	0	601	18	0
Batticaloa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombo	2229	19	11	99	6	0	0	0	0	39	14	0	2368	19	11
Chávakachchéri	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	3	174	10	3
Dumbulla	630	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	705	5	6
Galle	984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	18	0	990	18	0
Galagedara	600	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	6	604	13	0
Gampola, Náwalapitiya, Pussellawa .	644	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	9	802	19	9
Hapotale	467	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	6	9
Hambantota	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	182	6	0
Jaffna	651	14	2	96	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	7	765	15	9
Kalpitiya	584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	590	4	0
Kandy	1160	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	6	1179	6	6
Kavts	358	0	10	115	5	1	0	0	0	8	7	0	481	12	11
Kuruné́gala	0	0	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	0	0
Mallakam	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	92	0	0
Matara	114	0	0	452	16	4	0	0	0	12	10	0	579	6	4
Matale	229	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	243	4	7
Nuwara Eliya and Maturata . .	119	0	7	55	10	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	177	13	7
Panadure	581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	8	597	16	8
Panwila and Urugala . . .	636	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	19	6	651	12	6
Point Pedro	498	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	14	0	511	1	2
Puttalam . . .	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	16	6½	243	16	6½
REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT. .	6916	11	1	0	0	0	3528	15	6	560	14	1	11006	0	8
FISCALS.															
Western	3124	14	3	686	2	2	0	0	0	64	18	8	3875	15	1
North Western	888	6	3¾	382	11	5	0	0	0	45	1	9	1315	19	5¾
Southern	1873	12	8	598	18	3	0	0	0	148	9	6	2621	0	5
Eastern	636	0	0	78	15	9	0	0	0	14	8	0	729	3	9
Northern	1411	6	0	519	11	0	0	0	0	90	2	10	2050	19	10
Central	2290	10	5	1065	1	2	0	0	0	21	11	3	3377	2	10
LOAN BOARD	608	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	9	618	11	5
ECCLESIASTICAL.															
Episcopalian and Presbyterian Church .	7610	7	3	200	13	4	874	15	9	0	0	0	8685	16	4
Director of Public Instruction .	4063	3	8	11282	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	15316	2	11
Medical Department . . .	16534	10	7	572	19	1	486	0	0	2625	1	4	17018	11	0
Police Establishment .	25[illegible]9	3	4	26098	16	0	606	13	1	156	18	9	29370	11	2
Inspector-General, Prisons . .	666	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	6	674	3	3
Superintendent, Convict Establishments .	1552	12	4	558	1	11	0	0	0	0	3	6	2111	0	9
Colonial Store . . .	2543	16	5	74	10	0	30	0	0	5	0	0	2656	6	5
Ceylon Government Railway . .	0	0	0	26749	6	8	1250	0	2	3175	12	11	31174	19	9
Crown Agents	0	0	0	400	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	725	0	0
Service Tenures Commissioner . .	0	0	0	560	14	8	0	0	0	441	6	0	1002	0	8
TOTAL . £	209052	9	6½	108161	14	9¼	8119	10	6½	20669	15	6½	346003	10	4¾

REVENUE—*continued.*

	£	s	d.
Brought forward...	1121679	3	8½
Carried forward...£	1121679	3	8½

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Services, exclusive of Establishments.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
							Total.		
PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES. *Brought forward* ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	346303	10	4¾
Paid in the Colony	11554	18	11½						
Do. England	24921	19	4						
Do. India	2915	0	8¼						
				39391	19	0¼			
REVENUE SERVICES.									
Provincial Agencies.									
Western Province	1608	12	9½						
North-Western Province	4557	0	4½						
Southern do.	3892	5	6½						
Eastern do.	1148	17	2¾						
Northern do.	5469	3	2¾						
Central do.	2451	13	3						
				19227	12	4¾			
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
Queen's Advocate	4	4	0						
Supreme Court	1277	17	4						
District and Police Courts	195	12	2½						
Agents of Provinces	90	12	3						
Fiscals	3246	11	8						
				4814	17	5½			
ECCLESIASTICAL.									
Donations in aid of Missions	.	.	.	400	0	0			
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.									
Subsistence to Paupers, &c.									
Western Province	2053	3	3						
North-Western Province	117	2	0						
Southern do.	825	16	6						
Eastern do.	362	9	9						
Northern do.	591	16	3						
Central do.	340	18	0						
				4291	5	9			
EDUCATION.									
In the Colony	5676	0	1						
England	1513	7	3						
				7189	7	4			
HOSPITALS.									
Western Province	6018	0	7¼						
North-Western Province	519	17	6						
Southern do.	1167	1	8						
Eastern do.	275	12	4¾						
Northern do.	514	6	10½						
Central do.	3461	2	1						
Inspector-General of Police	15	5	0						
				12001	6	1½			
POLICE AND GAOLS.									
Fiscal, Western Province	693	2	2						
Do. North-Western Province	1158	7	8¾						
Do. Southern do.	3164	11	4						
Do. Eastern do.	559	8	5½						
Do. Northern do.	2160	13	11						
Do. Central do.	2682	19	1						
Inspector General of Police	214	10	10						
District Judges and Police Magistrates	40	10	0						
Agents of Provinces	199	12	9						
Bengal Government	18113	10	2						
Superintendent of Convict Establishments	6373	13	4						
				35891	19	9½			
RENT.									
Treasurer	0	0	0						
Director of Public Works	270	0	0						
Customs	23	15	0						
Postmaster-General	42	12	0						
Registrar-General	537	7	6						
Agents of Provinces	128	0	0						
District Judges and Police Magistrates	35	0	0						
Director of Public Instruction	1099	10	1						
Principal Civil Medical Officer	52	0	0						
Inspector-General of Police	995	2	10						
Queen's Advocate	9	15	0						
Fiscals of the Provinces	115	5	0						
				3308	7	8			
TRANSPORT.									
His Excellency the Governor	579	13	3						
Secretariat	194	16	3						
Treasurer	1171	8	2						
Audit Office	178	5	9						
Public Works Department	4557	13	2						
Survey Department	1021	3	9						
Director of Royal Botanic Garden	123	17	0						
Customs and Masters Attendant	143	12	6						
Postmaster-General	167	17	1						
Registration Department	136	5	6						
Provincial Agencies									
Western Province	614	4	1						
North-Western Province	479	1	8						
Southern do.	596	6	0						
Eastern do.	102	18	0						
Northern do.	776	11	2						
Central do.	922	13	0						
Carried forward ..	12368	6	4	126579	15	6¼	346303	10	4¾

REVENUE—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£	1121679	3	8½
TOTAL	£	1121679	3	8½

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Services, exclusive of Establishments.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward...	12368	6	4	126519	15	6½	346303	10	4¾
Queen's Advocate	10	2	0						
Deputy Queen's Advocate	0	0	0						
District Judges, Police Magistrates, and Commissioners of Requests	1012	4	3						
Director of Public Instruction	901	13	5						
Principal Civil Medical Officer	361	14	2						
Inspector General of Police	2285	5	3						
Inspector-General of Prisons	97	16	0						
Fiscal, Western Province	0	0	0						
Do. North-Western Province	21	15	0						
Do. Southern do.	0	6	9						
Do. Eastern do.	32	4	6						
Do. Northern do.	27	3	0						
Do. Central do	16	11	0						
Service Tenures Commissioner	691	17	9						
				17859	19	5			
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS	.	.	.	10078	2	4			
WORKS AND BUILDINGS	.	.	.	17009	7	9			
ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES	.	.	.	167625	4	5			
REDEMPTION OF DUTCH CREDIT BRIEVEN	.	.	.	0	0	0			
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Treasurer	19264	14	5¼						
Surveyor-General	5213	0	7¼						
Director of Public Works	19	8	4½						
Director of Botanical Gardens	212	19	6½						
Provincial Agencies									
Western Province	339	6	9						
North-Western Province	270	1	5½						
Southern do.	221	1	3						
Eastern do.	202	10	0						
Northern do.	1028	3	10						
Central do.	461	10	6						
Inspector-General of Police	2222	18	5						
Crown Agents	7319	15	8						
Government and Agents in India	111	0	8						
Post Office	5163	8	1						
Queen's Advocate	50	0	0						
Registrar-General	8611	0	6¼						
				51077	0	1¼			
INTEREST.									
Treasurer	131	8	3						
Crown Agents	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	195	15	9			
COLONIAL STORE.									
Expenditure in Ceylon	11373	16	0						
Do. England	2108[illegible]	19	0						
Do. India	501	8	8						
				33964	3	8			
CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS MILITARY EXPENDITURE	.	.	.	160000	0	0			
GOVERNMENT VESSELS	.	.	.	14670	19	1			
REFUND OF DUTIES, DRAWBACKS, &c.	.	.	.	977	0	1			
LANDS TAKEN FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES	.	.	.	361	5	0			
IMMIGRATION	.	.	.	6250	5	1¼			
ENQUIRY INTO THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEARL OYSTER	.	.	.	0	0	0			
RAILWAY SERVICES.									
Contribution to Sinking Fund and Interest on Debentures	57874	0	0						
Railway Working Expenses	51417	12	9						
				109291	12	9			
							717880	11	0½
							1064181	1	5
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure				.	.	.	57495	2	3½
				TOTAL—£			1121679	3	8¼

	Roads			Works.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Sums charged on Balances	15896	13	1	5749	10	2¾
Do. Surplus Funds	39493	5	0¼	—		
TOTAL—	55389	18	4¼	5749	10	2¾

Audit Office,
Colombo, 5th April, 1872.

JOHN DOUGLAS.
Auditor-General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE OF CEYLON FOR THE YEARS 1870 AND 1871.

	Revenue of 1870.			Revenue of 1871.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.—Arrears of Revenue of former years -	23134	16	4½	32156	13	8¾	9021	17	4¼	—		
2.—CUSTOMS.												
Imports, &c. - - -	250794	0	4	245549	17	7	—			5244	2	9
3.—PORT AND HARBOUR DUES.												
Port Clearances - -	6443	9	7	7325	8	1	881	18	6	—		
Boats and Moorings - -	123	4	6	209	16	6	86	12	0	—		
Pilotage - - -	1771	5	6	1945	10	3	174	4	9	—		
4.—LAND SALES.												
Waste Lands - -	40483	18	3	71138	18	10½	30655	0	7½	—		
Cinnamon Gardens - -	1773	7	8	2361	0	9	587	13	1	—		
5.—LAND REVENUE.												
Paddy - - -	98754	15	3	81709	8	5¼	—			17045	6	9¼
Fine Grain - - -	7068	9	0¼	5808	11	5¾	—			1259	17	6½
Gardens - - -	2076	11	9	712	15	3¼	—			1363	16	5¾
Tythes redeemed - -	151	3	3	163	16	7	12	13	4	—		
Rent of Lands - -	352	6	8¼	522	19	1¼	170	12	5	—		
Royalty on Plumbago, &c. -	680	6	0¼	1012	3	5	331	17	4¼	—		
Toonhand Lands - -	4	11	0	10	3	0	5	12	0	—		
6.—RENTS, Exclusive of Lands.												
Tolls on Bridges, Canals, &c. -	35810	1	6½	33624	18	6¼	—			2185	3	0¼
Rent of Govt. Buildings and Houses	1971	7	7	2082	5	4¼	110	17	9¼	—		
7.—LICENSES.												
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy - -	127970	19	1¼	148258	11	0½	20287	11	10¾	—		
Stills - - -	961	11	4	1011	0	0	49	5	8	—		
Wholesale dealers in Arrack -	138	0	0	126	0	0	—			12	0	0
Chunks - - -	514	17	10	543	10	8	28	12	10	—		
Fire Arms - - -	326	8	0	406	3	6	79	15	6	—		
Retail of other Spirits - -	106	0	0	142	0	0	36	0	0	—		
Retail of Opium - -	36	0	0	52	0	0	16	0	0	—		
Carriers' - - -	3170	13	6	3240	9	0	69	15	6	—		
Boats, &c. - - -	143	14	0	183	16	0	40	2	0	—		
Palanquin Carriages - -	20	0	0	27	0	0	7	0	0	—		
Butchers' - - -	25	0	0	41	0	0	16	0	0	—		
Marriages - - -	102	12	0	135	0	0	32	8	0	—		
Retail of Salt - -	3840	0	0	3900	0	0	60	0	0	-		
Elephants - - -	136	0	0	561	0	0	425	0	0	—		
8.—STAMPS.												
Judicial and Blank - -	59791	4	9¾	61126	6	7	1335	1	9¼	—		
Postage - - -	14659	15	8½	14505	18	1¼	—			153	17	7¼
Composition Duty on Bank Notes -	2546	10	3	2945	7	1	398	16	10	—		
9.—TAXES.												
On immoveable property within Towns	4394	5	8¼	3031	18	7¾	—			1362	7	0½
10.—POSTAGE.												
On Public and Private letters - -	2499	5	3½	2303	16	10½	—			195	8	5
11.—FINES AND FORFEITURES.												
Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Requests, and Police Courts -	5901	10	0½	5902	12	0¼	1	1	11¾	—		
Government Agents -	848	19	0¼	3191	16	0	2342	16	11¼	—		
Carried forward ...	699527	3	11¾	737969	12	6	67264	8	1¾	28821	19	7½

	Revenue of 1870.	Revenue of 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	699527 3 11¾	737969 12 6	67264 8 1¾	28821 19 7½
12.—GOVERNMENT VESSELS -	—	695 5 1½	695 5 1½	—
13.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.				
Salt - - -	68556 2 1	68533 15 5	—	22 6 8
Arrack and Rum - -	6489 19 0½	23 6 8	—	6466 12 4½
Timber - - -	3814 7 2¼	5241 7 5¼	1427 0 3	—
Weights and Measures - -	310 0 9	291 11 1	—	18 9 8
Colonial Stores - -	40229 14 6	37438 7 2½	—	2791 7 3½
Unserviceable Stores - -	753 10 8¾	1927 18 5¼	1174 7 8½	—
Sundries - - -	246 12 6	322 15 3½	76 2 9½	—
14.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH -	2130 12 3½	475 0 0	—	1655 12 3½
15.—REIMBURSEMENTS, &c.				
Hospital Stoppages - -	96 11 9	14 7 8	—	82 4 1
Government Gazettes, &c. -	275 10 2½	346 12 10	71 2 7½	—
School Fees, Books, &c. - -	2995 17 7½	3123 1 8¾	127 4 1¼	—
Survey Fees - -	6470 11 9	9485 19 10	3015 8 1	—
Maintenance of Prisoners, and dieting Patients in Hospital - -	973 18 6¾	868 0 10¼	—	105 17 8½
Value of Tools lost - -	—	146 17 10½	146 17 10½	—
Value of Prison Labour - -	1571 14 11	1316 6 1½	—	255 8 9½
Collections at General Cemeteries -	81 18 9	46 9 8	—	35 9 1
Passage Money of Immigrant Coolies -	1815 13 6	2487 16 6	672 3 0	—
Sundries - - -	1365 7 9	1171 15 0½	—	193 12 8½
Assessment Tax under the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 - -	79 5 10½	103 2 5	23 16 6½	—
Expenses on account of Police recovered from Municipalities - -	10356 19 4½	9824 16 2	—	532 3 2½
Repayment of expenses incurred on Irrigation Works - -	—	61 18 9	61 18 9	—
16.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				
Overpayments recovered -	10264 4 8½	13081 16 6¼	2817 11 9¾	—
Subscription to Widows' Pension Fund	24 14 5	24 14 5	—	—
Repayment for deficiency of Troops -	12891 13 4	10212 10 0	—	2679 3 4
17.—INTEREST.				
On monies lent by the Loan Board -	1033 5 2	1426 12 2¾	393 7 0¾	—
On Arrears of Revenue - -	3357 5 10¼	2167 11 2½	—	1189 14 7¾
On Indian and local investments -	10598 2 3	13189 18 11	2591 16 8	—
18.—PEARL FISHERY - -	28 14 2	40 3 10	11 9 8	—
19.—SPECIAL RECEIPTS.				
Fees for preparation of Title Deeds -	829 8 4½	917 11 1	88 2 8½	—
Incidental and other Receipts -	1 5 3	4 4 0	2 18 9	—
20.—RAILWAY RECEIPTS -	204114 13 11	198264 18 3	—	5849 15 8
21.—RECEIPTS BY THE CROWN AGENTS.				
Subscription to Widows' Pension Fund -	246 0 0	246 0 0	—	—
Incidental Receipts, &c. - -	75 2 11	186 18 7	111 15 8	—
£	1091606 3 6¼	1121679 3 8½	80772 17 4	50699 17 1¾
		Deduct Decrease £	50699 17 1¾	
		Net Increase ... £	30073 0 2¼	

Remarks, 1871.

No. 1. The increase is only a matter of account. In former years the recoveries of Arrears of Paddy Commutation and Assessment Tax were brought to account as current revenue. They are now properly classified as Arrears.

„ 2. The decrease of £5244 2*s.* 9*d.* under the head Customs is merely one of the fluctuations of trade which will constantly occur; the Imports of the year 1870 were unusually large, while in 1871 there was a falling off under the heads Wine, Malt Liquor, Grain, Cotton Manufactures, &c., &c. The anticipation of a short crop had probably much to do with this.

„ 3. The rise in the Revenue from Port and Harbour Dues is caused partly by the increase of the trade of the Port of Colombo, owing to the opening of the Suez Canal, partly to an alteration in the mode of collecting the Tonnage Dues.

„ 4. The increase is partly apparent only, a sum of £14,477, realized by sale of Military Reserves and Buildings in the Fort, having been paid in the first instance to general revenue, and afterwards transferred as an expenditure to the Barrack Reconstruction Fund. There is however an actual increase of £16,765 under the head of "Land Sales," attributable to the great demand for Coffee Land in the Central Province, and in a minor degree for building lots in Colombo.

„ 5. The decrease in the Paddy Revenue is attributable to a number of causes. As already explained, part of the collections which formerly figured as revenue are now returned under the head of Arrears. The Maha harvest partially failed in the Western Province in 1871, whereas in 1870 it was unusually fine. In the Central Province the collection was delayed by a revision of the Commutation, on the expiration of the term of that previously existing. In the Northern, a change in some villages from the "Renting" to the Commutation system produced a temporary falling off, while a further deficiency was due to the restriction of Chena cultivation in the Southern Province.

„ 6. The decrease in the Tolls was all in the Western Province, and is one of the effects of the absorption of the carrying trade by the Railway.

„ 7. The increase in the sale of Arrack, Rum, and Toddy Farms is partly a matter of account, the revenue for the Kurunégala District and of Mannar having been collected in arrears during the first half-year of 1870. A sum of £6,489 collected from this source therefore figures under "Sale of Government Property" in 1870. There was however a general rise in the prices paid for Arrack Rents, amounting to no less than £38,000 for the Renting year (1st July, 1872, to 1st July, 1873,) which was caused partly by a return of confidence after the heavy losses experienced in 1866—1867, and partly by anticipated profits in the Central Province from the labour employed on the Náwalapitiya extension.

The increase under the head "Elephants" is caused by the duty levied under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1869 on the licenses for the capture of elephants, and on their exportation. These did not come fully into effect till late in 1870

„ 8. The increase in Judicial and Blank Stamps is partly owing to the control now exercised by the Queen's Advocate's Department over Testamentary business, ensuring a more punctual payment of Stamp Dues in these cases.

„ 11. The increase of £2,312 is due to the discovery and confiscation sale of a large quantity of illegally felled timber in the Eastern Province.

„ 12 The receipts from Government Vessels (£695) are a new source of revenue consequent on the arrival of the Colonial Steamer "Serendib."

„ 13. The decrease of £6,166 under the head of "Sale of Government Property"—Arrack and Rum—was, as already explained, owing to certain collections made in arrears in 1870 having been brought to account in 1870 under this head, whereas the Farms appear under the head "Licenses" in 1871.

The increase in the revenue from Timber is in the Eastern Province, where the felling of Timber had been restricted in the year 1870

The decrease under the head "Colonial Stores" is a matter of account; the result of the introduction of a system by which the value of stores issued to some Departments is debited direct to their votes, instead of being recovered and credited under this head. A corresponding decrease was thereby effected in the expenditure of the Department.

The sale of unserviceable stores is a mere casual receipt.

„ 14. The receipts under the head "Electric Telegraph" are mere payments on account of an outstanding account.

„ 15. The increase under the head "Survey Fees" is due to the adoption of a new system, under which these fees are brought at once to account as revenue, instead of being placed in deposit till the issue of the Plans. The collections of 1871 therefore include the revenue proper of that year and portions of the revenues of previous years.

„ 16. The items "Over-payments recovered," is a casual and fluctuating receipt, arising from surcharges.

The number of Troops in the Island was larger in 1871 than in 1870, in consequence partly of the withdrawal of the Ceylon Rifles from Labuan; the repayment by the Military authorities on account of deficiency of strength was therefore less in 1871 than in 1870.

„ 17. The falling off under the head "Interest on Arrears of Revenue" shews that the rented revenue was more punctually collected in 1871 than in 1870.

The increase of interest on Indian and Local investments is owing to the second half-year's interest on our Indian Securities for 1870 having been received in 1871. There was thus a short payment in 1870 against a double payment in 1871.

„ 20. The falling off in the Railway receipts was occasioned by the shortness of the Coffee Crop of 1871. There was less Coffee to send to Colombo for shipment.

Audit Office,
Colombo, 9th April, 1872.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEARS 1870 AND 1871.

		Expenditure of 1870.	Expenditure of 1871.	Increase	Decrease.
	ESTABLISHMENTS; INCLUDING FIXED AND PROVISIONAL SALARIES, ALLOWANCES, AND CONTINGENCIES.				
	CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	His Excellency the Governor -	8321 9 2	8306 11 5	—	14 17 9
2	Secretariat - - -	14386 8 3¼	15206 10 10½	820 2 7¼	—
3	Treasury - - -	4457 19 7	4166 18 2	—	291 1 5
4	Audit Office - - -	4136 11 10	4215 9 7	78 17 9	—
	PROVINCIAL AGENCIES.				
5	Western Province - -	10221 1 11¼	10237 8 0½	16 6 0¾	—
6	North-Western Province - -	6738 11 6¾	6985 2 11½	246 11 4¾	—
7	Southern do. - -	7547 10 3	7789 19 9	242 9 6	—
8	Eastern do. - -	4994 1 1¼	5190 1 11½	195 17 10¼	—
9	Northern do. - -	8913 14 0	8914 10 0	0 16 0	—
10	Central do. - -	9427 8 9	9543 0 1	115 11 4	—
11	Public Works Department -	32338 9 1	34398 9 4½	2060 0 3½	—
12	Survey Department - -	19498 14 6½	20248 9 7	749 15 0½	—
13	Customs Department - -	13180 0 5	13147 1 6	—	32 18 11
14	Masters Attendant - -	4599 7 0	4607 16 2	208 9 2	—
15	Post Offices - - -	8976 6 1½	8934 11 6	—	41 14 7½
16	Royal Botanic Garden - -	1556 9 2	1634 15 6½	78 6 4½	—
	JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.				
17	Supreme Court Judges - -	6814 0 0	6655 0 0	—	159 0 0
18	Queen's Advocate, and Deputy Queen's Advocate - - -	5270 18 0	5351 11 8	80 13 8	—
19	Registrar, Supreme Court -	2147 16 2	2129 7 3	—	18 8 11
	DISTRICT COURTS, POLICE COURTS, AND COURTS OF REQUESTS.				
20	Western Province - -	10114 15 10	10528 11 5	413 15 7	—
21	North Western Province -	3719 14 1½	3667 13 5½	—	52 0 8
22	Southern do. -	6138 14 8	6221 0 3	82 5 7	—
23	Eastern do. -	1954 17 9	1678 11 6		276 6 3
24	Northern do. -	4726 5 0½	4204 1 0½	—	522 4 0
25	Central do. -	8195 11 9	8024 11 7	—	171 0 2
26	Registration Department -	10626 17 2	11006 0 8	379 3 6	—
	FISCALS.				
27	Western Province - -	3822 16 8	3875 15 1	52 18 5	—
28	North-Western Province - -	1436 19 8	1315 19 5¾	—	121 0 2¼
29	Southern do. - -	2625 3 5	2621 0 5	—	4 3 0
30	Eastern do. - -	721 19 5	729 3 9	7 4 4	—
31	Northern do. - -	1988 0 2	2050 19 10	62 19 8	—
32	Central do. - -	3399 17 1	3377 2 10	—	22 14 3
33	Loan Board - - -	651 9 6¼	618 11 5	—	32 17 7¼
34	Ecclesiastical Establishments -	9991 12 7½	8685 16 4	—	1305 16 3½
35	Director of Public Instruction -	14112 19 10	15346 2 11	1233 3 1	—
36	Medical Department - -	16658 14 0¾	17018 11 0	379 16 11¼	—
37	Police Establishment - -	27794 11 5	29370 11 2	1575 19 9	—
38	Inspector-General of Prisons -	869 18 9	674 3 3	—	195 15 6
39	Superintendent, Convict Establishments	2292 12 10	2111 0 9	—	181 12 1
40	Colonial Store - -	2628 5 10	2656 6 5	28 0 7	—
41	Service Tenures Commissioner -	689 7 11	1002 0 8	312 12 9	—
42	Ceylon Government Railway -	30258 17 9	31134 19 9	876 2 0	—
43	Crown Agents in London - -	525 0 0	725 0 0	200 0 0	—
	£	339252 2 9½	346303 10 4¾	10197 19 2¾	3446 11 7½

		Expenditure of 1870.	Expenditure of 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
	SERVICES, EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
44	Pensions and Retired Allowances -	39255 7 10½	39391 19 0¼	136 11 1¾	—
45	Revenue Services - -	16983 15 9	19227 12 4¾	2243 16 7¾	—
46	Administration of Justice - -	4083 8 10	4814 17 5½	731 8 7½	—
47	Ecclesiastical - -	400 0 0	400 0 0	—	—
48	Charitable Allowances - -	4006 19 9	4291 5 9	284 6 0	—
49	Education - - -	5399 15 5	7189 7 4	1789 11 11	—
50	Hospitals - - -	11261 10 9½	12001 6 1½	742 15 4	—
51	Police and Gaols - -	17269 11 8½	35891 19 9¼	18622 8 0¾	—
52	Rent - - -	3037 12 2	3308 7 8	270 15 6	—
53	Transport - - -	17749 17 3	17859 19 5	110 2 2	—
54	Conveyance of Mails - -	9648 18 10	10078 2 4	429 3 6	—
55	Works and Buildings - -	21048 2 1	17009 7 9	—	4038 14 4
56	Roads, Streets, and Bridges -	164506 5 6¼	167625 4 5	3118 18 10¼	—
57	Miscellaneous - -	34005 9 9	51077 0 1½	17071 10 4¼	—
58	Redemption of Dutch Credit Brieven -	109 14 2	--	—	109 14 2
59	Interest - - -	226 14 3	195 15 9	—	30 18 6
60	Colonial Store - -	48962 6 7	35964 3 8	—	12998 2 11
61	Contribution towards Military Expenditure - - -	160000 0 0	160000 0 0	—	—
62	Government Vessels - -	10000 0 0	14670 19 1	4670 19 1	—
63	Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. -	1707 17 9	977 0 1	—	730 17 8
64	Lands for public purposes -	206 5 0	361 5 0	155 0 0	—
65	Immigration - -	5618 10 6¼	6250 5 1¾	631 14 7½	—
66	Enquiry into the Cultivation of the Pearl Oyster - - -	805 11 1	—	—	805 11 1
67	Railway Services - -	111324 18 5	109291 12 9	—	2033 5 8
	£	687618 13 6½	717880 11 0¼	51009 1 9¾	20747 4 4
	RECAPITULATION.				
	Establishments - -	339252 2 9½	346303 10 4¾	7051 7 7¼	—
	Services, exclusive of Establishments -	687618 13 6½	717880 11 0¼	30261 17 5¼	—
	TOTAL—£	1026870 16 4	1064184 1 5	37313 5 1	—

Audit Office,
Colombo, 20th April, 1872.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE FOREGOING.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1.—THE GOVERNOR.			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries -	- 0 0 3		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 18 3 9		
		18 4 0	
Deduct Increase on Provisional Salaries -	- -	3 6 3	
Net Decrease -			14 17 9
2.—SECRETARIAT.			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 130 9 5¾		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 49 10 7½		
Do. Office Contingencies -	- 640 2 6		
Net Increase -			820 2 7¼
3.—TREASURY.			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 154 19 1		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 0 10 6		
Do. Allowances - -	- 213 17 0		
		369 6 7	
Deduct Increase on Office Contingencies -	- -	78 5 2	
Net Decrease -			291 1 5

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4.—Audit Office.			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 82 13 2		
Deduct decrease on Office Contingencies -	- 3 15 5		
Net Increase -			78 17 9
Provincial Agencies :—			
5.—*Western Province.*			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- —	75 5 10	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 31 19 3		
Do. Office Contingencies -	- 27 0 6¼		
		58 19 9¼	
Net Increase -			16 6 0¾
6.—*North-Western Province.*			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- 231 15 2		
Do. Office Contingencies -	- 19 1 11½		
Do. Allowances - -	- 48 1 8		
		298 18 9½	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- -	52 7 4¾	
Net Increase -			246 11 4¾
7.—*Southern Province.*			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 184 2 2		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 59 18 0		
		244 0 2	
Deduct decrease on Office Contingencies -	- -	1 10 8	
Net Increase -			242 9 6
8.—*Eastern Province.*			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 166 8 2¼		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 12 0 0		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 17 9 8		
Net Increase -			195 17 10¼
9.—*Northern Province.*			
Increase on Office Contingencies - -	- 49 1 9		
Do. Allowances - -	- 0 15 0		
		49 16 9	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- -	49 0 9	
Net Increase -			0 16 0
10.—*Central Province.*			
Increase on Provisional Salaries -	- —	161 10 1	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 40 19 11		
Do. Office Contingencies -	- 4 18 0		
		45 18 9	
Net Increase -			115 11 4
11.—Public Works Department.			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 570 2 3		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 398 1 11		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 1091 16 1½		
Net Increase -			2060 0 3½
12.—Survey Department.			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- 325 5 2		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 453 13 11½		
		778 19 1½	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- -	29 4 1	
Net Increase -			749 15 0½
13.—Customs Department.			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 68 6 9		
Do Provisional Salaries - -	- 142 11 10		
		210 18 7	
Deduct increase on Office Contingencies -	- -	177 19 8	
Net Decrease -			32 18 11

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14.—Masters Attendant.			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- 35 7 9		
Do. Allowances - -	- 50 0 0		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 123 1 5		
Net Increase -			208 9 2
15.—Post Offices.			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- —	65 14 6¾	
Deduct increase on Provisional Salaries -	- 13 17 1¾		
Do. Office Contingencies -	- 7 2 9½		
		20 19 11¼	
Net Decrease -			44 14 7½
16.—Royal Botanic Gardens.			
Increase on Office Contingencies - -	- —	102 6 11	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 18 14 11		
Do. Provisional Salaries -	- 5 5 .7½		
		24 0 6½	
Net Increase -			78 6 4½
JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.			
17.—Supreme Court Judges.			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- -	159 0 0	
18.—Queen's Advocate and Deputy Queen's Advocate.			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- 97 10 0		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 24 17 0		
		122 7 0	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- -	41 13 4	
Net Increase -			80 13 8
19.—Registrar, Supreme Court.			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 6 13 4		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 11 15 7		
Net Decrease -			18 8 11
District Courts, Police Courts, and Courts of Requests.			
20.—*Western Province.*			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 433 18 6		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 5 16 1		
		439 14 7	
Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries -	- -	25 19 0	
Net Increase -			413 15 7
21.—*North-Western Province.*			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- —	76 14 6	
Deduct increase on Provisional Salaries -	- 15 6 6		
Do. Office Contingencies -	- 9 7 4		
		24 13 10	
Net Decrease -			52 0 8
22.—*Southern Province.*			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- 95 8 . 2		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 21 15 9		
		117 3 11	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- -	34 18 4	
Net Increase -			82 5 7
23.—*Eastern Province.*			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 287 10 0		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 0 18 9		
		288 8 9	
Deduct increase on Office Contingencies -	- -	12 2 6	
Net Decrease -			276 6 3
24.—*Northern Province.*			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries -	- 501 18 11½		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 9 11 11		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 10 10 2½		
Net Decrease -			522 4 1

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25.—*Central Province.*			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 34 4 6		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 28 7 1		
Do. Allowances - -	- 74 0 0		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 34 8 7		
Net Decrease -			171 0 2
26.—Registration Department.			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- —	506 15 0	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 93 2 10		
Do. Office Contingencies -	- 34 8 8		
		127 11 6	
Net Increase -			379 3 6
Fiscals.			
27.—*Western Province.*			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 52 16 3		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 0 12 2		
		53 8 5	
Deduct decrease on Office Contingencies -	- -	0 10 0	
Net Increase -			52 18 5
28.—*North-Western Province.*			
Decrease on Provisional Salaries - -	- 0 2 5		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 121 3 5		
		121 5 10	
Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- -	0 5 7¾	
Net Decrease -			121 0 2¼
29.—*Southern Province.*			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 1 7 4		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 27 9 8		
		28 17 0	
Deduct increase on Office Contingencies -	- -	24 14 0	
Net Decrease -			4 3 0
30.—*Eastern Province.*			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 2 6 8		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 6 18 7		
		9 5 3	
Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries -	- -	2 0 11	
Net Increase -			7 4 4
31.—*Northern Province.*			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- 68 19 1		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 2 19 5		
		71 18 6	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- -	8 18 10	
Net Increase -			62 19 8
32.—*Central Province.*			
Decrease on Office Contingencies - -	- —	25 12 6	
Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 2 17 8		
Do. Provisional Salaries -	- 0 0 7		
		2 18 3	
Net Decrease -			22 14 3
33.—Loan Board.			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 16 16 8		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 16 0 11¼		
Net Decrease -			32 17 7¼
34.—Ecclesiastical Establishments.			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 1082 18 8½		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 104 6 8		
Do. Allowances -	- 118 10 11		
Net Decrease -			1305 16 3½
35.—Director of Public Instruction.			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 269 5 10		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 1085 2 3		
		1354 8 1	
Deduct decrease on Allowances - -	- -	121 5 0	
Net Increase -			1233 3 1
36.—Medical Department.			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 51 3 7		
Do. Provisional Salaries - -	- 113 2 6		
Do. Allowances - -	- 329 0 0		
		493 6 1	
Deduct decrease on Office Contingencies -	- -	113 9 1¾	
Net Increase -			379 16 11¼

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
37.—Police Establishment.			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- 1626 16 8		
Do. Allowances - -	- 52 8 10		
		1679 5 6	
Deduct decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 20 16 8		
Do. Office Contingencies -	- 82 9 1		
		103 5 9	
Net Increase -			1575 19 9
38.—Inspector-General of Prisons.			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 190 11 4		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 5 4 2		
Net Decrease -			195 15 6
39.—Superintendent, Convict Establishments.			
Decrease on Fixed Salaries - -	- 168 19 1		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 14 5 3		
		183 4 4	
Deduct increase on Provisional Salaries -	-	1 12 3	
Net Decrease -			181 12 1
40.—Colonial Store.			
Increase on Fixed Salaries - -	- 17 9 10		
Do. Allowances - -	- 20 0 0		
		37 9 10	
Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries -	-	9 9 3	
Net Increase -			28 0 7
41.—Service Tenures Commissioner.			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- 300 14 11		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	11 17 10		
Net Increase			312 12 9
42.—Ceylon Government Railway.			
Increase on Provisional Salaries - -	- 700 3 3		
Do. Office Contingencies - -	- 352 6 2		
		1052 9 5	
Deduct decrease on Allowances - -	- —	176 7 5	
Net Increase -			876 2 0
43.—Crown Agents in London.			
Increase on Allowances - -	- —	—	200 0 0

44.—Pensions. The small increase under this head hardly calls for any observation.

45.—Revenue Services. This increase is chiefly owing to the large amount expended for collecting and storing Salt in the Southern Province, the expenditure in 1871 exceeding that of 1870 by about £2,000.

46.—Administration of Justice. This increase is attributable to the large amount paid by the Fiscal, Northern Province, under the head "Batta and travelling expenses to Witnesses attending Supreme Court, Colombo," in connection with the "Gould case," which resulted in the conviction of the offenders.

47.—Ecclesiastical. This expenditure is the same every year.

48.—Charitable Allowances. This increase is owing to the Donation to the Friend-in-Need Society, Colombo, having been raised from £300 in 1870 to £600 in 1871.

49.—Education. The increase under this head is owing to the opening of new Schools, and to the benefits of the "Grant-in-aid" system being more largely availed of by Private Institutions.

50.—Hospitals. There is a very large increase under this head in the Western Province, owing to the large amount expended on account of Small-pox Hospitals, the epidemic having been very prevalent during the early part of 1871.

51.—Police and Gaols. A sum of £18,443 was paid to the Government of India being expenses on account of Ceylon Convicts at the Straits Settlements from 1867 to 1870.

52.—Rent. This is owing to the increased payment by the Registrar-General for portions of the Mercantile Bank premises, occupied as Offices of the Director of Public Instruction and Inspector-General of Prisons, and to the large number of houses rented for Police Stations.

53.—Transport. This increase, chiefly in the Departments of the Inspector-General of Police and Director of Public Instruction, is owing to the frequent visits of the Officers of these Departments, rendered necessary by the extension of the Police Ordinance and the establishment of new Schools in remote Districts.

54.—Conveyance of Mails. This is attributed to the charges for December, 1870, having been paid in January 1871, and those for December, 1871, in the month they fell due, and not as heretofore in the year following.

55.—Works and Buildings. There was a large amount spent under this head in 1870 for rebuilding Cooly Sheds on the Mannar road, and for alterations and additions to the Government Agent's Office at Batticaloa. Hence the decrease in 1871.

56.—Roads, Streets, and Bridges. The increase is owing to a sum of about £3,000 having been expended for the extension of the Morowaka road.

57.—Miscellaneous. A sum of over £14,000 was paid for "Refund of value of lands sold in the Fort;" this, added to the amount paid to Mr. Townshend for reporting on Harbour Accommodation, and the cost of new Stamps, Dies, &c., for the use of the Commissioner of Stamps, will account for the large increase.

58.—Redemption of Dutch Credit Brieven. The decrease is owing to no application having been made in 1871 for redeeming these notes.

59.—Interest. The number of Dutch Promissory notes having been smaller, the interest due thereon became less in proportion.

60.—Colonial Store. This decrease is chiefly owing to the cost of certain Stores, &c., indented for from England having been charged against the respective Departments, and not as formerly against this vote.

61.—Contribution towards Military Expenditure. This is an annual fixed contribution and does not vary.

62.—Government Vessels. This expenditure has been for the maintenance of the Crew, &c., of the new Colonial Steamer "Serendib."

63.—Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. There was a large amount refunded in 1870 to the Municipal Council on account of Stamp duty. This accounts for the decrease in 1871.

64.—Lands for Public Purposes. The allotments of private land taken for public purposes in 1871 were more numerous than in 1870.

65.—Immigration. The increase, which is in the Northern Province, is partly owing to the reason assigned for No. 54.

66.—Enquiry into the Cultivation of the Pearl Oyster. There was no expenditure under this head in 1871.

67.—Railway Services. The decrease is attributable to a less amount having been spent in 1871 for "Additional Accommodation" than in 1870.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

STATEMENT shewing the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the Ceylon Government on the 31st December, 1871.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in Treasury and District Chests - - -	86,454	6	3*			
Cash in the hands of the Crown Agents - - -	17,823	1	0			
Investments in the Local Banks - - -	10,198	7	0½			
Investments in Indian Government Securities, 5½ per cent. Stock, at Market rate 10½ premium - - - -	200,104	9	0			
Advances outstanding on 31st December, 1871 - - -	10,951	19	5¼			
Amount due by Government of New South Wales - -	21	7	0			
Amount due by Board of Trade - - -	1	2	3			
Advances made on account of the Basses Light-Vessel - -	915	19	6			
Remittance *in transitu* from General Treasury to the Kandy Kachchéri -	3,880	0	0			
Value of Copper Coin *in transitu* to Crown Agents - -	225	0	0			
Amount advanced by the Crown Agents on account of plant and material for the Náwalapitiya Railway extension, repayable from Construction Fund -	7,801	6	0			
Amount of recoverable arrears of Revenue outstanding (estimated) -	30,000	0	0			
Amount of Surcharges outstanding (estimated) - - -	3,000	0	0			
				371,676	17	5¾
LIABILITIES.						
Deposits—General - - - -	103,570	8	10¾			
Loan Board Deposits under Ordinance 3 of 1867 - -	12,023	0	6¼			
Amount due to Her Majesty's Government - - -	435	17	9			
Do. Indian Government - - -	26,227	12	5½			
Do. Straits Government - - -	549	9	7½			
Do. Government of South Australia - -	0	2	0			
Do. Agents at Madras - - -	0	0	0½			
Do. do. Bombay - - -	0	0	0½			
Do do. Calcutta - - -	0	0	0½			
Amount of Bills drawn by Crown Agents, which remained unpaid on 31st December	732	12	7			
Unexpended Balances on Votes for Public Works carried forward for expenditure in 1872 - - -	24,872	7	3¼			
Do. On £28,000 appropriated by Surplus Funds Ordinance No. 15 of 1871, for works of Public utility -	20,256	13	6			
Do. On £75,000 appropriated by Surplus Funds Ordinances Nos. 5 and 15 of 1871, for Náwalapitiya extension -	44,822	9	3			
Drafts outstanding - - - -	10,405	3	10½			
				243,895	17	10
Excess of Assets over Liabilities £	—			127,780	19	7¾

* In the above sum of £86,454 6s 3d, is included £25,049 of Copper Coin received from the Calcutta Mint, the cost of which has not yet been ascertained. But there is a liability under this head estimated at £15,000.

Audit Office,
Colombo, 9th April, 1872.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

STATEMENT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1871.

	£	s.	d.
Balances on 1st January, 1871	84,071	10	9½
Gross Revenue of the year	1,121,679	3	8½
Amount of Drafts drawn during the year	673,534	15	11¼
Do. Deposits received do	717,933	2	3½
Do. Advances recovered do.	306,306	4	10¾
Do. Remittances received do.	371,423	7	3¼
Do. investments in Local Banks, withdrawn	482,935	12	10½
Sums placed to the credit of Her Majesty's Government	164,895	17	0
Do. Government of India	23,200	8	2¼
Do. Crown Agents	2,873	17	2
Do. Straits Government	549	10	0
Do. Agents at Bombay	84	14	4¼
Do. do. Madras	507	19	0¾
Do. do. Calcutta	30	9	6½
Indian investments withdrawn and premium on account	39,768	15	0
Nominal value of Cent coins received from India	25,049	0	0
Receipts by the Crown Agents, other than Revenue	3,703	3	0
Bills drawn by the Crown Agents for General Service	156,652	12	7
£—	4,175,200	3	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross Expenditure of the year, viz.:—						
On the Votes of the year				1,064,184	1	5
On account of Surplus Funds				39,493	5	0¼
Do. Public Works charged on Balances				21,646	3	6¾
Deposits paid				752,450	11	8½
Drafts paid				674,530	15	5¼
Remittances made				379,049	14	3¼
Advances made				305,586	5	1¾
Sums debited to Her Majesty's Government				165,059	8	2
Do. Crown Agents				2,063	10	0
Do. Government of India				20,521	3	0
Do. Straits Government				0	0	4¾
Do. Agents at Bombay				84	14	4
Do. do. Madras				518	15	6
Do. do. Calcutta				30	9	6½
Investments in Local Banks				437,338	9	1
Payments by the Crown Agents on account of charges recoverable in the Colony	8,038	14	6			
Other payments	7,266	15	4			
				15,305	9	10
Paid part of Bills drawn by the Crown Agents				193,060	0	0
				4,070,922	16	5
Balance, 31st December, 1871. In Ceylon	86,454	6	3			
In England	17,823	1	0			
				104,277	7	3
£—				4,175,200	3	8

Audit Office,
Colombo, 9th April, 1872.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

No. 1.

STATEMENT shewing the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony of Ceylon for the first Six Months of 1872.

REVENUE.	1st Six months, 1872 Rs.	Cts
Arrears of Revenue of former years recovered	243,162	13
Revenue of the Current Year.		
Customs	1,345,440	27½
Port and Harbour Dues	50,193	53
Land Sales...	296,600	30
Land Revenue	351,869	16
Rents, exclusive of Land	165,744	16
Licenses	874,429	84
Stamps	448,902	21
Taxes—Assessment on Houses and Gardens	4,487	64
Postage ...	11,948	90
Fines and Forfeitures	43,564	66
Government Vessels	17,657	77½
Sale of Government Property	553,375	61½
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	113,369	14½
Interest	21,686	48½
Miscellaneous	*48,633	43
Special Receipts	5,990	50
Electric Telegraph	2,200	0
Pearl Fishery	394	72
Receipts by the Colonial Agents in London	2,904	63
Railway Receipts	805,206	37
TOTAL—Rs....	5,407,761	47½

EXPENDITURE.	1st Six months, 1872 Rs.	Cts.
Establishments.		
Fixed Salaries	1,012,667	67
Provisional and Temporary Salaries	523,136	80
Allowances	43,012	45
Office Contingencies	67,090	80
Services, exclusive of Establishments.		
Pensions and Retired Allowances	200.126	52
Revenue Services	116,984	59½
Administration of Justice ...	26,549	52
Ecclesiastical	—	
Charitable Allowances	20,473	97
Education ...	39,791	65½
Hospitals ...	60,450	11½
Police and Gaols	88,196	23
Rent	16,044	42
Transport ...	89,498	12
Conveyance of Mails	45,124	69
Works and Buildings	51,574	7½
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	664,984	36½
Miscellaneous	120,103	30½
Interest	1,930	82
Colonial Store	112,147	31
Contribution towards Military Expenditure	799,999	98
Colonial Pay and Allowances	—	
Government Vessels	12,136	42
Refund of Duties	*2,425	70
Lands taken for Government purposes ...	200	0
Immigration	28,931	26
Enquiry into the Natural History of the Pearl Oyster...	—	
Railway Services	468.510	6
Advances for the Public Service, to be subsequently classified Rs....	4,612,090	85
and brought to account under the proper heads of expenditure	444.981	20½*
Rs....	5,057,072	5½
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure—	350,689	42
TOTAL—Rs...	5,407,761	47½

* This is inclusive of advances on account of Public Works charged on Balances and under the Surplus Funds Ordinances.

Audit Office,
Colombo, 6th September, 1872.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

No. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony of Ceylon for the first Six Months of 1871 *and* 1872.

REVENUE.	1st Six Months of 1871.		1st Six Months of 1872.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue of former years recovered ..	259,851	25	243,162	13	—		16,689	12
Revenue of the Current Year.								
Customs	1,173,086	54	1,345,440	27½	172,353	73½	—	
Port and Harbour Dues ...	46,454	46	50,193	53	3,739	7	—	
Land Sales	315,982	27	296,600	30	—		19,381	97
Land Revenue	337,376	25	351,869	16	14,492	91	—	
Rents, exclusive of Land	157,652	39	165,744	16	8,091	77	—	
Licenses .	777,653	97	874,429	84	96,775	87	—	
Stamps	402,260	35	448,902	21	46,641	86	—	
Taxes—Assessment on Houses and Gardens ..	6,772	80	4,487	64	—		2,285	16
Postage ..	11,820	8	11,948	90	128	82	—	
Fines and Forfeitures	31,014	99	43,564	66	12,549	67	—	
Government Vessels ...	—		17,657	77½	17,657	77½	—	
Sale of Government Property	528,131	33	553,375	61½	25,244	28½	—	
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	127,795	97	113,369	14½	—		14,426	82½
Interest	95,965	40	21,686	48½	—		74,278	91½
Miscellaneous ...	75,277	56	48,633	43	—		26,644	13
Special Receipts ...	4,386	79	5,990	50	1,603	71	—	
Electric Telegraph ...	2,350	0	2,200	0	—		150	0
Pearl Fishery ..	143	54	394	72	251	18	—	
Receipts by the Colonial Agents in London	2,520	79	2,904	63	383	84	—	
Railway Receipts	944,445	25	805,206	37	—		139,238	88
	5,300,941	98	5,407,761	47½	399,914	49½	293,095	0
			Deduct Decrease		293,095	0		
			Net Increase ..Rs.		106,819	49½		

EXPENDITURE.	1st Six Months of 1871.		1st Six Months of 1872.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Establishments.								
Fixed Salaries ..	1,034,648	9	1,012,667	67	—		21,980	42
Provisional and Temporary Salaries	542,169	66	523,136	80	—		19,032	86
Allowances	53,606	2	43,012	45	—		10,593	57
Office Contingencies ...	70,623	1	67,090	80	—		3,532	21
Services, exclusive of Establishments.								
Pensions and Retired Allowances.	196,569	28	200,126	52	3,557	24	—	
Revenue Services ..	88,968	56	116,984	59½	28,016	3½	—	
Administration of Justice ...	18,952	8	26,549	52	7,597	44	—	
Ecclesiastical ..	—		—		—		—	
Charitable Allowances	19,902	92	20,473	97	571	5	—	
Education ...	13,820	4	39,791	65½	25,971	61½	—	
Hospitals	56,628	24	60,450	11½	3,821	87½	—	
Police and Gaols	84,819	61	88,196	23	3,376	62	—	
Rent ...	16,576	58	16,044	42	—		532	16
Transport ..	86,962	17	89,498	12	2,635	95	—	
Conveyance of Mails	52,623	92	45,124	69	—		7,499	23
Works and Buildings	39,717	31	51,574	7½	11,856	76½	—	
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ...	572,967	53	664,984	36½	92,016	83½	—	
Miscellaneous	104,669	20	120,103	30¼	15,434	10½	—	
Interest	1,957	87	1,930	82	—		27	5
Colonial Store	108,455	21	112,147	31	3,692	10	—	
Contribution towards Military Expenditure	800,000	0	799,999	98	—		0	2
Colonial Pay and Allowances ..	—		—		—		—	
Government Vessels ...	97,291	54	12,136	42	—		85,155	12
Refund of Duties ...	3,290	71	2,425	70	—		865	1
Lands taken for Govt. purposes	1,462	50	200	0	—		1,262	50
Immigration ...	25,496	94	28,931	26	3,434	32	—	
Enquiry into the Natural History of the Pearl Oyster	—		—		—		—	
Railway Services	554,759	13	468,510	6	—		86,249	7
Advances for the Public Service to be subsequently classified and brought to account under the proper Heads of Expenditure	4,646,838	12	4,612,090	85	201,981	95	236,729	22
	341,581	2	444,981	20½	103,400	18½	—	
	4,988,419	14	5,057,072	5½	305,382	13½	236,729	22
			Deduct Decrease		236,729	22		
			Net Increase...Rs		68,652	91½		

Audit Office,
Colombo, 6th September, 1872.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

No. 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Estimated and Actual REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony of Ceylon, for the first Six Months of 1872.

REVENUE.	Estimated Amount.	Actual Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Arrears of Revenue of former years recovered	150,000 0	243,162 13	93,162 13	—
Revenue of the Current Year.				
Customs	1,250,000 0	1,345,440 27½	95,440 27½	—
Port and Harbour Dues	42,500 0	50,193 53	7,693 53	—
Land Sales	175,000 0	296,600 30	121,600 30	—
Land Revenue ..	500,000 0	351,869 16	—	148,130 84
Rents, exclusive of Land	200,000 0	165,744 16	—	34,255 84
Licenses	850,000 0	874,429 84	24,429 84	—
Stamps ...	400,000 0	448,902 21	48,902 21	—
Taxes, Assessment on Houses and Gardens	20,000 0	4,487 64	—	15,512 36
Postage .. .	12,500 0	11,948 90	—	551 10
Fines and Forfeitures.	32,500 0	43,564 66	11,064 66	—
Government Vessels	15,000 0	17,657 77½	2,657 77½	—
Sale of Government Property ...	552,500 0	553,375 61½	875 61½	—
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government....	150,000 0	113,369 14½	—	36,630 85½
Interest ...	67,500 0	21,686 48½	—	45,813 51½
Miscellaneous	100,000 0	48,633 43	—	51,366 57
Special Receipts	5,000 0	5,990 50	990 50	—
Electric Telegraph .	—	2,200 0	2,200 0	—
Pearl Fishery ..	—	394 72	394 72	—
Receipts by the Colonial Agents in London..	2,500 0	2,904 63	404 63	—
Railway Receipts .	1,000,000 0	805,206 37	—	194,793 63
	5,525,000 0	5,407,761 47½	409,816 18½	527,054 71
			Deduct Increase	409,816 18½
			Net Decrease Rs.	117,238 52½

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Amount.	Actual Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Establishments.				
Fixed Salaries	1,058,672 75	1,012,667 67	—	46,005 8
Provisional and Temporary Salaries	583,480 2	523,136 80	—	60,343 22
Allowances	41,903 54	43,012 45	1,108 91	—
Office Contingencies	112,870 25	67,090 80	—	45,779 45
Services, exclusive of Establishments.				
Pensions and Retired Allowances	220,657 56	200,126 52	—	20,531 4
Revenue Services . ..	145,795 0	116,984 59½	—	28,810 40½
Administration of Justice ...	31,570 12	26,549 52	—	5,020 60
Ecclesiastical	2,000 0	—	—	2,000 0
Charitable Allowances	24,827 25	20,473 97	—	4,353 28
Education	43,947 50	39,791 65½	—	4,155 84½
Hospitals	89,951 34	60,450 11½	—	29,501 22½
Police and Gaols	110,282 75	88,196 23	—	22,086 52
Rent	18,439 50	16,044 42	—	2,395 8
Transport	98,523 25	89,498 12	—	9,025 13
Conveyance of Mails . ..	47,787 62	45,124 69	—	2,662 93
Works and Buildings	165,541 50	51,574 7½	—	113,967 42½
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	878,715 50	664,984 36½	—	213,731 13½
Miscellaneous ...	220,107 75	120,103 30½	—	100,004 44½
Interest	21,056 88	1,930 82	—	19,126 6
Colonial Store	196,400 0	112,147 31	—	84,252 69
Contribution towards Military Expenditure	800,000 0	799,999 98	—	0 2
Government Vessels	23,000 0	12,136 42	—	10,863 58
Refund of Duties	3,741 0	2,425 70	—	1,315 30
Lands taken for Government purposes	11,100 0	200 0	—	10,900 0
Immigration	46,406 0	28,931 26	—	17,474 74
Enquiry into the Natural History of the Pearl Oyster	—	—	—	—
Railway Services	555,860 0	468,510 6	—	87,349 94
	5,552,637 8	4,612,090 85	1,108 91	941,655 14
			Deduct Increase	1,108 91
			Net Decrease Rs.	940,546 23

Audit Office,
Colombo, 6th September, 1872.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor General.

ESTIMATE of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony of Ceylon, for the Year 1873.

REVENUE.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue of former years ..	250,000	0
Customs	2,600,000	0
Port and Harbour Dues	100,000	0
Land Sales	500,000	0
Land Revenue . .	1,000,000	0
Rents, exclusive of Land	350,000	0
Licenses	1,800,000	0
Stamps	800,000	0
Taxes	40,000	0
Postage	25,000	0
Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court ..	80,000	0
Government Vessels	40,000	0
Sale of Government Property ..	1,150,000	0
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government . ..	300,000	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	200,000	0
Interest	120,000	0
Pearl Fishery	...	
Special Receipts	10,000	0
Receipts by the Crown Agents in London	5,000	0
Railway Receipts	2,130,000	0
	11,500,000	0
Draft from Balances	406,291	5
Do. Surplus Funds	26,925	0
Do. Loan Board Funds	155,968	5
Total Rs.—	12,089,184	10

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Charges sanctioned by Ordinance No. 1 of 1870.						
Establishments.						
Civil	1,161,811	75				
Judicial	644,395	0				
Ecclesiastical	87,200	0				
Public Instruction	41,750	0				
Medical	109,202	0				
Police	23,500	0				
Prisons	10,650	0				
Convict Establishment	14,330	0				
Colonial Store	26,301	25				
			2,119,140	0		
Sanctioned by Ordinance No. 12 of 1867.						
Contribution towards Military Expenditure	..	..	1,600,000	0		
Sanctioned by Ordinance No. 9 of 1869.						
Railway Interest and Sinking Fund	..	..	580,000	0		
					4,299,140	0
Charges voted by the Legislative Council in Appropriation Ordinance for 1873	..	.	..	..	7,152,243	99
					11,451,383	99
Works charged on Balances	..	..	..	..	406,291	5
Do. Surplus Funds	..	..	..	..	26,925	0
Do. Loan Board Funds	..	.	..	..	155,968	5
					12,040,568	9
Surplus Revenue	..	..	..	..	48,616	1
			Total Rs.—		12,089,184	10

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 31st January, 1873.

HENRY T. IRVING,
Colonial Secretary.